WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY

A Merriam-Webster

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A
Dictionary
for
Boys and Girls

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK CINCINNATI CHICAGO BOSTON ATLANTA

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PREFACE

The new WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY has been written with a single object — to make clear the correct meaning and use, and the correct spelling and pronunciation, of a selected vocabulary which comes within the range of reading of boys and girls, beginning with the early elementary grades. All definitions have been newly and independently prepared with these boys and girls in mind. The language used has been phrased, by a staff of editors with years of dictionary experience, to meet the needs of those who want definitions simple, clear, and accurate. The large page has been chosen to give the greatest opportunity for the display of illustrations, to allow completeness of treatment of a large number of entries, to give adequate width to the column, and to make possible a thinner, manageable book, easily held in the hand. The very large black-faced type of the entry words assures quick and easy reference, and the large, clear type of the definitions can be easily and rapidly read with no strain whatever upon the eyes. The many illustrations supplement the definitions and add interest to the book. The 162 colored pictures in the eight colored plates will serve to identify many of the objects which boys and girls have often seen, but the names of which may be unfamiliar to them.

Vocabulary. The 38,500 vocabulary entries in this new ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY have been selected on the basis of their occurrence in printed matter which is actually studied and read by boys and girls, beginning with the early elementary grades. To determine the vocabulary of printed matter of this kind, the editorial staff has collected the words in a large number of representative books, such as school readers, geography, history, and arithmetic books, and textbooks in science, industry, travel, and the arts, as well as the words in various young people's magazines. Lists of books most frequently drawn from public libraries by boys and girls of these school grades have been obtained and the books read. More than three and one-half million words have been read to determine this vocabulary of 38,500. The resulting collection of words has been checked against word lists showing the frequencies of the commonest ten thousand words used in correspondence (Ernest Horn), and the commonest twenty thousand words occurring in print (E. L. Thorndike). Since, however, the Horn list and the Thorndike list are based largely on the vocabularies of adults, the editors have relied chiefly on their own collections of words from matter which they know is actually read by the pupils of elementary-school ages.

Definitions. The first effort of the editors in phrasing the definitions has been to make them simple, clear, and accurate. In order to be sure that the language used in the definitions will be understandable to the children for whom they are written, every editor has spent a considerable amount of time in schoolrooms of the graded schools, observing the pupils as they have met actual classroom and dictionary problems. The editors have thus familiarized themselves with the language used by these pupils and with the practical difficulties these children have met in using dictionaries.

Definitions Tested in the Schools. The definitions written after such observations were subjected to the test of actual classroom experience in order to perfect the

of treatment. A series of graded tests of typical definitions used in this dic-
was later applied in scores of elementary schools throughout the United States.
Prefa very test, each pupil was first examined on his knowledge of the meaning of the
words to be tested — difficult words from his own graded schoolbooks — and then, after reading the MERRIAM-WEBSTER definition, on his understanding of the words and the definitions.

These tests have strikingly demonstrated the success of the new definitions. From their results, the editors feel certain that they have attained their purpose of making the definitions *correct* and *understandable* and *informing*.

One Alphabet. In order to make the use of this new ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY as simple as possible, all entries are in one alphabetical list. This list includes abbreviations (**B.C.**, **oz.**), geographical names (**Africa**, **Rio de Janeiro**), biographical names (**Gandhi**, **Agassiz**), and words of foreign origin (**éclair**, **tête-à-tête**).

Presentation of Material. The presentation of material is in the traditional MERRIAM-WEBSTER manner. The part of speech is put in italics immediately after the entry and its pronunciation, where it will be readily noticed by the student. Where a word is defined as two or more parts of speech (see **average**, **ground**), the definitions under each part of speech are carefully grouped together, and the groups are separated by heavy dashes. Where a word has different pronunciations when used as different parts of speech, the pronunciations are given separately for each part of speech, the entry word being usually repeated with its pronunciation (see **abuse**, *v.*; **abuse**, *n.*). Two or more words that have the same spelling but that come from different sources are given independent entries, in order not to mislead the reader into thinking that they are merely the same word (see **bit**, **blaze**, **sty**). This logical and consistent arrangement has been planned by the editors in the interest of simplicity and clearness.

Type. The large, clear type in which the dictionary is printed has been chosen, after much experimental testing, from the faces of the Lanston Monotype Company, but many characters have been especially designed and cut for this book. The type, the arrangement, and the general appearance of the page, as well as of every definition, make the information clearer and more legible, it is believed, than in any comparable reference book.

Special Subjects. The definitions in special subjects, such as Botany, Birds, Aviation, Radio, and Automobiles, are written for boys and girls but are based on the full and detailed definitions given in the treatment by the NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, ***Second Edition***, where two hundred of the world's greatest authorities contributed the most authentic modern information in all these fields.

Spelling. The spellings given are those of WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, ***Second Edition***, and are based on hundreds of thousands of quotations from the most carefully edited printed material and on the most authoritative printing-office stylebooks, such as those of the United States Government Printing Office, the University of Chicago Press, and the Oxford University Press. For words that may be spelled in either of two ways, both forms are given. Where alphabetical position makes such an arrangement feasible, the two spellings are given at one entry,

the usual American form being printed first with the second form following after a comma (see **ardor, ardour**) or, where it is of much rarer occurrence, preceded by the word "Also." In other cases, the definition is given at the spelling that is in commoner American use (as at **color**), and the other form is separately entered and referred to it (thus: **colour.** Same as COLOR.).

Pronunciation. The pronunciations are also those of the NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, ***Second Edition***, for which was collected a body of firsthand information, on words of divided or disputed usage, such as has never been collected for any other dictionary. The information on which the MERRIAM-WEBSTER pronunciations of such words are based was obtained from hundreds of authentic sources. Statesmen, university presidents, heads of university English departments, heads of speech departments, great actors, and other public speakers gave their own pronunciations of disputed words. The pronunciations of scores of speakers over the radio were noted and written down. In this dictionary, wherever more than one pronunciation is given for a word, the first pronunciation printed is in general to be preferred. The symbols used in indicating pronunciation are those that are used in all dictionaries in the MERRIAM-WEBSTER series.

Syllabification. The division of words into syllables is likewise that of the NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, ***Second Edition***. These divisions are according to the best printing-office practice. In order to avoid all ambiguity and confusion, the syllable division of the entry words is shown either by a heavy centered period or by an accent mark (**ab·bre′vi·a′tion**).

Illustrative Examples. Phrases illustrating the use of a word or a meaning are given wherever they are helpful or necessary. Such illustrative phrases are separated from the definitions by means of a semicolon, the word "as," and a comma (; as,). The word illustrated is printed in a light italic type. Thus, at **ablaze**, the illustrative phrases help the reader readily to distinguish the shades of meaning of the word.

Inflectional Forms. Irregular plurals and irregular spellings of plurals are printed in small capitals (thus: **foot**; FEET). Past tenses, past participles, and present participles of verbs that are irregular or that present difficulties of spelling or of pronunciation (**bid**; BADE, BID; BIDDEN, BID; BIDDING; **travel**; TRAVELED, TRAVELLED; TRAVELING, TRAVELLING; **singe**; SINGED; SINGEING), and irregular or difficult comparatives and superlatives of adjectives (**dry**; DRIER; DRIEST; **good**; BETTER; BEST), are similarly printed.

Derivatives. In addition to the more than twenty-six thousand words defined, over twelve thousand derivatives, whose meaning is clear from the definition of the "root word," are printed in **heavy type** at the end of the definition. Thus, after **announce** the words **announcement** and **announcer** are printed but not defined. Classroom tests have shown that the meaning of words of this kind is understood by pupils who have read and understood the definitions of the root words. The common suffixes used in the formation of such derivatives are entered and defined with illustrative examples. See, for example, **-ment, -er, -ation, -ness, -ity,** and **-ance.** Entries of this sort may be used not only by pupils as a further help to the understanding of words run on without definition, but by teachers in explaining principles

of word formation. Wherever the meanings of the derived words are not clear from the definitions of the root words, or wherever the derived words have acquired new or special meanings, the derivatives are separately entered and defined (see **adhesion, admittance,** and **admonition**).

Pictures and Plates. More than 1600 pictures are printed in the text. Wherever the meaning of a word can be shown more clearly by a picture (as at **bowsprit, castle**), a picture is given. Most of these pictures were drawn especially for this dictionary, but some are adapted from the NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, *Second Edition.* In addition to these pictures in the text there are eight plates of colored pictures showing birds, butterflies and moths, fishes, flags, fruits, insects, precious and semiprecious stones, and wild flowers.

Key Lines. A key to the MERRIAM-WEBSTER pronunciation symbols, with key words, is printed at the bottom of every left-hand page. The explanation of the common abbreviations used in the dictionary is on every right-hand page. A full list of the MERRIAM-WEBSTER pronunciation symbols is printed on page xii. A list of the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet is printed on page 738. Symbols for showing pronunciation without respelling, such as are used in many editions of the Bible, are given on page 739.

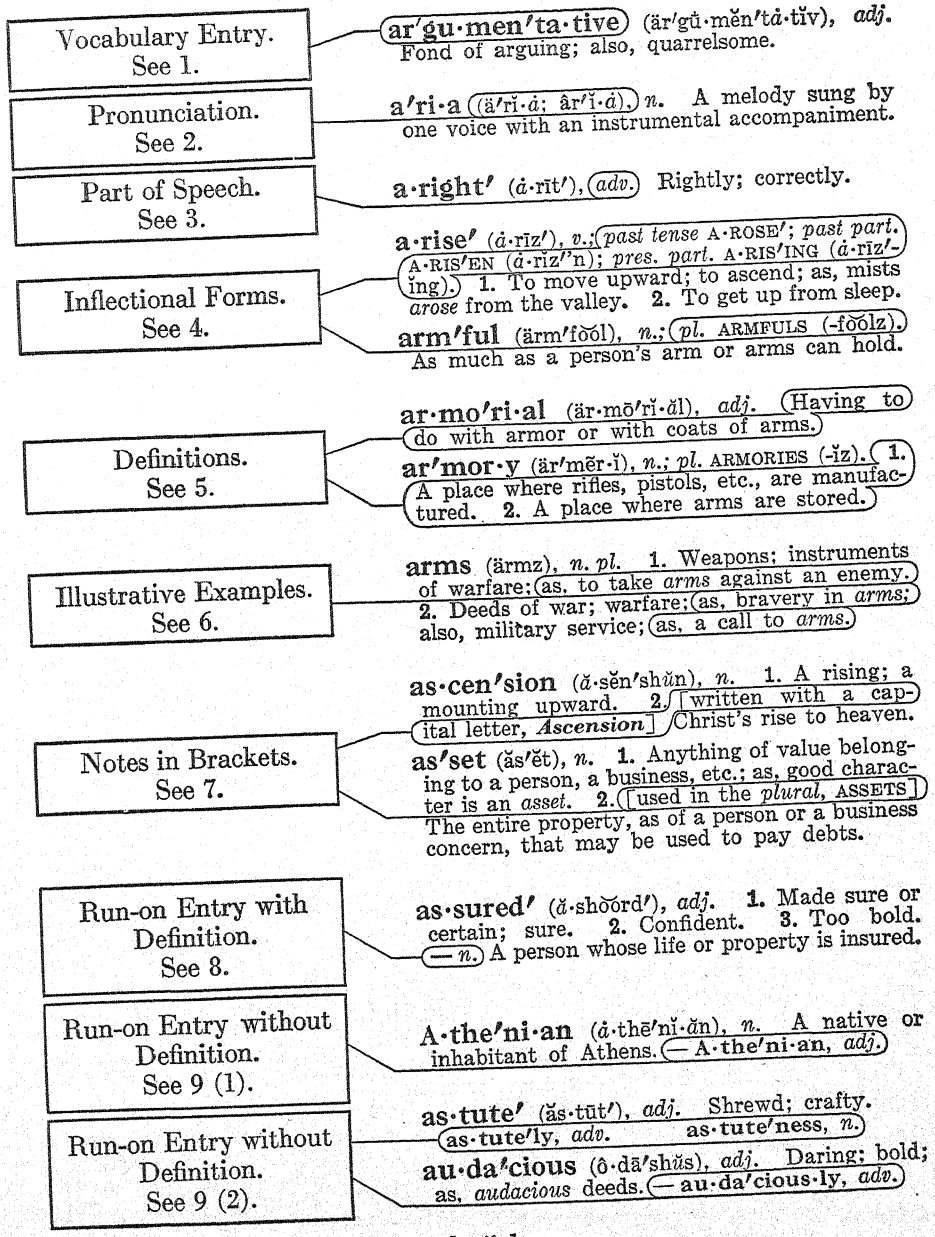
Explanations. On pages vii, viii, and ix will be found a set of explanations and a clear diagram that will make plain to the reader the various practices of this dictionary in entering words, recording pronunciations, naming the part of speech for each word, numbering the definitions, and so on. This material will not only facilitate the use of the book, but will familiarize the reader with dictionary practice in general and prepare him for the use of more advanced dictionaries of the MERRIAM-WEBSTER series, such as the STUDENTS DICTIONARY, the COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY, *Fifth Edition,* and the NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, *Second Edition.*

Many acknowledgments are due for assistance in enabling this new MERRIAM-WEBSTER ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY to advance a distinct stage in the art of dictionary making: especially to The Riverside Press, which has rendered the greatest service in helping to perfect the typographical presentation, and has again assisted with excellent proofreading; and to the Springfield, Massachusetts, Public School system, to whose unfailing co-operation, and to whose collaboration in the preparation and application of test material, much of the successful technique of the book is due. To these, to all the co-operating principals and teachers throughout the United States, and to its own skilled editorial staff, the publishers offer the sincerest thanks on the completion of another of the series of MERRIAM-WEBSTER educational dictionaries.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY

HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

The diagram below illustrates the arrangement of material in the vocabulary of this dictionary. In the column at the right are entries (or parts of entries) from the dictionary. From these, lines are drawn to the corresponding sections of the key that is given in the left-hand column. In the key, exact references are made to the numbered sections on pages viii and ix, where full explanations are to be found.



HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

The notes that follow, together with the diagram on page vii, will make plain the system of arrangement and treatment followed in this dictionary.

1. Vocabulary Entry. The vocabulary entry (except in special cases which are explained in sections 9 to 13, below) is printed in large heavy-faced type. If the entry is a word of more than one syllable, the syllables are marked by a centered period [·] or an accent [′ or ˊ], thus showing where the word is divided in writing or printing. In a vocabulary entry a hyphen [-] indicates a compound word (see **brother-in-law**). In such entries the hyphen also marks the end of a syllable.

When more than one spelling or form is given, the one printed first is in general to be preferred. If the forms are of equal or nearly equal standing, they are separated by a comma (**ax, axe,** *n.*) or by the word *or* (**Annam** *or* **Anam,** *n.*). If one form is distinctly preferable, the second form is usually preceded by the word "Also" (see **cotter**) or is given in a separate sentence at the end of the entry (see **amidships**).

When a word or phrase begins with a capital letter, its vocabulary entry in this dictionary begins with a capital letter. Otherwise all entries are printed in small letters. See also section 7, below.

2. Pronunciation. The pronunciation is given, in parentheses, following the vocabulary entry. In the pronunciation, the word is respelled in the WEBSTER phonetic alphabet. (A working key to this alphabet is printed at the bottom of page 1 and of every left-hand page of the vocabulary; and a full key on page xii.) In the pronunciation respelling, a heavy accent [′] is placed after the syllable on which the chief stress falls in pronouncing the word; a light accent [ˊ] is placed after a syllable on which there is a lighter, or secondary, stress; and a centered period [·] is placed after the syllables on which there is no stress.

Further explanations on pronunciation will be found on page xii.

3. Part of Speech. After the pronunciation comes the abbreviation for the part of speech of the entry. A key to these abbreviations is given at the bottom of the right-hand pages of the vocabulary.

4. Inflectional Forms. Plurals of nouns, comparatives and superlatives of adjectives and adverbs, and principal parts of verbs are given, in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS, whenever they are irregular or present difficulties of spelling or pronunciation. Such forms are separated from the part-of-speech label by a semicolon and are usually preceded by a label. (Abbreviations used in these labels are given in the key at the bottom of the right-hand pages of the vocabulary.) When the past tense and the past participle of a verb are the same (see **creep**) no labels are used, the first form printed being the form for both these parts, the other form (which always ends in -ING) being the present participle of the verb.

5. Definition. The definition, which follows the part of speech and inflectional forms, tells in simple language the meaning of the entry. If an entry has more than one clearly distinguished meaning these are given in separately numbered definitions. Occasionally, heavy-faced letters (**a, b, c**) have also been used to separate meanings (see **be**).

6. Illustrative Examples. Phrases illustrating the use of a vocabulary entry or of one of its meanings are often given following the definitions. The first such illustrative phrase is separated from the definition proper by means of a semicolon, the word "as," and a comma (; as,); and from any following illustrative phrase by means of a semicolon. The word whose use is being illustrated is printed in light italic type.

7. Special Notes in Brackets. When a word beginning with a small letter has a meaning in which it is written with a capital letter, or when a word beginning with a capital letter has a meaning in which it is written with a small letter, a note is given between square brackets at the beginning of that meaning. Notes in square brackets are also used to tell that a word is used only in the plural form in one of its meanings, and for similar purposes.

8. Run-on Entries with Definitions. When a main vocabulary entry is used as a second part of speech that requires separate definition, a heavy dash is used instead of repeating the entry word, and the definition for the second part of speech is run on after that for the first part of speech (see **assured, astringent, damp**). In order to make it easier for the reader to find a meaning, this heavy dash often begins a new line, thus separating a long entry into two or more paragraphs (see **act, court**).

9. Run-on Entries without Definitions. (1) **Same Word as Vocabulary Entry.** If the meaning of a word in its use as a part of speech other than that of its vocabulary entry can be readily understood without separate definition, the word itself, preceded by a light dash, is repeated following the main entry and only its part of speech is given. (See **clatter,** *v.* run on after **clatter,** *n.*)

(2) **Derivatives.** Words made from other words by adding a well-known suffix (like *-ly, -ness,* or *-ation*) are often run on after the word they are formed from, when their meanings are clear without definition. Such words are arranged in columns (as at **cheerful**), or are pre-

ceded by a light dash and run on immediately following the main entry (as at agile).

cheer′ful (chēr′fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of cheer; gay; as, a *cheerful* smile.
cheer′ful·ly, *adv.* cheer′ful·ness, *n.*

ag′ile (ăj′ĭl; ăj′īl), *adj.* Quick and active; lively. — ag′ile·ly, *adv.*

(3) **Self-explanatory Compounds and Phrases.** Many compound words and phrases whose meaning is obvious from the definitions of their elements are listed following the word that constitutes their first element, in order to show whether they are written as solid words or hyphened or written as two separate words.

ad′dle (ăd′l), *v.* **1.** To make or become rotten or spoiled; as, *addled* eggs. **2.** To confuse; to muddle; as, to *addle* one's brain. — *adj.* Addled; muddled.
ad′dle·brain′ **ad′dle·head′ed**
ad′dle·brained′ **ad′dle·pate′**
ad′dle·head′ **ad′dle·pat′ed**

air (âr), *adj.* **1.** Holding or supplying air, as in:
air blad′der **air pas′sage** **air space**
air cock **air pump** **air valve**
air cush′ion **air shaft** **air well**

2. Worked or driven by the force of compressed air, as in:
air brake **air drill** **air ri′fle**

3. Of, relating to, or having to do with, aircraft or the navigation of the air, as in:
air at·tack′ **air force** **air raid**
air fleet **air mail** **air serv′ice**

10. Run-in Entries. Sometimes it is more convenient or clearer to explain one term within the entry of another. In such cases the term so treated is printed in a ***heavy italic*** type, with accents and syllable divisions, and with pronunciations given whenever needed.

Gre·go′ri·an (grē·gō′rĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to ***Greg′o·ry I*** (grĕg′ō·rĭ), pope 590–604; as, the ***Gre·go′ri·an chant***, a church song arranged by Gregory I. **2.** Of or relating to ***Greg′o·ry XIII***, pope 1572–1585; as, the ***Gre·go′ri·an cal′en·dar***, the calendar introduced by Gregory XIII in 1582 and now in general use.

Special classes of this sort are various kinds of animals, fishes, flowers, trees, etc., individual entry of which would not be possible in a book of this size (see **owl, bass, aster, spruce**).

11. Verb Phrases are printed in ***heavy italic*** type following the verb to which they belong. See **fall, lay,** etc.

make (māk), *v.*; MADE; MAK′ING (māk′ĭng). **1.** To build; as, to *make* a sled. **2.** To do, work, carry on, etc.; as, to *make* mischief; to *make* war. **3.** To get; to gain; as, to *make* money; to *make* friends.
make believe. To pretend; to feign.
make good. **1.** To prove. **2.** To succeed.
make one's mark. **1.** To sign (a letter, paper, etc.) by making a mark. **2.** To make a success.

12. Phrases that belong naturally with some main vocabulary entry rather than in their own alphabetical place are run on after the entry where they are most likely to be looked up. Such phrases are printed in ***heavy italic*** type and are preceded by a dash.

al·might′y (ôl·mīt′ĭ), *adj.* All-powerful; not limited in power. — ***the Almighty.*** God.

large (lärj), *adj.*; LARG′ER (lär′jẽr); LARG′EST. Greater, bigger, more extended, more powerful, etc., than is usual. — ***at large.*** **1.** At liberty; free. **2.** As a whole; in general; as, people *at large* agree to the plan.

13. Cross References. Words that have the same meaning as other words that are fully defined are often merely referred to the form where full information is given. Sometimes the reference is introduced by the words "Same as," as is always done with words that are merely variant spellings of other words (see **assegai**). Sometimes the reference is introduced by "See," as where a word is mentioned and defined under the entry to which reference is being made (see **Oxus**).

The reference "See" is also used at the end of some definitions to refer to another entry where further information is to be found (see **ninepins**). Similar references are made to the colored pictures in the dictionary.

14. Special Types of Entries. Vocabulary entries of abbreviations are followed by periods.

A.M. Master of Arts (a college degree).
Apr. Abbreviation for *April*.

Vocabulary entries of **prefixes** are followed by short light hyphens to show that the entry is not a word by itself but must have another element joined to it.

an′te- (ăn′tē-). A prefix which means: **1.** Before in time, as in *antedate*. **2.** Before in place, as in *anteroom*.

Similarly, vocabulary entries of **suffixes** are preceded by a short light hyphen.

-a′tion (-ā′shŭn). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *observe* + *-ation* (observation).

15. Usage Notes. Phrases such as "in colloquial use," or "in sailors' language," or "in music," or "a poetic form," are used at the beginning of a definition to show that a word or a meaning is limited in some way. Sometimes instead, a label, such as *Not Now Used*, is printed in italic type at the end of a definition.

RULES FOR SPELLING

CERTAIN CLASSES OF WORDS WHEN ENDINGS ARE ADDED

Words ending in *c* have a *k* inserted when a suffix beginning with *e, i,* or *y,* is added, so that the *c* may not be pronounced like *s;* as, *colic, colicky; picnic, picnicked, picnicking.*

Final consonant doubled. Monosyllables and words accented on the last syllable, if they end in a single consonant (except *h* or *x*) preceded by a single vowel, DOUBLE the consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *plan, planned, plan'ning, plan'ner; hot, hot'ter, hot'test.* Thus *plănned* and *hŏttest* would naturally be pronounced *plāned* and *hōtest* if the consonant were not doubled.

Final consonant not doubled. Words accented on any syllable except the last, words ending in more than one consonant, and words ending in a single consonant preceded by more than one vowel, DO NOT DOUBLE the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *need, need'y; ben'efit, ben'efited.*

☞ In some dictionaries, many words, chiefly verbs ending in *l* and accented on some other syllable than the last, DOUBLE the final consonant before a termination beginning with a vowel, as in *equal, travel, kidnap,* etc.

Silent *e* retained. Words ending with silent *e* generally retain this *e* before suffixes beginning with a consonant; as, *pale, paleness; hate, hateful; chaste, chastely, move, movement.*

Exceptions: *Wholly, judgment, duly, truly.*

Silent *e* omitted. Words ending with silent *e* generally drop the *e* before suffixes beginning with a vowel; as, *bride, bridal; guide, guidance; shape, shaping; move, movable.*

Exceptions: The *e* is retained in *hoeing, shoeing,* and *toeing* (from *hoe, shoe,* and *toe*). It is retained in *dyeing, singeing* (from *dye, singe*), and a few similar words, to distinguish them from *dying, singing* (from *die, sing*). Words ending in *ce* or *ge* retain the *e* before suffixes beginning with *a* or *o,* so that the *c* or *g* will not be pronounced with the "hard" sound; as, *peace, peaceable; change, changeable.* With derivatives in *-able,* usage is divided in the case of many words such as *usable, salable, blamable.*

Words ending in *ie* generally drop the *e* and change *i* to *y* when adding *-ing,* so as to prevent two *i's* from coming together; as, *die, dying.*

Words ending in *y* preceded by a consonant usually change *y* to *i* before any suffix except one beginning with *i;* as, *pity, pitiful.*

Exceptions: (1) Adjectives of one syllable have comparative and superlative forms in both *-ier, -iest* and *-yer, -yest;* as, *dry, drier* or *dryer, driest* or *dryest; spry, sprier* or *spryer, spriest* or *spryest.* (2) Adjectives of one syllable usually retain the *y* before *-ly* and *-ness;* as, *shy, shyness; dry, dryly.* But *slily* and *drily* are also common.

Before *-ship* and *-like,* as *secretaryship, citylike,* and in derivatives formed from *baby* and *lady,* the *y* is retained. The *y* is retained also in the possessive case of nouns; as, *everybody's.*

Words ending in *y* preceded by a vowel generally retain the *y* unchanged before all suffixes; as, *obey, obeying; joy, joyful.*

Exceptions: *Daily, laid, paid,* and *said.*

Adding a vowel to a vowel ending. Words ending with a vowel sound generally retain the letter or letters representing such sound before a suffix beginning with a vowel; as, *agree, agreeable, agreeing; weigh, weighing; echo, echoed; bow, bowed; dough, doughy.*

PLURALS

☞ For irregular plurals, as of *man, foot, index,* etc., see the individual words and also PLURAL, *Note,* in the Vocabulary.

The plural of English nouns. The letter *s* only is added to the singular whenever the plural can be pronounced without making a separate syllable; as in *bay, sea, woe,* etc. **Nouns ending in *o*** generally add *s* only to form their plurals, but certain words (as, *echo, echoes; cargo, cargoes,* etc.) ending in *o* preceded by a consonant add *es* to form their plurals.

When the singular ends in a sound (as that of *ch* in *church, sh, j, s, x,* or *z*) such that *s* cannot unite with it in pronunciation but must form a separate syllable, *e* is inserted before the *s* in forming the plural, unless the word ends with silent *e,* which then forms a separate syllable with the *s;* as, *church, churches; rush, rushes; edge, edges; gas, gases; class, classes; box, boxes.*

Singulars ending in *y* preceded by a consonant form their plurals by adding *es* and changing *y* into *i;* as, *mercy, mercies; sky, skies; army, armies; colloquy, colloquies* in which *u* is, strictly, a consonant.

Singulars ending in *y* preceded by a vowel (except *u* pronounced *w;* see preceding section) form their plurals by adding *s* only; as, *day, days; key, keys; monkey, monkeys.*

The plurals of nouns ending in *f, fe,* or *ff,* are regularly formed by the addition of *s* only. The plurals of a few nouns ending in *f* or *fe* are irregularly formed by changing *f* or *fe* into *ves;* as, *life, lives; knife, knives; leaf, leaves; loaf, loaves; self, selves; wolf, wolves.*

The plural of a letter, figure, sign, etc., is expressed by the letter *s,* generally preceded by an apostrophe; as, "the two *l's* in *all*"; "the two 0's in 400"; "he uses too many *if's.*"

GOOD USE IN ENGLISH SPEECH

The list below includes words that are often misused in careless or thoughtless speech. The first column contains the word; the second column contains examples of correct usage; the third column contains examples of wrong usage.

WORD	RIGHT	WRONG
across	I went across the street.	I went acrost the street.
ain't	I am not. You are not. He is not. She is not.	I ain't. You ain't. He ain't. She ain't.
as	She is as tall as he. The water splashed him as well as me.	She is as tall as him. The water splashed him as well as I.
between	Between you and me. Between him and me.	Between you and I. Between he and I.
done	I did my work.	I done my work.
don't	He doesn't want to go.	He don't want to go.
either	Either of us is able to go.	Either of us are able to go.
except	All danced except her.	All danced except she.
hadn't ought	He ought not to do that.	He hadn't ought to do that.
hardly	He could hardly speak.	He couldn't hardly speak.
have	He could have spoken. He should have spoken.	He could of spoken. He should of spoken.
kind	That kind of problem is hard.	Those kind of problems are hard.
learn	I can teach you to ride.	I can learn you to ride.
lie	When I am tired I lie down. Yesterday I lay down for a rest.	When I am tired I lay down. Yesterday I laid down for a rest.
neither	Neither of them was there.	Neither of them were there.
not	I haven't eaten any food all day. I haven't had anything to do with it. I had nothing to do with it.	I haven't eaten no food all day. I didn't have nothing to do with it.
one	One of the men was absent.	One of the men were absent.
ought	He ought not.	He hadn't ought.
regard	I have one more question to raise in regard to that point.	I have one more question to raise in regards to that point.
sit	Sit down when you are tired.	Set down when you are tired.
sort of	That sort of problem is hard.	Those sort of problems are hard.
than	He is taller than I.	He is taller than me.
was, were	You were not there.	You was not there.
who, whom	The man whom I saw has gone. That was the man who I think is our best speaker. Who shall I say is calling?	The man who I saw has gone. That was the man whom I think is our best speaker. Whom shall I say is calling?

FULL KEY TO THE SYMBOLS USED IN THE RESPELLING FOR PRONUNCIATION

Accents and Centered Periods. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (′), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (′), at the end of the syllable. Syllabic division in the pronunciation respelling and in the vocabulary entry is indicated by a centered period [·], except where this is replaced by an accent mark, or (in the vocabulary entry of compound words) by a heavy hyphen. In the pronunciation respelling the syllabic division is often different from that of the vocabulary entry because the spoken language is different from the style of printers and writers as shown at the entry; thus: **dou′ble** (dŭb′l).

Alternative Pronunciations. When more than one pronunciation is given, the first is in general the one preferred.

Pronunciations Omitted. Accents and syllable division only are given for some compound words, and for some run-on words ending in common suffixes like *-ess, -est, -ing, -ist, -less, -like, -ness, -ship*, if the pronunciation is perfectly regular and can therefore easily be learned from the separate parts. In other cases where a part or the whole of a pronunciation is omitted, it may be supplied from a preceding entry.

ā, as in **āle, fāte, lā′bor, chā′os.**
å, " " **chå·ot′ic, grå·da′tion, vå·ca′tion.**
â, " " **câre, pâr′ent, com·pâre′, beâr, âir.**
ă, " " **ădd, ăm, răn′dom, ăc·cept′.**
ă̄, " " **ăc·count′, in′fă̄nt, hus′bă̄nd, mad′ă̄m.**
ä, " " **ärm, fär, fä′ther, äh, päIm.**
å, " " **åsk, gråss, dånce,ståff, påth.**
å̄, " " **so′få̄, i·de′å̄, å·bound′, di′å̄·dem.**
b, " " **ba′by, be, bit, bob, but.**
ch, " " **chair, much**; for **tch** as in **match, etch′ing**; for **ti** as in **ques′tion**; for **te** as in **right′eous.**
d, as in **day, do**; for **ed** as in **robbed.**
d͡ū: for **du** as in **ver′dure**; for **deu** as in **gran′deur.**
ē, as in **ēve, mēte, se·rēne′.**
ę̄, " " **hę̄re, fę̄ar, wę̄ird**; **deer** (dę̄r).
ĕ, " " **ĕ·vent′, dĕ·pend′, crĕ·ate′.**
ĕ̄, " " **ĕnd, ĕx·cuse′, ĕf·face′.**
ĕ̄, " " **si′lĕnt, pru′dĕnce, nov′ĕl.**
ē̆, " " **mak′ēr, pēr·vert′**; **ru′mor** (rōō′mēr).
f, " " **fill**; for **ph** as in **tri′umph**; for **gh** as in **laugh.**
g (always "hard"), as in **go, be·gin′**; for **gu** as in **guard**; for **gue** as in **plague**; for **gh** as in **ghost.**
gz: for **x** as in **ex·ist′, ex·act′, ex·am′ple.**
h, as in **hat, hot, hurt, a·head′.**
hw: for **wh** as in **what, why, where.**
ī, as in **īce, sīght, in·spīre′, ī·de′a.**
ĭ, " " **ĭll, ad·mĭt′, hab′ĭt; pit′y** (pĭt′ĭ).
ĭ̄, " " **char′ĭ̄·ty, pos′sĭ̄·ble, A′prĭ̄l.**
j, " " **joke, jol′ly**; for "soft" **g**, as in **gem**; for **gi** and **ge** as in **re·li′gion, pi′geon**; for **di** as in **sol′dier**; for **dg(e)** as in **edge, ac·knowl′edge.**
k, as in **keep**; for "hard" **ch**, as in **cho′rus**; for "hard" **c**, as in **cube**; for **ck**, as in **pack**; for **qu** as in **con′quer**; for **que** as in **pique.**
ĸ (small capital): for **ch** as in German **ich, ach**, Scottish **loch.**
ks: for **x** as in **vex, ex′e·cute, per·plex′.**
kw: for **qu** as in **queen, quit, qual′i·ty.**
l, as in **late, leg, lip, lot, lull, hol′ly.**
m, as in **man, men, mine, hum, ham′mer.**
n (the ordinary sound), as in **no, man**; for **gn** as in **sign.**
ɴ (small capital): without sound of its own, indicates the nasal tone (as in French) of the preceding vowel, as in **bon** (bôɴ).
ng, as in **sing, long, sing′er**; for **ngue** as in **tongue**; for **n** before the sound of **k** or "hard" **g**, as in **bank, junc′tion, lin′ger.**
ō, as in **ōld, nōte, bōld, he′rō, cal′i·cō.**
o̊, as in **o̊·bey′, a·nat′o̊·my, pro̊·pose′.**
ô, " " **ôrb, lôrd**; **law** (lô), **bought** (bôt), **caught** (kôt), **all** (ôl).
ŏ, as in **ŏdd, nŏt, tŏr′rid, fŏr′est.**
ŏ̄, " " **sŏft, dŏg, clŏth, lŏss, cŏst.**
ŏ̆, " " **cŏn·nect′, ŏc·cur′, co′lŏn, cŏm·bine′.**
oi, " " **oil, nois′y, a·void′, goi′ter.**
o͝o, " " **fo͝od, mo͝on; rude** (ro͝od), **ru′mor** (ro͝o′mĕr).
o͝ŏ, " " **fo͝ot, wo͝ol; put** (po͝ot), **pull** (po͝ol).
ou, " " **out, thou, de·vour′; cow.**
p, " " **pa′pa, pen, pin, pop, put.**
r, " " **rap, red**; for **rh** as in **rho′do·den′dron.**
s (always voiceless, or "sharp"), as in **so, this, haste**; for "soft" **c**, as in **cell, vice**; for **sc** as in **scene, sci′ence**; for **ss** as in **hiss.**
sh, as in **she, ship, shop**; for **ch** as in **ma·chine′, chan′de·lier′**; for **ce** as in **o′cean**; for **ci** as in **so′cial**; for **sci** as in **con′scious**; for **s** as in **sure**; for **se** as in **nau′seous**; for **si** as in **pen′sion**; for **ss** as in **is′sue**; for **ssi** as in **pas′sion**; for **ti** as in **na′tion.**
t, as in **time, talk**; for **ed** as in **baked**; for **th** as in **Thom′as.**
t̲h̲ (voiced): for **th** as in **then, this, smooth, breathe.**
th (voiceless), as in **thin, wealth, breadth, width.**
t͡ū: for **tu** as in **na′ture, cul′ture, pic′ture.**
ū, as in **cūbe, pūre, tūne, dū′ty, hū′man.**
ŭ, " " **ŭ·nite′, for′mŭ·late, mŭ·si′cian.**
û, " " **ûrn, fûrl; her** (hûr), **fern** (fûrn), **fir** (fûr); for German **ö, oe**, as in **schön** (shûn), **Goe′the** (gû′tĕ); for French **eu**, as in **jeu** (zhû), **seul** (sûl).
ŭ̆, as in **ŭp, tŭb, stŭd′y, ŭn′der, ŭn·do′.**
ŭ̄, " " **cir′cŭ̄s, cau′cŭ̄s, cir′cŭ̄m·stance; de′mon** (-mŭ̄n), **na′tion** (-shŭ̄n).
ü: for German **ü**, as in **grün, küm′mel**; for French **u**, as in **menu** (mĕ·nü′).
v, as in **van, vent, vote, re·vive′**; for **f** as in **of.**
w, " " **want, win**; for **u** as in **per·suade′** (-swād′) or **o** as in **choir** (kwīr).
y, as in **yet, be·yond′**; for **i** as in **un′ion** (-yŭn).
z, " " **zone, haze**; for voiced ("soft") **s**, as in **is, lives, wise, mu′sic, ears**; for **x** as in **Xen′o·phon, xy′lo·phone.**
zh: for **z** as in **az′ure**; for **zi** as in **gla′zier**; for **s** as in **pleas′ure, u′su·al**; for **si** as in **vi′sion**; for **ssi** as in **ab·scis′sion**; for **g** as in **rouge.**
′ as in **par′don** (pär′d′n), **eat′en** (ēt′′n), **e′vil** (ē′v′l), **prism** (prĭz′m) indicates either a very slight vowel sound, or no vowel sound at all, as when two consonants are so closely related that one is pronounced after the other without any vowel between.

NEW WORDS SECTION

WEBSTER'S ELEMENTARY DICTIONARY

ace (ās), *adj.* Of the highest ability, quality, rank, or the like; as, an *ace* football player.

ack′-ack′ (ăk′ăk′; ăk′ăk′), *n.* An antiaircraft gun; also, the noise of such guns.

ac′ti·vate (ăk′tĭ·vāt), *v.* 1. To make active. 2. To set up so that it can carry on its proper activities; as, to *activate* a new army division. 3. To treat charcoal or carbon, as by heating with steam, in order to increase its power of absorbing gases, purifying water, etc.

ad′-lib′ (ăd′lĭb′), *v.*; AD′-LIBBED′ (-lĭbd′); AD′-LIB′BING. To add words or music not in the play, song, or radio script; to speak offhand.

air′lift′ (âr′lĭft′), *n.* A supply line operated by aircraft; also, air transportation. — *v.* To transport by air.

a·lert′ (ȧ·lûrt′), *n.* An alarm warning of coming danger, as from hostile aircraft; the period of time covered by such an alarm. — *v.* To call to readiness by an alert.

al·ler′gic (ă·lûr′jĭk), *adj.* Very sensitive to certain germs, foods, substances, or conditions which are harmless to most people; as, *allergic* to feathers. — **al′ler·gy** (ăl′ĕr·jĭ), *n.*

al′li·ga′tor*, *n.* A flat-bottomed armed vehicle, propelled on land or water by means of tracks (see TRACK, below) with finlike extensions.

am·phib′i·ous* (ăm·fĭb′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Carried on by land, sea, and air forces acting together; also, trained to take part in such action.

amplitude modulation. See MODULATION.

an′klet*, *n.* 1. A man's, woman's, or child's sock reaching a little above the ankle. 2. A narrow strap attached to the upper of a low shoe at the top center of the heel to encircle the ankle; also, a shoe having one or more such straps.

an′ti·bi·ot′ic (ăn′tĭ·bī·ŏt′ĭk), *n.* A substance produced by living things, especially bacteria and fungi, used to kill or prevent the growth of harmful bacteria; as, penicillin is an *antibiotic*. — **an′ti·bi·ot′ic**, *adj.*

atomic bomb *or* **atom bomb.** A bomb whose great power is due to the sudden release of the energy in the central portion (or nucleus) of the atom.

atomic energy. Energy in the nucleus of an atom.

au·di′tion (ô·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The sense of hearing; ability to hear. 2. A hearing, especially one to try out a person's voice. — *v.* To try in an audition, especially for fitness to take part in radio or opera.

ba′by sit′ter. One who is hired, usually for a few hours only, to care for a child, especially in the child's home while the parents are out. — **ba′by-sit′**, *v.*

bat′ter·y*, *n.* A series of tests given to individuals or groups to measure aptitude, ability, achievement, or the like.

ba·zoo′ka (bȧ·zōō′kȧ), *n.* A portable, electrically fired rocket launcher, consisting of a tube open at both ends, that discharges an armor-piercing explosive rocket.

beach′head′ (bēch′hĕd′), *n.* An area on a hostile shore occupied by an advance force to cover the landing of troops or supplies.

beam (bēm), *v.* 1. To send out or emit, as light. 2. To smile with joy; to look happy. 3. To focus or aim a radio broadcast.

be′bop (bē′bŏp), *n.* Jazz of a special style having many notes to the measure but usually played fast and loud with characteristic changing of key and accenting of odd beats.

biological warfare. Warfare in which disease germs are used against men, animals, or plants; also, warfare in which chemicals are used to harm plants.

bird (bûrd), *v.* To observe or identify wild birds in their natural environment. — **bird′er**, *n.* — **bird′ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

black market. Trade in violation of price ceilings, rationing controls, priority restrictions, or official currency-exchange rates, or illicit trade in government property. — **black′-mar′ket**, *v.* — **black′ mar′ket·er.**

black′ mar′ket·eer′ (măr′kĕt·ēr′). A trader in the black market. — **black′-mar′ket·eer′**, *v.*

blimp (blĭmp), *n.* A small balloonlike airship.

blind flying. Same as INSTRUMENT FLYING.

blue′print′*, *n.* A detailed outline of a project or method of action; a plan. — * *v.* To outline in detail; to plan; devise.

bob′by pin′ (bŏb′ĭ pĭn′). A type of hairpin made of a flat strip of wire bent tightly over on itself so as to clasp the hair, originally for use with bobbed hair.

Abbreviations used in this New Words Section are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***interj.***, interjection; ***n.***, noun; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***v.***, verb.

The symbol * means: see the main vocabulary entry for further information.

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bob′by sock′; *pl.* BOBBY SOCKS or BOBBY SOX (sŏks′). A sock reaching above the ankle, especially for wear by girls in the early teens.

bob′by-sox′ (bŏb′ĭ·sŏks′), *adj.* Also **bob′-by-socks′** (-sŏks′) *or* **bob′by-sock′** (-sŏk′). Of or belonging to wearers of bobby socks; as, *bobby-sox* patter.

bob′by-sox′er (-sŏk′sĕr), *n.* Also **bob′by-sock′er** (-sŏk′ĕr) *or* **bob′by-socks′er** (-sŏk′sĕr). An adolescent girl, especially in the early teens.

bom′bard·ier′ (bŏm′bĕr·dēr′), *n.* 1. Formerly, a gunner; an artilleryman. 2. A member of the crew of a bomber who is responsible for releasing the bombs.

booby trap. 1. A concealed explosive device attached to some harmless-looking object. 2. Any trap for the unwary. — **boo′by-trap′**, *v.*

boot*, *n.* In slang use, a recruit sworn into the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps and in his first stage of training. — **boot camp.**

boy′sen·ber′ry (boi′s'n·bĕr′ĭ), *n.* A trailing hybrid bramble developed from blackberries and raspberries; also, its large, sweet fruit.

bridge′head′*, *n.* An advanced position in enemy territory occupied and defended as a foothold for invasion forces or for further advance.

brief (brēf), *v.* 1. To make brief or short. 2. To give final exact instructions, as to the crew of a bomber before a mission.

bucket seat. A low, separate, single seat with rounded back, often hinged for folding forward, chiefly used in automobiles and airplanes.

bull′doz′er* (bo͝ol′dōz′ĕr), *n.* A self-propelled machine equipped with a broad pushing device, used in clearing land, building roads, etc.

burst*, *n.* In military use: 1. A short but heavy period of firing. 2. A series of shots fired by a single pressure of the trigger. 3. A puff seen when a shell explodes.

buzz bomb. See ROBOT BOMB, below.

ca·lyp′so (kȧ·lĭp′sō), *n.*; *pl.* CALYPSOS (-sōz). A ballad of the British West Indies improvised on a current topic or as a parody and sung in English with an African rhythm.

camp′o·ree′ (kăm′pō·rē′), *n.* A gathering of boy scouts representing a section of a country, not a whole nation. Compare JAMBOREE.

ceil′ing*, *n.* 1. The highest amount that may be legally charged for rent, goods, or services, or paid as wages in a given occupation; any other figure set as an upmost limit. 2. The height above the ground of the base of a layer of clouds. ***Ceiling unlimited*** means a cloudless or nearly cloudless sky.

cel′tuce (sĕl′tĭs; -to͝os), *n.* A vegetable with a celerylike flavor, closely related to lettuce.

chain reaction. In chemistry and physics, a process that is able to continue itself because one of the resulting products of the reaction is always able to start the process anew until the original material is used up.

cheese′burg·er (chēz′bûr·gĕr), *n.* A hamburger sandwich with cheese, usually in a slice.

cho′ral speaking (kō′rȧl) *or* **cho′ric speaking** (kō′rĭk; kŏr′ĭk). The reciting, especially of poetry, rhythmic prose, or dramatic scenes, by a group of voices all at the same time. The group is called a ***speaking choir*** or ***speech choir.***

cloud chamber. A device that makes the path of a charged particle visible as it moves through water vapor.

com·man′do (kŏ·măn′dō), *n.* A band or unit of troops trained for making surprise raids into enemy territory to obtain information, capture prisoners, cut communications, etc.

com′mis·sar′ (kŏm′ĭ·sär′; kŏm′ĭ·sär), *n.* In the U.S.S.R., the head of a government department (a ***com′mis·sar′i·at*** [kŏm′ĭ·sâr′ĭ·ăt]).

com·mu′ni·qué′ (kŏ·mū′nĭ·kā′; kŏ·mū′nĭ·kā), *n.* An official communication, such as one giving a report of military or naval operations.

con′ning tow′er (kŏn′ĭng tou′ĕr). An enclosed and armored structure for observation from the top of a submarine or battleship.

con′tour (kŏn′to͝or), *adj.* Following the lines (***contour lines***) that connect points of equal elevation, as in plowing around a hillside, thus preventing soil erosion. — **contour farming.**

corn*, *n.* 1. Granular snow formed by thawing and refreezing, making a fast surface for skiers. 2. Corny playing or acting; corny humor, for example, mother-in-law jokes.

corn′y (kôr′nĭ), *adj.* Old-fashioned, countrified, tiresome, and ridiculously simple; outworn.

cor·vette′*, *n.* A type of warship, smaller than a destroyer, used to escort and protect other vessels.

cover crop. A growing crop, such as rye or clover, planted in orchards or harvested fields to enrich the soil and prevent erosion, especially over the winter.

cy′clo·tron (sī′klō·trŏn; sĭk′lō-), *n.* A device for giving high speeds to charged particles by means of the combined action of a large magnetic force and a rapidly oscillating electric force. High-speed particles from the cyclotron are used in experiments with the nucleus of the atom.

DDT (dē′dē′tē′). A colorless, odorless substance used, usually in mixtures, to kill insects.

Deep′freeze′ (dēp′frēz′), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a freezer for the quick-freezing and storage of food.

de·frost′er (dē·frŏs′tĕr), *n.* A device for freeing or keeping free from frost or ice, especially one for a windshield. — **de·frost′**, *v.*

de·hy′drate (dē·hī′drāt), *v.* To free of all water content; as, to *dehydrate* vegetables.

de·ploy′ (dē·ploi′), *v.* To spread out, as troops or ships, in order for battle.

depth charge. A charge of high explosive set to go off under water.

destroyer escort. A type of warship, smaller than a destroyer but faster than a submarine.

dirn′dl (dĭrn′d'l; dûrn′d'l), *n.* 1. A type of dress with close-fitting bodice and full skirt gathered at the waist, imitative of Alpine peasant costume. 2. Also **dirndl skirt.** A full skirt gathered to a tight waistband.

disc jockey *or* **disk jockey.** One who conducts and announces a radio program of musical records, often with interspersed nonmusical comments.

displaced person. A refugee from war or persecution.

dive bomber. A type of bombing plane that descends in a steep dive to within a short distance of the target before releasing the bomb.

dog′house′ (dŏg′hous′), *n.* 1. A shelter for a dog; a kennel. 2. In slang use, a disgraceful state of being temporarily in disfavor; as, to be in the *doghouse.*

doo′dle (dōō′d'l), *v.* To draw a more or less involuntary scribble or sketch while otherwise mentally occupied, as when telephoning. — *n.*

DP *or* **D. P.** (dē′pē′), *n.; pl.* DPs, DP's, or D. P.'s (dē′pēz′). Short for DISPLACED PERSON.

duck*, *n.* A combination truck and barge that may be used on land or water.

dust bowl. A region that suffers from long periods of dry weather and dust storms, especially [often written ***Dust Bowl***] a region of the U.S. between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

ech′e·lon (ĕsh′ĕ·lŏn), *n.* An arrangement in which each unit (of a body of troops or force of warships or airplanes) is a little to one side of the unit ahead of it, so as to form a pattern like a series of steps.

electron gun. A vacuum tube that contains a heated filament for giving off electrons, as well as agents for increasing their speed and guiding them into a narrow stream.

e·lec′tron′ics (ē·lĕk′trŏn′ĭks; ĕl′ĕk·trŏn′ĭks), *n. sing.* The branch of physics that deals with electrons, as in radio, television, etc.

electron microscope. A microscope that uses electrons instead of light to enlarge the image of a very tiny object.

electron tube. A vacuum tube which contains a heated filament for giving off electrons, a plate for collecting them, and usually one or more grids for controlling the flow of electrons from filament to plate.

e·vac′u·ee′ (ē·văk′ū·ē′), *n.* A person removed by public authorities from home, town, or country, especially because of the danger from bombing or other military action.

ex·pend′a·ble (ĕks·pĕn′dȧ·b'l), *adj.* That may be used up in the ordinary way or sacrificed in order to delay an enemy; as, *expendable* ammunition. — *n.* An item of equipment, or a member or unit of one of the armed forces, that is regarded as expendable.

fac·sim′i·le*, *n.* The process of sending printing and pictures by radio.

fer′ry*, *v.* 1. To deliver a ship or an airplane under its own power. 2. To transport (troops, supplies, etc.) by regular air service.

finger painting. A method of forming a picture or design by spreading splotches of harmless jellylike pigments (***finger paints***) on wet paper, with the fingers, hand, or arm; also, a picture so formed. — **fin′ger-paint′**, *v.*

fis′sion (fĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A splitting or breaking into parts, especially the splitting of the nucleus of an atom into two nearly equal pieces which are driven apart by very large forces. Materials that are capable of undergoing fission are ***fis′sion·a·ble*** (-ȧ·b'l).

flak (flăk), *n.* Antiaircraft guns, or the bursting shells fired by them.

fleet admiral. In the U.S. Navy, an admiral of the highest grade, entitled to wear five stars.

flu′o·res′cent lamp (flōō′ō·rĕs′ĕnt). An electric lamp in which light is produced by electrons striking the chemically coated inner surface of the lamp.

four freedoms. The four basic freedoms set forth by President Roosevelt, January 6, 1941: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

freez′er* (frēz′ĕr), *n.* 1. An insulated compartment or room equipped to freeze perishable foods rapidly at a temperature of 10 to 30 degrees below zero. 2. A box equipped for both quick-freezing and storage, especially for the use of one family.

frequency modulation. See MODULATION.

general of the army. In the U.S. Army, a general of the highest grade, entitled to wear five stars.

gin′ rum′my (jĭn′ rŭm′ĭ). A game of rummy in which a player whose cards are matched according to the rules scores a "gin," that is, a 20-point bonus.

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The symbol * means: see the main vocabulary entry for further information.

G′-man′ (jē′măn′), *n.* A special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the U.S.; — standing for "Government *man*."

grem′lin (grĕm′lĭn), *n.* One of the gnomes whom airmen blame when something goes wrong with their motors, instruments, etc.

growth hor′mone (hôr′mōn). A natural substance in plants that promotes or regulates their growth; also, a synthetic substance that has the same effect.

gua·yu′le (gwä·yōō′lă; wī·ōō′lă), *n.* A low, compact, woody desert shrub with small grayish leaves, native to Mexico and Texas. It is a source of rubber (***guayule rubber***) obtained after grinding the entire plant.

gy′ro·com′pass (jī′rō·kŭm′pȧs), *n.* A device in which a gyroscope is used for giving direction. It gives a more accurate reading than an ordinary compass because it is not disturbed by the magnetic attraction of steel in near-by objects, as on a ship or airplane.

gy′ro·pi′lot (jī′rō·pī′lŭt), *n.* A device in which a gyroscope is used for the automatic control of an airplane on a fixed course.

hair′do′ (hâr′dōō′), *n.*; *pl.* HAIRDOS (-dōōz′). A way of dressing the hair; coiffure.

half′-track′, *n.* 1. One of the endless-chain tracks used in place of the rear wheels on one type of truck. See TRACK, below. 2. A truck or tractor having half-tracks and front wheels.

ham′burg·er (hăm′bûr·gĕr), *n.* 1. Hamburg steak. 2. A sandwich made of a cake of Hamburg steak and a round flat roll.

Heil (hīl), *interj.* A German word meaning Hail!

hel′i·cop′ter (hĕl′ĭ·kŏp′tĕr; hē′lĭ·kŏp′tĕr), *n.* A form of aircraft supported aloft by propellers revolving on a vertical axis.

hos′tel*, *n.* A supervised lodging or shelter for use by young people, as on hiking or bicycling trips.

id′e·ol′o·gy (ĭd′ē·ŏl′ō·jĭ; ī′dē-), *n.* The ideas characteristic of a particular group, class, or party; as, the *ideology* of the founders.

infantile paralysis. A disease, chiefly of children, characterized by muscular paralysis and often wasting away of some muscles, leaving the victim a cripple.

instrument flying. The flying of an airplane by a person who looks only at the dials of the devices inside and does not look outside.

iron curtain. A wall created by censorship, prohibition of free travel, etc., to isolate Russian-controlled territory from outside contact and communication.

iron lung. A boxlike device put around a person's chest to help him breathe as when the muscles do not work because of illness. Increased and then decreased pressure of air in the device forces air into and out of the lungs.

ja·lop′y (jȧ·lŏp′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JALOPIES (-ĭz). A shabby old automobile or airplane.

ja′to u′nit (jā′tō). A special rocket engine to help an airplane take off.

jeep (jēp), *n.* A small, sturdy motor vehicle serving many purposes.

jet engine. An engine that operates on the same principle as a skyrocket, as a toy balloon that moves when air escapes rapidly through its neck, or as a whirling lawn sprinkler that shoots out jets of water. Fuel burns in the engine, thus producing a jet of hot gases that shoots out from the rear. The engine moves forward by a force that is opposite to the force of the jet. The production of motion by a jet engine is called ***jet propulsion***. Anything that is moved by a jet engine is said to be ***jet′-pro·pelled′*** (jĕt′prō·pĕld′). A ***jet airplane***, or ***jet plane***, is an airplane that has one or more jet engines.

jit′ter·bug′ (jĭt′ĕr·bŭg′), *n.* A person who is very much devoted to swing music and to dancing with vigor and abandon to its rhythm. — *v.*; JIT′TER·BUGGED′ (-bŭgd′); JIT′TER·BUG′GING (-bŭg′ĭng). To dance to swing music.

jive (jīv), *n.* 1. The peculiar jargon used by swing musicians and jitterbugs; also, any similar unintelligible vocabulary of slang terms. 2. Swing music; also, jitterbug dance steps. — *v.* To play swing music; also, to jitterbug.

juke′box′ (jōōk′bŏks′), *n.* A cabinet containing an automatic player of several phonograph records, any one of which may be played by depositing a coin in a slot.

ke·naf′ (kĕ·năf′), *n.* A tall, stiff herb of the East Indies similar to the related hollyhock. Its stem yields a valuable fiber used for making twines, ropes, and coarse cloths and canvases.

kit*, *n.* A group of homing pigeons trained to fly together.

lam′i·nat′ed (lăm′ĭ·nāt′ĕd), *adj.* Made of two or more layers held fast together by glue or other substance; as, *laminated* glass, wood, etc.

Le′vi's (lē′vīz), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a kind of heavy blue denim overalls.

liq′ui·date*, *v.* To do away with by secret killing; hence, to destroy or put an end to.

loaf′er* (lōf′ĕr), *n.* A man's or woman's low leather shoe resembling the moccasin but having a broad flat heel.

lock′er*, *n.* An insulated compartment for storing quick-frozen foods (see FREEZER, 1, above) for long periods at a constant temperature below freezing, usually zero degrees or below.

map*, *v.* To plan or chart the course of.

ma·rac′a (mȧ·răk′ȧ; măr′ȧ·kä′), *n.* A dried gourd or gourdlike rattle containing pebbles, used by dance orchestras playing South American music.

mav′er·ick*, *n.* A rebellious and headstrong person who refuses to follow the leadership of his political party or his group and takes his own course.

mi′cro·film′ (mī′krō·film′), *n.* A small-sized film for making photographs that can be stored or shipped in small space. — *v.* To photograph on microfilm.

mi′cro·wave′ (mī′krō·wāv′), *n.* A very short wave, used especially in radar.

mis′sion*, *n.* A definite task or errand, such as one given to a plane or group of planes, usually involving operations against an enemy.

mock′-up′ (mŏk′ŭp′), *n.* A full-sized model, built out of plywood, cardboard, canvas, clay, etc., to the scale of the original or intended structure, for studying its operation or design.

mod′u·la′tion*, *n.* In radio, a change in an electric wave (carrier wave) that results when it is combined with a sound wave. In broadcasting, changing the up-and-down extent of the electric wave in accordance with the form of the sound wave being broadcast is called ***amplitude modulation;*** changing the number of vibrations per second in the electric wave is called ***frequency modulation.***

mo·sa′ic*, *n., or* **mosaic disease.** Any of several diseases of plants, especially one induced by a virus, that typically causes pale spots or mottling on the leaves.

mo·tel′ (mō·tĕl′), *n.* An inn or group of furnished cabins along a highway, in which motorists may spend the night.

motor torpedo boat. A high-speed naval motorboat, equipped especially to fire torpedoes. Called also **PT boat.**

nep·tu′ni·um (nĕp·tū′nĭ·ŭm), *n.* A short-lived radioactive element made from one form of uranium. Neptunium turns into plutonium.

neu′tron (nū′trŏn), *n.* An uncharged particle of very nearly the same size as the proton.

new look. 1. The 1947 mode in women's clothing which called especially for much longer, fuller skirts, a narrowing of the waist, and more frills; hence, any recent, radically changed fashion in women's or men's clothing. 2. The appearance or make-up of anything recently changed by extreme innovations; as, this year's car has a *new look.*

news′cast′ (nūz′kȧst′), *n.* A radio broadcast of news.

news′cast′er (nūz′kȧs′tẽr), *n.* One who is engaged to edit and broadcast news by radio; sometimes, a commentator. — **news′cast′ing,** *n.*

nitrogen cycle. The continual natural process by which the substance nitrogen, which is necessary for life, passes successively from the air into the soil, then into plants and into animals which eat the plants, and finally, by decay of organisms, back to the air.

nu′cle·ar (nū′klē·ẽr), *adj.* Of or having to do with a nucleus, specifically, with the nucleus of an atom; as, *nuclear* physics, *nuclear* scientist.

nuclear energy. Same as ATOMIC ENERGY.

nu′cle·us*, *n.* The heavy central part of an atom. It consists of protons and neutrons.

ny′lon (nī′lŏn), *n.* A very strong, tough, elastic, synthetic material used in making stockings, parachute cloth, brush bristles, etc.

oi′ti·ci′ca (oi′tĭ·sē′kȧ), *n.* A tall, stately tree of northeastern Brazil, with pecanlike fruit which yields a valuable oil (***oiticica oil***) used especially in paints and varnishes.

opposite number. A person of one government, organization, system, etc., corresponding or comparable to one in another government, etc.; as, an ensign is the *opposite number* of a second lieutenant.

os·cil′lo·scope (ŏ·sĭl′ŏ·skōp), *n.* An instrument for making vibrations visible, as those of an electric current or musical sound.

pal′o·mi′no (păl′ŏ·mē′nō), *n.* A type of horse having a short body and slender legs, of a light tan or cream color with lighter mane and tail.

par′a- (păr′ȧ-). A prefix which means specially trained and equipped for descent by parachute, as in ***par′a·troops′*** (păr′ȧ·trōōps′) and ***par′a·troop′er*** (-trōōp′ẽr).

par′a·chute (păr′ȧ·shōōt), *v.* To descend or drop by parachute.

par′ti·san*, *n.* A member of a guerrilla force within the enemy lines who impedes the enemy by sabotage, raids, demolitions, etc.

pay*, *v.* — ***pay off.*** 1. To pay, for example, a crew of workmen, in full; to pay winning bets. 2. To cause to suffer punishment. 3. To bring final reward or rich compensation or advantage, or sometimes penalty; as, the risk *paid off;* dogged perseverance in training *pays off;* two years of neglect finally *paid off* in total loss.

pay′off′ (pā′ŏf′), *n.* 1. An action or time of paying wagers or employees' wages. 2. Repayment or settlement at the outcome of an enterprise. 3. Climax of an incident or enterprise; specifically, the solution of a plot situation; as, the *payoff* of a detective story. 4. Deciding fact or factor bringing about a conclusion.

pen′i·cil′lin (pĕn′ĭ·sĭl′ĭn), *n.* A substance extracted from a green mold and used in preventing bacteria from multiplying, as in an infected wound.

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The symbol * means: see the main vocabulary entry for further information.

pes′ti·cide (pĕs′tĭ·sīd), *n.* Any substance used to destroy living plants or animals which are pests to man, domestic animals, or crops.

pho′to·gen′ic (fō′tō·jĕn′ĭk), *adj.* Very suitable to be photographed; as, a *photogenic* face.

pile*, *n.* An arrangement of material and devices for producing and controlling a chain reaction by the proper combination of one substance capable of absorbing neutrons with another capable of fission. Called also **atomic pile** and **chain′-re·act′ing pile′**.

pill′box′ (pĭl′bŏks′), *n.* **1.** A small, flat box to hold pills. **2.** Anything shaped like this box, such as a woman's hat; especially, a low concrete fortification containing one or more machine guns.

pin′cers*, *n. pl.* An offensive movement by which two forces of troops come together from different directions to isolate and crush an enemy.

pin′-up′ (pĭn′ŭp′), *adj.* Suitable, because of striking physical qualities and personal charm, for pinning up on an admirer's wall; also, popular as subject of pin-up pictures. — **pin′-up′**, *n.*

plu·to′ni·um (plo͞o·tō′nĭ·ŭm), *n.* A radioactive element formed from neptunium, also found in very small amounts in pitchblende, used in making atomic bombs.

police state. A state in which there is repressive governmental control of the press, the radio, intellectual and artistic training, political thought, economic life, etc.; a totalitarian state.

po′li·o (pō′lĭ·ō; pŏl′ĭ·ō), *n.* Short for **acute anterior po′li·o·my′e·li′tis** (pō′lĭ·ō·mī′ē·lī′tĭs; pŏl′ĭ·ō-), another name for INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

pos′i·tron (pŏz′ĭ·trŏn), *n.* A charge of positive electricity of exactly the same size as the electron.

pre·fab′ri·cate (prē·făb′rĭ·kāt), *v.* To manufacture all the parts of something in advance so that it can be built merely by assembling and joining the parts; as, to *prefabricate* houses.

pri·or′i·ty*, *n.* The right to come or be put first, or ahead of another; hence, a preferential rating in obtaining material, transportation, etc.

pub′lic-ad·dress′ sys′tem. An apparatus that permits speeches, music, etc., to be heard by large audiences, through one or more loudspeakers like the one on a radio.

pulse′-jet′ en′gine (pŭls′jĕt′). In airplanes, a jet engine having in its forward end a shutterlike device for admitting air in spurts, or pulses. Called also **pul′so-jet′** (pŭl′sō·jĕt′).

push′-but′ton war. War in which push buttons are pressed to start automatic weapons, such as special rockets, on their way toward an enemy.

quick′-freeze′ (kwĭk′frēz′), *v.* To freeze food so rapidly that its flavor is not lost when it is thawed.

quis′ling (kwĭz′lĭng), *n.* A traitor who becomes a tool of the conqueror of his country; — after Major Vidkun *Quisling*, Norwegian Nazi leader, who became head of the government under the Germans after they had invaded Norway.

ra′dar (rā′där), *n.* A radio device for detecting position and course of distant aircraft, warships, etc. Very short electric waves sent out by the device are reflected back to it by objects.

ra′dar·scope (rā′där·skōp), *n.* In a radar set, the part on which spots of light indicate the location of distant objects.

ram′-jet′ en′gine (răm′jĕt′). In airplanes, a jet engine having in its forward end an opening so that there is a compressing or "ramming" effect produced on the air taken in while the engine is in motion.

re·cap′ (rē·kăp′), *v.*; RE·CAPPED′ (-kăpt′); RE·CAP′PING. To cement and vulcanize a strip of rubber upon the surface of the tread of a worn automobile tire. — (rē′kăp′), *n.*

Red* (rĕd), *adj.* Of or having to do with the U.S.S.R. —* *n.* An inhabitant of the U.S.S.R.

re·tread′ (rē·trĕd′), *v.*; RE·TREAD′ED; RE·TREAD′ING. To cement and vulcanize an entire new rubber tread on a worn automobile tire. — (rē′trĕd′), *n.* A retreaded tire.

ro′bot bomb (rō′bŏt; rō′bŭt; rŏb′ŭt). A small pilotless airplane, loaded with explosives, which propels itself. Called also **buzz bomb.**

rock′et*, *n.* Also **rocket engine, rocket motor.** An engine that consists of a tube having inside rapidly burning chemicals that shoot a stream of hot gases backward through its open rear end. The rocket is a form of jet engine but will operate without air because the chemicals include the oxygen needed for their own burning.

rock′et launch′er (lôn′chēr; län′chēr). Any tube, platform, or the like for holding and directing a rocket before it is released. See BAZOOKA.

ro·den′ti·cide (rō·dĕn′tĭ·sīd), *n.* An agent or preparation used for destroying rodents, as a rat poison.

ro′tor plane (rō′tēr). Any aircraft supported in the air chiefly by rotating airfoils, as an autogiro or helicopter.

sab′o·teur′ (săb′ō·tûr′), *n.* A person who performs acts of sabotage.

sam′ba (săm′bä), *n.* A popular Brazilian dance of fast tempo calling for much bending of the knees and bouncing up.

screen*, *v.* To classify persons by giving them a standardized test (***screen′ing test′***) to determine their physical fitness or their ability; also, to examine, select, or sort out methodically.

Sea'bee' (sē'bē'), *n.* A member of one of the groups doing construction and engineering work as a volunteer branch of the Civil Engineer Corps of the U.S. Navy; — from the letters C.B. (standing for "construction battalion").

See'ing Eye' (sē'ĭng ī'). A trade-mark applied to a dog specially trained to lead the blind.

shut'tle*, *n.* **1.** A number of airplanes plying between two places or successively from point to point of a triangle, as for transportation or for bombing. Hence, ***shuttle service, shuttle raid.*** **2.** A truck or group of trucks each constantly busy drawing one or more loaded trailers while other trailers are being unloaded and loaded.

sit'-down' strike (sĭt'doun'; sĭd'oun'). A stopping of work and refusal to leave the place of employment, intended as a means of forcing compliance with workers' demands.

sleep'er*, *n.* Anything unpromising and long unnoticed that attains a startling value or importance, for example, a race horse with a poor record that unexpectedly wins or a motion picture that far exceeds the expectations of the producers.

snow'plow' (snō'plou'), *v.* In skiing, to point the tips of the skis inward, for slowing down or stopping. —* *n.* The braking position taken by a skier snowplowing.

soap opera. A radio serial drama performed on a daytime commercial program chiefly for housewives.

son'ic (sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or having to do with sound or the speed at which sound travels (that is, about 1087 feet per second, or about 738 miles per hour).

sor'tie*, *n.* One mission by a single plane.

spark plug*. One who, as a member of a group, imparts energy and spirit to his fellows.

spin'et*, *n.* A compactly built upright piano of reduced height, suitable for small apartments.

state'side' (stāt'sīd'), *adj.* That is in, going to, coming from, or characteristic of the U.S. as regarded from outside its continental limits; as, transferred from Hawaii to *stateside* duty.

stock'pile' (stŏk'pīl'), *n.* A reserve supply of material, especially of an essential raw material, processed food, or the like, accumulated within a country as a safeguard against a shortage in an emergency. — *v.* To accumulate toward a stockpile.

strafe (strāf; sträf), *v.* To inflict damage upon, as by the firing of guns; to bombard fiercely.

strip cropping *or* **strip planting.** The planting of crops in alternate strips or bands of fibrous-rooted plants (such as grass) that hold the soil and loose-rooted crops (such as corn) that do not hold the soil well. It is usually practiced on hill slopes, especially in connection with contour farming. See CONTOUR, above.

sub·son'ic (sŭb·sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or having to do with a speed less than that of sound in air. See SONIC, above.

sub'sur'face till'age (sŭb'sûr'fĭs). A method of plowing with underground blades that loosen the soil but do not turn it over, thus leaving stubble or other vegetation on the surface. See TRASH FARMING, below.

sub'till' (sŭb'tĭl'), *v.* To practice subsurface tillage. — **sub'till'age** (-ĭj), *n.*

sul'fa (sŭl'fä), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or naming a group of synthetic drugs (***sulfa drugs***) used in treating many infections. — *n.* A sulfa drug, such as ***sul'fa·nil'a·mide*** (sŭl'fä·nĭl'ä·mīd; -mĭd) or ***sul'fa·thi'a·zole*** (sŭl'fä·thī'ä·zōl) or ***sul'fa·di'a·zine*** (sŭl'fä·dī'ä·zēn, -zĭn; -dī·ăz'ēn, -ĭn).

sun lamp. An electric lamp giving ultraviolet light similar to sunlight, used especially for medical treatments.

su'per·son'ic (sū'pĕr·sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with vibrations faster than those of sound audible to the human ear; as, people cannot hear the *supersonic* cries of bats. **2.** Having to do with a speed greater than that of sound in air (see SONIC, above). The relevant branch of science is called ***su'per·son'ics*** (-ĭks), *n. sing.*

task force. A group specially made up and sent to accomplish a clearly defined task, such as taking an island from an enemy.

tee shirt. See T SHIRT, below.

tel'e·cast' (tĕl'ĕ·kăst'), *v.*; TEL'E·CAST'; TEL'E·CAST'ING. To broadcast by television. — *n.* A broadcasting or a program broadcast by television.

tel'e·cast'er (tĕl'ĕ·kăs'tẽr), *n.* One who telecasts.

tel'e·gen'ic (tĕl'ĕ·jĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Having attractive qualities that show up well in television.

tel'e·view' (tĕl'ĕ·vū'), *v.* To observe or watch on a television screen. — **tel'e·view'er**, *n.*

tel'e·vise (tĕl'ĕ·vīz), *v.* In television, to send out or receive a picture of.

theme*, *n.* In radio, same as SIGNATURE.

ther'mal (thûr'măl), *n.* An ascending current of warm air.

to'tal*, *adj.* Making full use of all persons, materials, and methods to carry out a completely planned program; as, *total* defense.

to·tal'i·tar'i·an (tō·tăl'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Pertaining to government control by a political group that denies representation to other political groups and assumes control of all human activities; hence, subjected to rigid discipline.

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The symbol * means: see the main vocabulary entry for further information.

track*, *n.* One of the two steel endless-chain treads, one on each side, on which a tank or a tractor with tanklike tread runs and which are geared to the engine. A vehicle propelled by tracks is called a ***track'lay'er*** (trăk'lā'ĕr). See HALF-TRACK, above.

tran·son'ic (trăn·sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or having to do with a speed about the same as that of sound in air (see SONIC, above); — often used in referring to speeds from 600 to 900 miles per hour.

trash farming. A method of farming in which the soil is loosened for planting by harrowing or by subsurface tillage so that stubble and other vegetation is left on the surface to act as a mulch and prevent erosion. Called also **stub'ble-mulch' farm'ing.** See SUBSURFACE TILLAGE, above.

trolley bus *or* **trolley coach.** A street railway vehicle similar in appearance to an autobus but electrically propelled by power from two overhead wires.

trop'i·cal (trŏp'ĭ·kăl), *n.* Short for **tropical fish**, any of a great number of aquarium fishes native to the warmer regions of the world and requiring controlled water temperatures for satisfactory growth when domesticated.

Tru'man (trōō'măn), Harry S., born 1884. 33d president of the U.S., from 1945.

T shirt *or* **tee shirt** (tē' shûrt'). A man's undershirt, usually snug, with very short sleeves and collarless neck, of the type to be pulled on over the head; also, a similarly styled man's or woman's knit shirt for outer wear.

tung (tŭng), *n.* A medium-sized Chinese tree cultivated for its nuts, each of which contains two to four oily seeds. The oil (***tung oil***) from these seeds is valued especially for use in fast-drying paints and varnishes.

tur'bo·jet' en'gine (tûr'bō·jĕt'). A jet engine having a turbine-driven air-compressing device for supplying air for the burning of the fuel.

tur'bo-pro·pel'ler en'gine (tûr'bō·prō·pĕl'ĕr). In airplanes, a jet engine having a propeller driven by a turbine, arranged so that the propeller produces most of the force. Called also **tur'bo·prop' en'gine** (tûr'bō·prŏp') and **tur'bo·prop'-jet' en'gine** (tûr'bō·prŏp'jĕt').

tur'ret*, *n.* **1.** An enclosed compartment for a gunner on an airplane. **2.** The cylinder-shaped top of an army tank.

2,4-D, 2-4-D (tōō'fōr'dē'), *n.* A chemical used as a weed killer.

ul'tra·son'ic (ŭl'trə·sŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Supersonic. — **ul'tra·son'ics** (-ĭks), *n. sing.* Supersonics.

un'der·ground'* (ŭn'dĕr·ground'), *n.* The total number of suppressed political parties and factions forced into hiding but actively engaged in resisting an autocratic government.

United Nations. **1.** Originally, the nations allied in World War II (see below) against the axis nations. **2.** An international organization growing out of this allied association and formed on the basis of a charter signed at San Francisco in 1945 by representatives of 50 nations (later increased), binding them to maintain international peace and security.

V-E Day (vē'ē' dā'). The day of victory in Europe (May 8, 1945), the day of Germany's surrender in World War II.

ver·nac'u·lar*, *n.* A common name of a plant or animal, as distinguished from the Latin scientific name; as, white oak is a *vernacular* for *Quercus alba.*

vid'e·o (vĭd'ē·ō), *n.* Television.

V-J Day (vē'jā' dā'). The day of victory over Japan in World War II, either the day of Japan's surrender (August 14, 1945) or the day of formal surrender aboard the battleship *Missouri* (September 2, 1945).

walk'ie-talk'ie (wôk'ĭ·tôk'ĭ), *n.* In army use, a small radio set carried like a knapsack and used for two-way communication in the field.

who'dun'it (hōō'dŭn'ĭt), *n.* In slang use, a story featuring detection of a crime or the solving of a mystery.

wilt (wĭlt), *n., or* **wilt disease.** Any of several diseases of plants, most often caused by fungi or bacteria, that cause the leaves to wilt and wither.

win'ter·ize (wĭn'tĕr·īz), *v.* To make ready or safe for use in freezing weather, as an airplane or automobile, with special oils, antifreeze, etc.

wool'er (wŏŏl'ĕr), *n.* An animal, especially an Angora rabbit, kept for the production of wool.

World War II (wûrld' wôr' tōō'). The second great conflict of the twentieth century, 1939–1946, in which most of the countries of the world were engaged. It was fought by the allied nations (especially the British Empire, Russia, China, and the United States) against the axis nations (Germany, Italy, and Japan).

young'ber'ry (yŭng'bĕr'ĭ), *n.* A trailing, hybrid variety of blackberry with large, sweet, reddish-black fruit.

ze'ro (zē'rō), *adj.* **1.** Describing a ceiling (the base of a cloud) that is limited to 50 feet or less overhead. **2.** Describing an ability to see toward the horizon that is limited to 165 feet or less by fog, rain, dust, etc. ***Zero-zero*** indicates limited visibility both overhead and toward the horizon.

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A
DICTIONARY
OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A, a (ā), *n.* **1.** The first letter of the alphabet. **2.** Something or someone that is first in order, or best of its class, etc.; as, *A* spoke first.

a (*ȧ; when emphatic,* ā), *adj.*, or *indefinite article.* A short form of AN, meaning: **1.** One; any. **2.** In each; as, once *a* day; to or for each; as, ten cents *a* yard.
☞ *A* is used, instead of *an*, before words beginning with a consonant sound; thus, *a* table, *a* woman, *a* one (*pronounced* wŭn), *a* horse.

A 1 (ā′ wŭn′). In first-class condition; first-rate.

Aa′chen (ä′кĕn), *n.* A city in the Rhine Province, Prussia.

Aar′on (âr′ŭn), *n.* In the Bible, the first Jewish high priest. He was the brother of Moses.

A.B. Bachelor of Arts (a college degree).

a′ba·cá′ (ä′bä·kä′), *n.* Manila hemp; also, the plant that yields this fiber.

a·back′ (*ȧ·*băk′), *adv.* Back; backward. — ***to be taken aback.*** To be checked suddenly in motion, action, hopes, etc.; to be surprised and upset; as, he *was taken aback* by the news.

a·baft′ (*ȧ·*bâft′), *adv. & prep.* Toward or at the stern of a boat; behind.

a·ban′don (*ȧ·*băn′dŭn), *v.* **1.** To give up completely; to forsake; to desert; as, to *abandon* a wrecked ship. **2.** To give oneself up without any attempt at self-control; as, he *abandoned* himself to grief. — **a·ban′don·ment**, *n.*

a·ban′don (*ȧ·*băn′dŭn), *n.* Wholehearted enthusiasm in doing or taking part in something; as, he played with *abandon.*

a·ban′doned (*ȧ·*băn′dŭnd), *adj.* **1.** Deserted; forsaken; as, an *abandoned* hut. **2.** Wholly wicked; as, an *abandoned* old wretch.

a·base′ (*ȧ·*bās′), *v.* To lower in rank or position; to humiliate; to humble; as, his pride was *abased.* — **a·base′ment**, *n.*

a·bash′ (*ȧ·*băsh′), *v.* To embarrass, confuse, or shame; as, their harsh words *abashed* him.

a·bate′ (*ȧ·*bāt′), *v.* To make or become less in amount, number, force, etc.; to reduce; to decrease; as, to *abate* the severity of a punishment; the storm *abated.* — **a·bate′ment**, *n.*

ab′at·toir′ (ăb′ȧ·twär′), *n.* A slaughterhouse.

ab′bé′ (ȧ′bā′), *n.* A title given in France to anyone who wears the garb of a priest.

ab′bey (ăb′ĭ), *n.* **1.** A monastery governed by a superior called an ***ab′bot*** (ăb′ŭt); also, a convent for women governed by a superior called an ***ab′bess*** (ăb′ĕs). **2.** A church or building that once belonged to an abbey; as, Westminster *Abbey.*

ab·bre′vi·ate (*ă·*brē′vĭ·āt), *v.* To make briefer or shorter; as, to *abbreviate* "Mister" to "Mr."

ab·bre′vi·a′tion (*ă·*brē′vĭ·ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of abbreviating. **2.** A shortened form of a word or phrase, such as *in.* for *inch* or *inches*, *U. S. A.* for *United States of America.*

ab′di·cate (ăb′dĭ·kāt), *v.* To give up or resign one's position, power, etc.; to renounce; as, the king *abdicated* his throne.

ab′di·ca′tion (ăb′dĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* The giving up of one's position or power; especially, a king's giving up of his throne.

ab·do′men (ăb·dō′mĕn; ăb′dō·mĕn), *n.* **1.** The part of the body between the chest and the thighs. It contains the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys. **2.** The under part of the body of a bird, or the hindmost part of the body of an insect, etc. — **ab·dom′i·nal** (ăb·dŏm′ĭ·năl), *adj.*

ab·duct′ (ăb·dŭkt′), *v.* To take a person away unlawfully and, usually, by force; to kidnap. — **ab·duc′tion** (ăb·dŭk′shŭn), *n.*

ab·duc′tor (ăb·dŭk′tĕr), *n.* A person who abducts another person.

a·beam′ (*ȧ·*bēm′), *adv.* Off to one side of a ship, and on a line at right angles to her keel.

a·bed′ (*ȧ·*bĕd′), *adv.* In bed.

A′bel (ā′bĕl), *n.* In the Bible, the second son of Adam and Eve. He was killed by his older brother, Cain.

Ab'er·deen' (ăb'ẽr·dēn'), *n.* A city in eastern Scotland.

ab'er·ra'tion (ăb'ẽr·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of wandering or going astray; variation from the natural state, or from some standard, etc. **2.** Disorder of the mind.

a·bet' (ȧ·bĕt'), *v.*; A·BET'TED; A·BET'TING. To encourage or to aid, especially by one's approval; as, to *abet* a criminal in his wrongdoing.

a·bey'ance (ȧ·bā'ăns), *n.* A condition of suspended activity; as, his plans were in *abeyance.*

ab·hor' (ăb·hôr'), *v.*; AB·HORRED' (ăb·hôrd'); AB·HOR'RING. To shrink from with disgust; to hate; to detest; as, to *abhor* murder.
ab·hor'rence, *n.* **ab·hor'rent,** *adj.*

a·bide' (ȧ·bīd'), *v.*; A·BODE'; A·BID'ING. **1.** To remain, stay, or continue; as, he *abode* there three years; to last or endure; as, love that *abides.* **2.** To wait for; as, I shall *abide* his return. **3.** To bear patiently; to put up with; as, I cannot *abide* that fellow.
abide by. **1.** To be faithful to; as, he will *abide by* his promise. **2.** To accept the terms or consequences of; as, to *abide by* a treaty.

a·bid'ing (ȧ·bīd'ĭng), *adj.* Lasting; permanent; as, *abiding* friendship. — **a·bid'ing·ly,** *adv.*

a·bil'i·ty (ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ABILITIES (-tĭz). Power to do or perform; skill in doing; as, the *ability* to learn arithmetic; also, talent; as, he has great *abilities.*

ab'ject (ăb'jĕkt; ăb·jĕkt'), *adj.* Very low in spirit, hope, etc.; as, an *abject* coward; wretched; contemptible; as, in *abject* fear.
ab·ject'ly, *adv.* **ab·ject'ness,** *n.*

ab·jure' (ăb·jo͝or'), *v.* To promise solemnly to give up; to swear to give up; as, to *abjure* one's beliefs. — **ab'ju·ra'tion** (ăb'jo͝o·rā'shŭn), *n.*

a·blaze' (ȧ·blāz'), *adj.* On fire; blazing; as, the log was *ablaze;* brilliant; as, a garden *ablaze* with color; eager; burning; as, he was *ablaze* with enthusiasm.

a'ble (ā'b'l), *adj.* Having enough power, skill, or resources to do something; as, he is *able* to swim; not *able* to afford new clothes; skillful; talented; as, *able* musicians. — **a'bly** (ā'blĭ), *adv.*

-a·ble (-ȧ·b'l). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [an adjective]; as: *move* + *-able* (movable); *break* + *-able.* It means: **1.** Capable of being; as in *movable,* capable of being moved. **2.** Liable to; as in *perishable,* liable to perish. — **-a·bly** (-ȧ·blĭ).

ab·lu'tion (ăb·lū'shŭn), *n.* A washing or cleansing, as of one's hands or one's body, often as a religious ceremony.

ab·nor'mal (ăb·nôr'măl), *adj.* Different from the great majority of persons or things of the same kind, age, etc.; noticeably above or below the usual level; as, an *abnormal* child; hence, unusual; extraordinary; irregular; as, an *abnormal* way of doing things. — **ab'nor·mal'i·ty** (ăb'nôr·măl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ab·nor'mal·ly,** *adv.*

a·board' (ȧ·bōrd'), *adv.* & *prep.* On board; in or into a ship, a railroad car, etc.

a·bode' (ȧ·bōd'), *past tense & past part.* of ABIDE. — *n.* The place where one stays or lives; a dwelling.

a·bol'ish (ȧ·bŏl'ĭsh), *v.* To do away with entirely; to put an end to; as, to *abolish* slavery.

ab'o·li'tion (ăb'ō·lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A complete destroying or ending of something; as, the *abolition* of slavery. Sometimes *abolition* alone is used to mean "abolition of Negro slavery." — **ab'o·li'tion·ist,** *n.*

a·bom'i·na·ble (ȧ·bŏm'ĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving to be hated or loathed; hateful; disgusting. — **a·bom'i·na·bly** (ȧ·bŏm'ĭ·nȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

a·bom'i·nate (ȧ·bŏm'ĭ·nāt), *v.* To dislike very much; to loathe, detest, or abhor; as, to *abominate* liars and lying.

a·bom'i·na'tion (ȧ·bŏm'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A feeling of disgust and hatred. **2.** Something disgusting and hateful.

ab'o·rig'i·nes (ăb'ō·rĭj'ĭ·nēz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* AB·ORIGINE (ăb'ō·rĭj'ĭ·nē). The earliest known inhabitants of a country. — **ab'o·rig'i·nal,** *adj.*

a·bound' (ȧ·bound'), *v.* **1.** To be found in great numbers or in quantity; to be plentiful; as, wolves *abound* there. **2.** To be well supplied; as, this book *abounds* with ideas.

a·bout' (ȧ·bout'), *adv.* & *prep.* **1.** Around. **2.** Here and there; throughout. **3.** In an opposite direction. **4.** Near or nearly. **5.** On the point of; going. **6.** Concerning.

a·bove' (ȧ·bŭv'), *adv.* In a higher place; earlier. — *prep.* Over; higher than; superior to; beyond. — *adj.* Said or written earlier.

a·bove'board' (ȧ·bŭv'bōrd'), *adj.* & *adv.* Honest in one's dealings; straightforward.

Abp. Abbreviation for *Archbishop.*

ab·rade' (ăb·rād'), *v.* To rub off or scrape off; to wear away by friction.

A'bra·ham (ā'brȧ·hăm), *n.* In the Bible, the first patriarch, founder of the Hebrew race.

ab·ra'sion (ăb·rā'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of abrading. **2.** A place where the surface has been abraded; as, an *abrasion* on one's knee.

ab·ra'sive (ăb·rā'sĭv), *adj.* Abrading; used in rubbing and scraping a surface; as, emery is an *abrasive* substance. — **ab·ra'sive,** *n.*

a·breast' (ȧ·brĕst'), *adj.* & *adv.* Side by side; in an even line; as, to walk *abreast.*

a·bridge' (ȧ·brĭj'), *v.*; A·BRIDGED'; A·BRIDG'ING. To shorten, especially by using fewer words; as, to *abridge* a book. — **a·bridg'ment, a·bridge'ment,** *n.*

a·broad' (ȧ·brôd'), *adv.* **1.** Over a wide space or area; out of doors; as, to roam *abroad.* **2.** In or to a foreign country; as, traveling *abroad.* **3.** Widely known; as, the news is *abroad.*

ab'ro·gate (ăb'rō·gāt), *v.* To abolish by authority; to repeal; to put an end to; as, to *abrogate* a law. — **ab'ro·ga'tion,** *n.*

ab·rupt' (ăb·rŭpt'), *adj.* **1.** Very steep or sharp; as, the hill made an *abrupt* descent. **2.** Done or said very suddenly; as, an *abrupt* movement; so quick as to seem rude; curt; as, he is *abrupt* in his speech.
ab·rupt'ly, *adv.* **ab·rupt'ness,** *n.*

Ab'sa·lom (ăb'sȧ·lŏm), *n.* In the Bible, King David's favorite but rebellious son.

ab'scess (ăb'sĕs), *n.* A collection of pus at some point in the body; as, an *abscess* at the root of a tooth. — **ab'scessed** (ăb'sĕst), *adj.*

ab·scond' (ăb·skŏnd'), *v.* To go away hurriedly and secretly; to sneak off; to steal off; as, he *absconded* with the money. — **ab·scond'er,** *n.*

ab'sence (ăb'sĕns), *n.* **1.** The state of being absent or away; as, his *absence* from home. **2.** A lack or want; as, an *absence* of warmth. **3.** Inattentiveness; as, *absence* of mind.

ab'sent (ăb'sĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Not present; away; missing; lacking; as, *absent* from school. **2.** Absent-minded; as, his face had an *absent* look. — **ab'sent·ly,** *adv.*

ab·sent' (ăb·sĕnt'), *v.* To keep away; to withdraw; as, to *absent* oneself from school.

ab'sen·tee' (ăb'sĕn·tē'), *n.* A person who is absent. — **ab'sen·tee',** *adj.*

ab'sent-mind'ed (ăb'sĕnt·mīn'dĕd), *adj.* Lost in thought and not paying attention to what is going on. — **ab'sent-mind'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **ab'sent-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

ab'so·lute (ăb'sō·lūt), *adj.* **1.** Complete; perfect; whole; as, that is the *absolute* truth. **2.** Not limited in power; as, an *absolute* king. **3.** Positive; certain. — **ab'so·lute·ly** (ăb'sō·lūt·lĭ; ăb'sō·lūt'lĭ), *adv.*

ab'so·lu'tion (ăb'sō·lū'shŭn), *n.* Pardon from sin, guilt, etc.; especially, such pardon pronounced by a priest to a penitent person.

ab·solve' (ăb·sŏlv'), *v.* To pardon or to free a person from a debt, or from a duty, or from the consequences of a sin, etc.; as, I *absolve* you from blame.

ab·sorb' (ăb·sôrb'), *v.* **1.** To suck up or drink in; as, the earth *absorbs* moisture. **2.** To take up without giving back; as, thick walls *absorbed* the sound. **3.** To hold all of one's interest; as, the new game *absorbed* him. — **ab·sorb'ing,** *adj.* — **ab·sorp'tion** (ăb·sôrp'shŭn), *n.*

ab·sorb'ent (ăb·sôr'bĕnt), *adj.* Able to absorb; as, *absorbent* cotton. — **ab·sorb'ent,** *n.*

ab·stain' (ăb·stān'), *v.* To keep oneself from doing something; to make oneself give up or leave off; as, to *abstain* from smoking.

ab·ste'mi·ous (ăb·stē'mĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Moderate, especially in one's eating and drinking; temperate; sparing.

ab'sti·nence (ăb'stĭ·nĕns), *n.* The act of abstaining. — **ab'sti·nent,** *adj.*

ab'stract (ăb'străkt; ăb·străkt'), *adj.* **1.** Thought of without reference to any actual persons, things, or events; as, *abstract* ideas of right and wrong. **2.** Expressing some characteristic or quality without reference to an actual person or thing that possesses it; as, *abstract* words. Thus, the word "dishonesty," which expresses a particular quality that may belong to a person, is an *abstract* word. Words of an opposite kind, like "thief," that name a person or thing, are called *concrete* words.

ab'stract (ăb'străkt), *n.* Something that contains all the chief features of something else; especially, a summary, as of a book.

ab·stract' (ăb·străkt'), *v.* **1.** To take away; to remove by drawing out. **2.** To take away secretly or dishonestly; as, a thief *abstracted* my watch from my pocket. **3.** (ăb'străkt) To put a book, a speech, etc., into a shorter form.

ab·stract'ed (ăb·străk'tĕd), *adj.* Absent-minded. — **ab·stract'ed·ly,** *adv.*

ab·strac'tion (ăb·străk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of abstracting something. **2.** An abstract idea or notion. **3.** A state of inattentiveness; absent-mindedness.

ab·struse' (ăb·strōōs'), *adj.* Hard to understand; difficult; obscure; as, an *abstruse* question.

ab·surd' (ăb·sûrd'), *adj.* Not reasonable, sensible, or true; ridiculous; silly; as, an *absurd* remark; an *absurd* hat.
ab·surd'i·ty, *n.* **ab·surd'ly,** *adv.*

a·bun'dant (ȧ·bŭn'dănt), *adj.* More than enough; ample; as, *abundant* harvests.
a·bun'dance, *n.* **a·bun'dant·ly,** *adv.*

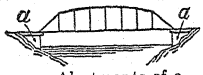
a·buse' (ȧ·būz'), *v.* **1.** To put to a wrong or bad use; to misuse; as, to *abuse* one's authority. **2.** To treat badly or cruelly; to mistreat; as, the boys *abused* the dog by throwing stones at it. **3.** To put too heavy a task or strain upon; as, to *abuse* one's health. **4.** To blame or scold rudely; as, the foreman *abused* his men.

a·buse' (ȧ·būs'), *n.* **1.** Wrong, improper, or unfair treatment; misuse; as, a cruel driver's *abuse* of his horse. **2.** A wrong custom or practice; as, the mayor permitted many *abuses* during his term in office. **3.** Rude, insulting speech; harsh blame or scolding.
a·bu'sive, *adj.* **a·bu'sive·ly,** *adv.*

a·but' (ȧ·bŭt'), *v.;* A·BUT'TED; A·BUT'TING. To be placed up against the end or the edge of something; as, our house *abuts* on the street.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

a·but′ment (ȧ·bŭt′mĕnt), *n.* Something against which another thing rests its weight or pushes itself with force; as, the *abutments*, or supports, of a bridge.



a, a Abutments of a Bridge.

a·bys′mal (ȧ·bĭz′mȧl), *adj.* Like an abyss; very deep; vast; as, *abysmal* ignorance.

a·byss′ (ȧ·bĭs′), *n.* A huge deep hole or opening in the earth's surface; a "bottomless" pit.

Ab′ys·sin′i·a (ăb′ĭ·sĭn′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A former country in eastern Africa. Its official name was *Ethiopia*. — **Ab′ys·sin′i·an**, *adj. & n.*

a·ca′cia (ȧ·kā′shȧ), *n.* A bush or a small tree, often with fernlike leaves and thorny stems. Its small yellow or white flowers grow in clusters.

ac′a·dem′ic (ăk′ȧ·dĕm′ĭk), **ac′a·dem′i·cal** (ăk′ȧ·dĕm′ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with schools or colleges; as, the *academic* year. 2. Theoretical; not expected to produce a practical result; as, an *academic* discussion.

a·cad′e·my (ȧ·kăd′ĕ·mĭ), *n.; pl.* ACADEMIES (-mĭz). 1. A college or school, especially a private school of high-school grade. 2. A place of training in special subjects; as, an *academy* of music.

A·ca′di·a (ȧ·kā′dĭ·ȧ), *n.* The original name of Nova Scotia.

A·ca′di·a Na′tion·al Park. A park of 20 square miles on Mt. Desert Island, Maine.

ac·cede′ (ăk·sēd′), *v.* 1. To succeed to an office, a throne, etc. 2. To agree or consent; as, he *acceded* to my request.

ac·cel′er·ate (ăk·sĕl′ĕr·āt), *v.* To make something move or act faster; to quicken; to hasten; as, to *accelerate* an automobile; to *accelerate* the spread of education. — **ac·cel′er·a′tion**, *n.*

ac·cel′er·a′tor (ăk·sĕl′ĕr·ā′tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that increases the speed or the growth of something; in an automobile, a lever or pedal to increase the speed of the motor.

ac′cent (ăk′sĕnt), *n.* 1. Force; emphasis; stress; especially, emphasis placed on certain syllables of words or on beats in music; as, "banana" is pronounced with an *accent* on the second syllable. 2. A mark to indicate the place of the accent in speaking or singing. 3. A mark used on certain letters in some foreign words to show the sound of the letters; as, an acute *accent* (á); a grave *accent* (à); a circumflex *accent* (â). 4. A special way of speaking or pronouncing; as, she speaks English with a foreign *accent*.

ac·cent′ (ăk·sĕnt′; ăk′sĕnt), *v.* 1. (*usually pronounced* ăk′sĕnt) To pronounce with force or emphasis; to stress; as, to *accent* a word in speaking or a note in singing; also, to write or print an accent on a word, a syllable, or a musical beat. 2. To emphasize; to make conspicuous; as, the dark sky *accents* the stars.

ac·cen′tu·ate (ăk·sĕn′tū·āt), *v.* To pronounce or to mark with accents; to bring out distinctly; to emphasize; as, her black dress *accentuated* her paleness.

ac·cept′ (ăk·sĕpt′), *v.* 1. To receive or take willingly something that is offered; as, to *accept* a gift. 2. To receive with favor; as, Jack was *accepted* into the Boy Scout troop. 3. To agree to; to approve; as, to *accept* a suggestion.
ac·cept′a·bil′i·ty, *n.* **ac·cept′a·bly**, *adv.* **ac·cept′a·ble**, *adj.* **ac·cept′ance**, *n.*

ac′cep·ta′tion (ăk′sĕp·tā′shŭn), *n.* The usual or accepted meaning.

ac′cess (ăk′sĕs), *n.* 1. Approach; entrance; admittance; as, he gained *access* to the fortress; also, a means or way of approach; as, the only *access* to the tower is by a winding stairway. 2. An attack or fit; an outburst; as, a sudden *access* of anger. — **ac·ces′si·bil′i·ty** (ăk·sĕs′ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ac·ces′si·ble** (ăk·sĕs′ĭ·b'l), *adj*

ac·ces′sa·ry (ăk·sĕs′ȧ·rĭ). Same as ACCESSORY.

ac·ces′sion (ăk·sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of coming to a throne, an office, etc.; as, the *accession* of a new king. 2. Increase by addition; as, an *accession* of wealth; the thing added; as, new books added to a library are *accessions*.

ac·ces′so·ry (ăk·sĕs′ō·rĭ), *adj.* Accompanying or assisting a more important person or thing; subordinate; useful but not essential; as, his automobile has all the *accessory* equipment he could think of. — *n.; pl.* ACCESSORIES (-rĭz). 1. Something not absolutely necessary that adds to the convenience or usefulness of something else. 2. A person who helps in a crime or in the escape of a criminal.

ac′ci·dent (ăk′sĭ·dĕnt), *n.* 1. Something that happens unexpectedly or without being foreseen; something done unintentionally; especially, a mishap; as, an automobile *accident*. 2. Chance; as, she broke the dish by *accident*.
ac′ci·den′tal, *adj.* **ac′ci·den′tal·ly**, *adv.*

ac·claim′ (ȧ·klām′), *v.* To welcome with applause or other signs of approval; as, the crowd *acclaimed* the speaker; also, to proclaim with shouts or other signs of approval; as, they *acclaimed* him their leader. — *n.* Applause; as, shouts of *acclaim*.

ac′cla·ma′tion (ăk′lȧ·mā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Applause; hearty praise or approval; also, a shout of approval. 2. An oral vote.

ac·cli′mate (ȧ·klī′mĭt; ăk′lĭ·māt), **ac·cli′ma·tize** (ȧ·klī′mȧ·tīz), *v.* To make a person, an animal, or a plant accustomed to a new climate or to new surroundings. — **ac′cli·ma′tion** (ăk′lĭ·mā′shŭn; ăk′lī-), *n.* — **ac·cli′ma·ti·za′tion** (ȧ·klī′mȧ·tĭ·zā′shŭn; -tī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

ac·com′mo·date (ă·kŏm′ŏ·dāt), *v.* 1. To make someone or something suit, fit, or correspond with something else; to adapt; to conform; as, to *accommodate* oneself to circumstances. 2. To provide someone with something desired, needed, or convenient; to oblige; as, he *accommodated* me with a loan; sometimes, to provide with lodgings; as, the hotel can *accommodate* four hundred guests.

ac·com′mo·dat′ing (ă·kŏm′ŏ·dāt′ĭng), *adj.* Giving accommodation; ready to accommodate; obliging.

ac·com′mo·da′tion (ă·kŏm′ŏ·dā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of accommodating. 2. Something that accommodates, or that supplies what is needed or convenient; [in the *plural*] lodgings; as, hotel *accommodations*.

ac·com′pa·ni·ment (ă·kŭm′pȧ·nĭ·mĕnt), *n.* Something that goes, occurs, or is used with another thing; especially, the music played in support of a solo part.

ac·com′pa·nist (ă·kŭm′pȧ·nĭst), *n.* A musician who plays an accompaniment.

ac·com′pa·ny (ă·kŭm′pȧ·nĭ), *v.*; AC·COM′PA·NIED (-nĭd); AC·COM′PA·NY·ING. 1. To go along with, especially as a companion; as, his dog *accompanies* him everywhere; to occur or be found along with; as, lightning *accompanied* the thunder. 2. To play a musical accompaniment for a soloist.

ac·com′plice (ă·kŏm′plĭs), *n.* A partner in crime.

ac·com′plish (ă·kŏm′plĭsh), *v.* To do something with complete success; to perform; to carry out; as, he *accomplished* his purpose.

ac·com′plished (ă·kŏm′plĭsht), *adj.* 1. Completed; as, an *accomplished* task. 2. Having the skill, learning, or training necessary to do something very well; as, an *accomplished* writer.

ac·com′plish·ment (ă·kŏm′plĭsh·mĕnt), *n.* 1. Completion; as, the *accomplishment* of one's purpose; also, something accomplished. 2. A special skill or ability gained by study or training; as, dancing is her only *accomplishment*.

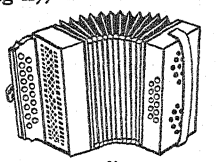
ac·cord′ (ă·kôrd′), *v.* 1. To agree; to be in harmony; as, his proposal *accorded* with our plans. 2. To grant as suitable or deserved; as, to *accord* high praise for good work. — *n.* 1. Agreement; harmony; as, peace and *accord* between countries. 2. Voluntary action; willingness; as, she went of her own *accord*.

ac·cord′ance (ă·kôr′dăns), *n.* Agreement; harmony. — **ac·cord′ant**, *adj.*

ac·cord′ing (ă·kôr′dĭng), *adv.* In agreement; suitably. — ***according to.*** 1. In agreement with; suitably to; as, the guests were seated *according to* their importance. 2. As stated, written, etc., by; as, the Gospel *according to* St. Mark; *according to* the latest reports.

ac·cord′ing·ly (ă·kôr′dĭng·lĭ), *adv.* Consequently; so; therefore.

ac·cor′di·on (ă·kôr′dĭ·ŭn), *n.* A small musical instrument with a bellows, a keyboard fixed at one side, and metal reeds. The accordion is held in a person's hands and played by forcing wind upon the reeds by means of the bellows. — *adj.* Creased so as to fold like an accordion.



Accordion.

ac·cost′ (ă·kŏst′), *v.* To speak first to; to address; as, a beggar *accosted* me on the street.

ac·count′ (ă·kount′), *v.* 1. To make a report or a statement of money received and money spent. 2. To give a reason or explanation; to explain; to state the cause; as, idleness often *accounts* for poverty. 3. To consider; to think; as, he *accounted* himself lucky to have escaped. — *n.* 1. A record of money transactions; as, to balance *accounts* for the year; hence, a record of sums owing, or of items of any kind that must be paid or settled; as, to settle *accounts* with an enemy. 2. A record of a customer's purchases and of the amounts due for them, submitted to the customer by the merchant; a bill; as, the grocer's *account* for last month. 3. A statement of reasons which explain an event; as, no satisfactory *account* of his actions has been given; hence, a reason or consideration; as, on no *account* will he go. 4. A statement of facts or events; a report; a story; as, an *account* of the battle. 5. Worth; value; importance; as, a man of no *account*.

ac·count′a·ble (ă·koun′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Liable to be called on to give an account; answerable; as, you are *accountable* for your own actions. 2. Able to be explained. — **ac·count′a·bil′i·ty** (ă·koun′tȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ac·count′an·cy (ă·koun′tăn·sĭ), *n.* 1. The art or occupation of an accountant. 2. A position as an accountant.

ac·count′ant (ă·koun′tănt), *n.* A person skilled in making and examining financial records.

ac·cou′ter, ac·cou′tre (ă·kōō′tĕr), *v.* To furnish with dress or equipment, especially with military equipment; to equip; to array.

ac·cou′ter·ments, ac·cou′tre·ments (ă·kōō′tĕr·mĕnts), *n. pl.* Dress or equipment, especially of a soldier.

ac·cred′it (ă·krĕd′ĭt), *v.* 1. To give official power to a person as a representative or messenger; as, an ambassador *accredited* to France. 2. To vouch for officially; to certify as true, or as up to a required standard; as, an *accredited* story; an *accredited* school.

ac·cru′al (ă·krōō′ăl), *n.* 1. The act or process of accruing. 2. Something that accrues; an amount of money, etc., that accrues during a certain time.

ac·crue′ (ă·krōō′), *v.* 1. To occur as an addition or advantage; as, benefits *accruing* from foreign trade. 2. To increase by growth, addition, etc.; as, *accrued* interest on a loan.

ac·cu′mu·late (ă·kū′mū·lāt), *v.* To heap up in a mass; to gather; to collect; as, the miser *accumulated* a hoard. — **ac·cu′mu·la′tor**, *n.*

ac·cu′mu·la′tion (ă·kū′mū·lā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of accumulating. 2. A collection; a heap; as, an *accumulation* of rubbish.

ac′cu·ra·cy (ăk′ū·rȧ·sĭ), *n.* Freedom from mistakes; correctness; exactness; as, the *accuracy* of her answers.

ac′cu·rate (ăk′ū·rĭt), *adj.* Free from mistakes; exact; precise; as, an *accurate* copy. **ac′cu·rate·ly**, *adv.* **ac′cu·rate·ness**, *n.*

ac·curs′ed (ă·kûr′sĕd; ă·kûrst′), *adj.* Cursed; detestable; as, an *accursed* temper. In poetry the spelling ***ac·curst′*** (ă·kûrst′) is often used.

ac′cu·sa′tion (ăk′ū·zā′shŭn), *n.* A declaration that a person has committed a wrong or a crime; a charge against a person.

ac·cu′sa·tive (ă·kū′zȧ·tĭv), *n., or* **ac·cu′sative case.** Same as OBJECTIVE CASE.

ac·cuse′ (ă·kūz′), *v.* To declare that a person has committed a wrong, a crime, etc.; to charge; to blame; as, he *accused* us of deceiving him. — **ac·cus′er** (ă·kūz′ĕr), *n.*

ac·cus′tom (ă·kŭs′tŭm), *v.* To make used to; as, to *accustom* oneself to hard work.

ac·cus′tomed (ă·kŭs′tŭmd), *adj.* Usual; regular; customary; as, his *accustomed* exercise.

ace (ās), *n.; pl.* ACES (ās′ĕz). 1. A card or die which is marked with a single spot. 2. In certain games, such as tennis and handball, a point won by a single stroke. 3. An aviator who in war has brought down five or more enemy planes; hence, a brave and skillful aviator.

a·ce′tic (ă·sē′tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with, or producing, vinegar.

a·ce′tic ac′id. A colorless biting liquid well known as the acid in vinegar.

a·cet′y·lene (ă·sĕt′ĭ·lēn), *n.* A colorless gas which burns with a brilliant white light and is used for welding metals and for lighting.

ache (āk), *v.;* ACHED (ākt); ACH′ING (āk′ĭng). 1. To suffer pain; to throb painfully; as, an *aching* tooth. 2. To wish earnestly; to long; as, he *ached* to go out. — *n.* A continuous pain.

a·chene′ (ă·kēn′), *n.* A small, dry, one-seeded fruit, like that of the buttercup.

Ach′er·on (ăk′ĕr·ŏn), *n.* In Greek and Roman mythology, the River of Woe, one of the rivers of Hades; hence, Hades itself.

a·chieve′ (ȧ·chēv′), *v.* To carry to a successful end; to accomplish; as, to *achieve* a task; to get as a result of effort; to gain; to win; as, to *achieve* fame or riches.

a·chieve′ment (ȧ·chēv′mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of achieving. 2. Something achieved; especially, something accomplished by bravery or by great effort; a feat; a deed worthy of praise.

A·chil′les (ȧ·kĭl′ēz), *n.* In the *Iliad*, the hero of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.

ac′id (ăs′ĭd), *adj.* 1. Sour, sharp, or biting to the taste; like vinegar in taste; also, sour-tempered; cross; as, an *acid* look; an *acid* comment. 2. Of, relating to, or having to do with, an acid. — *n.* A substance which is sour to the taste, dissolves easily in water, and turns litmus paper red. — **a·cid′i·ty** (ă·sĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ac′id·ly**, *adv.*

ac·knowl′edge (ăk·nŏl′ĕj), *v.;* AC·KNOWL′EDGED; AC·KNOWL′EDG·ING. 1. To admit; to recognize as true; as, to *acknowledge* one's mistake. 2. To allow a claim; to recognize; as, to *acknowledge* Columbus as discoverer of America. 3. To say or to show that something has been received, noticed, etc.; to express gratitude for; as, to *acknowledge* a letter, a favor, or a greeting. — **ac·knowl′edg·ment, ac·knowl′edge·ment**, *n.*

ac′me (ăk′mē), *n.* The top or highest point; as, the *acme* of his ambition.

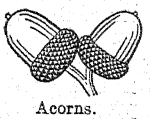
ac′o·lyte (ăk′ŏ·līt), *n.* An attendant; an assistant, as to a priest.

A′con·ca′gua (ä′kŏn·kä′gwä), *n.* A mountain in northwestern Argentina, the highest (22,835 ft.) in the Western Hemisphere.

Aconite.

ac′o·nite (ăk′ŏ·nīt), *n.* 1. A poisonous plant about five feet tall, with spikes of hooded bluish flowers; the monkshood. 2. A drug obtained from this plant.

a′corn (ā′kôrn; ā′kĕrn), *n.* The nut, or fruit, of the oak tree.


Acorns.

a·cous′tics (ȧ·kōōs′tĭks; ȧ·kous′tĭks), *n. sing. & pl.* Those qualities, such as lack of echo, in a room or a hall that make it easy or hard for a person in it to hear distinctly; as, the *acoustics* of the hall permit the faintest sound to be heard anywhere in it. **a·cous′tic**, *adj.* **a·cous′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ac·quaint′ (ă·kwānt′), *v.* 1. To give a person knowledge or experience of something; to make familiar; as, he became *acquainted* with all parts of the city. 2. To make one person know another person; as, he wanted to *acquaint* his two friends with one another. 3. To make a person aware of something; to inform; as, let us *acquaint* him with the facts.

ac·quaint′ance (ă·kwān′tăns), *n.* 1. Knowledge gained by personal observation, contact, or experience; as, a thorough *acquaintance* with automobile engines. 2. A person whom one knows, but not so intimately as a friend. — **ac·quaint′ance·ship**, *n.*

ac'qui·esce' (ăk'wĭ·ĕs'), *v.* To accept or agree by keeping silent or by not raising objections; as, he *acquiesced* in the plan. — **ac'qui·es'cence** (ăk'wĭ·ĕs'ĕns), *n.* — **ac'qui·es'cent**, *adj.*

ac·quire' (ă·kwīr'), *v.* To gain something, usually by one's own efforts; to get for one's own; as, he *acquired* a fortune by hard work. — **ac·quire'ment**, *n.*

ac'qui·si'tion (ăk'wĭ·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of acquiring. 2. Something acquired; a gain.

ac·quis'i·tive (ă·kwĭz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Desirous of acquiring things; greedy.

ac·quit' (ă·kwĭt'), *v.*; AC·QUIT'TED; AC·QUIT'TING. 1. To free a person from an accusation, or from a duty or an obligation; as, the jury *acquitted* the prisoner. 2. To behave; to perform one's part; as, he *acquitted* himself bravely.

ac·quit'tal (ă·kwĭt'ăl), *n.* The act of acquitting; the freeing of a person from an accusation, as by the verdict of a jury.

a'cre (ā'kẽr), *n.* 1. A measure of land. It is equal to 160 square rods, or 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. 2. A piece or plot of land; [in the *plural*] lands or estates; as, he inherited broad *acres*.

a'cre·age (ā'kẽr·ĭj), *n.* Acres; land measured in acres.

ac'rid (ăk'rĭd), *adj.* Bitter or harsh to the taste; as, an *acrid* flavor; sharp; biting; as, an *acrid* remark. — **a·crid'i·ty** (ă·krĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ac'rid·ly**, *adv.* — **ac'rid·ness**, *n.*

ac'ri·mo'ni·ous (ăk'rĭ·mō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Showing a sharp or bitter temper; cutting or biting; as, an *acrimonious* reply. — **ac'ri·mo'ni·ously**, *adv.*

ac'ri·mo'ny (ăk'rĭ·mō'nĭ; ăk'rĭ·mŭn·ĭ), *n.* Sharpness or bitterness of temper, speech, etc.

ac'ro·bat (ăk'rō·băt), *n.* A person who performs gymnastic or tumbling exercises, or similar exercises or feats that require skillful control of the body.

ac'ro·bat'ic (ăk'rō·băt'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with acrobats or with acrobatics.

ac'ro·bat'ics (ăk'rō·băt'ĭks), *n. sing. & pl.* The art, profession, or performances of an acrobat.

a·crop'o·lis (ă·krŏp'ō·lĭs), *n.* The upper fortified part, or citadel, of an ancient Greek city; as, the *Acropolis* at Athens.

a·cross' (ă·krŏs'), *adv. & prep.* From side to side of something; crosswise.

act (ăkt), *n.* 1. Something that is done or is being done; a deed; as, an *act* of kindness; also, the process of doing something; as, caught in the *act* of stealing. 2. A law made by a legislature, congress, or parliament. 3. One of the main divisions of a play; also, one of the items of a vaudeville program.
— *v.* 1. To do something; to put forth effort; to move; as, he *acted* quickly; also, to do what is required; as, the brakes failed to *act*. 2. To behave; as, he *acted* like a coward. 3. To perform on the stage or in motion pictures; as, she *acted* in the school play; also, to play the part of; as, he *acted* the hero. 4. To have an effect; as, the medicine *acted* on his heart.

act'ing (ăk'tĭng), *adj.* Doing the duties of someone else; as, the *acting* mayor.

ac'tion (ăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The doing of something; performance; activity; as, a man of *action*. 2. The working of one thing on another so as to produce a change; as, the *action* of the water wore away the rock. 3. A deed; an act; [in the *plural*] behavior; as, his *actions* were very rude. 4. Battle; as, a soldier killed in *action*.

ac'tive (ăk'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Quick in movement; lively; vigorous; energetic; as, an *active* child; an *active* mind. 2. In action or operation; as, an *active* volcano. — **ac'tive·ly**, *adv.*

ac·tiv'i·ty (ăk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ACTIVITIES (-tĭz). 1. A state of action; physical motion or action; vigorous or energetic action; liveliness. 2. A pursuit or recreation, especially one that is a regular part of the life of a school or college but is not a part of the course of study.

ac'tor (ăk'tẽr), *n.* A person who acts, especially one who acts in a play or a motion picture. — **ac'tress** (ăk'trĕs), *n.*

ac'tu·al (ăk'tū·ăl), *adj.* Really existing or happening; not imaginary; real; as, an *actual* fire. — **ac'tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

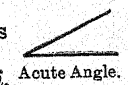
ac'tu·ate (ăk'tū·āt), *v.* To put into action; to move to action.

a·cu'men (ă·kū'mĕn), *n.* Keenness of mind; shrewdness; as, his business *acumen*.

a·cute' (ă·kūt'), *adj.* 1. Pointed; not blunt. 2. Keen in seeing, hearing, smelling, etc.; sharp; as, *acute* eyesight; keen in understanding; as, his judgment is *acute;* shrewd; clever; as, an *acute* suggestion. 3. At or near a turning point; critical; as, an *acute* situation that may lead to war. 4. Of a disease, severe and quickly becoming serious.
a·cute'ly, *adv.* **a·cute'ness**, *n.*

a·cute' ac'cent. A mark (′) on certain letters in some words (such as: éclair, café) borrowed from a foreign language, like French or Spanish.

a·cute' an'gle. An angle that is less than a right angle.


Acute Angle.

A.D. Abbreviation for *anno Domini*.

ad'age (ăd'ĭj), *n.* A saying that has gained value or force by long use; a proverb.

a·da'gio (ă·dä'jō), *adv. & adj.* In music, slow; in an easy and graceful manner. — *n.* A kind of ballet dance done by two persons.

Ad'am (ăd'ăm), *n.* In the Bible, the first man.

ad'a·mant (ăd'ȧ·mănt; ăd'ȧ·mănt), *n.* **1.** Originally, an imaginary stone of extreme hardness; later, the diamond. **2.** Hardness that cannot be softened or pierced; as, a heart of *adamant*. — **ad'a·mant, ad'a·man'tine** (ăd'ȧ·măn'tĭn; -tīn; -tēn), *adj.*

Ad'ams (ăd'ămz), John, 1735–1826. Second president of the United States, 1797–1801.
—, John Quincy, 1767–1848. Sixth president of the United States, 1825–1829, son of John.
—, Samuel, 1722–1803. American Revolutionary patriot.

a·dapt' (ȧ·dăpt'), *v.* To make suitable or fit; especially, to alter so as to fit new uses or surroundings; as, the boys *adapted* an old blanket for their tent. — **a·dapt'a·bil'i·ty** (ȧ·dăp'tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **a·dapt'a·ble** (ȧ·dăp'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **ad'ap·ta'tion** (ăd'ăp·tā'shŭn), *n.*

add (ăd), *v.* **1.** In arithmetic, to put together two or more numbers so as to get a total sum or quantity; as, to *add* 3 and 4 and get a total of 7. **2.** To join one thing to another so as to increase the number of things or so as to make them into one thing; as, *add* a few more desks in this room; to *add* flour to a mixture.

Ad'dams (ăd'ămz), Jane, 1860–1935. American social worker.

ad'dend (ăd'ĕnd; ă·dĕnd'), *n.* A number that is to be added to another number.

add'er (ăd'ẽr), *n.* A person or machine that adds.

ad'der (ăd'ẽr), *n.* Any one of various snakes; especially: **1.** The common poisonous viper of Europe. **2.** Any of several harmless snakes of America, called by different names, such as ***milk adder, puffing adder,*** etc.

ad·dict' (ă·dĭkt'), *v.* To devote oneself constantly to something; to center one's interests and activities in certain directions; as, he was *addicted* to gambling.

ad'dict (ăd'ĭkt), *n.* A person who has given himself up to some habit, especially a bad habit.

ad·di'tion (ă·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The adding together of two or more numbers in order to find their sum. **2.** The adding of one thing to another, or of several things together; also, anything added to something else; an increase of any kind.
ad·di'tion·al, *adj.* **ad·di'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

ad'dle (ăd'l), *v.* **1.** To make or become rotten or spoiled; as, *addled* eggs. **2.** To confuse; to muddle; as, to *addle* one's brain. — *adj.* Addled; muddled.
ad'dle·brain' **ad'dle·head'ed**
ad'dle·brained' **ad'dle·pate'**
ad'dle·head' **ad'dle·pat'ed**

ad·dress' (ă·drĕs'), *v.* **1.** To apply oneself; to direct one's strength or efforts; as, to *address* oneself to the task of the day. **2.** To direct a message of any kind; to write or speak to a person or persons; as, to *address* an audience; to *address* a petition to the governor. **3.** To write the address on a letter, a parcel, etc.

ad·dress' (ă·drĕs' *or, especially in senses 2 & 3,* ăd'rĕs), *n.* **1.** Speaking or writing to a person; a written or spoken message; a speech. **2.** Directions written on a letter, parcel, etc., to tell where or to whom it is to be delivered. **3.** The place where a person can usually be reached; as, his business *address*. **4.** Manner of acting or speaking; as, to envy his elegance and *address;* also, skillfulness; expertness; as, the *address* of a fencer. **5.** Courtship; as, he paid his *addresses* to the young lady.

ad·duce' (ă·dūs'), *v.* To bring forward as a reason, as evidence, etc.; as, he *adduced* facts to support what he had said.

Ad'e·laide (ăd'ĕ·lād), *n.* The capital of South Australia.

A'den (ä'dĕn; ā'dĕn), *n.* **1.** A British protectorate in southwestern Arabia. **2.** A seaport in this protectorate.
—, Gulf of. A gulf between southern Arabia and the coast of Africa.

ad'e·noids (ăd'ẽ·noidz), *n. pl.* Fleshy growths behind the back openings of a person's nostrils. They often hinder breathing and speaking. — **ad'e·noi'dal** (ăd'ẽ·noi'dăl), *adj.*

a·dept' (ă·dĕpt'), *adj.* Skilled; expert; as, *adept* at swimming. — **a·dept'ly**, *adv.* — **a·dept'ness**, *n.*

ad'ept (ăd'ĕpt; ă·dĕpt'), *n.* A person who is adept at doing something.

ad'e·quate (ăd'ẽ·kwĭt), *adj.* Sufficient to meet some need; enough to satisfy requirements; as, an *adequate* supply. — **ad'e·qua·cy** (ăd'ẽ·kwȧ·sĭ), *n.* — **ad'e·quate·ly**, *adv.*

ad·here' (ăd·hēr'), *v.* **1.** To stick fast, as glue does; to hold fast; as, burs *adhere* to clothing. **2.** To remain attached or devoted; to cling; as, to *adhere* to one's beliefs. — **ad·her'ence** (ăd·hēr'ĕns), *n.*

ad·her'ent (ăd·hēr'ĕnt), *n.* One who clings to a party, a leader, a belief, etc.; a follower.

ad·he'sion (ăd·hē'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A sticking together, as if held by glue. **2.** Close and lasting attachment; faithfulness; as, *adhesion* to an unpopular cause. — **ad·he'sive** (ăd·hē'sĭv), *adj.* — **ad·he'sive·ness**, *n.*

a·dieu' (ȧ·dū'; ȧ·dyû'), *interj.* Farewell! Good-by! — *n.; pl.* ADIEUS (ȧ·dūz'), ADIEUX (ȧ·dyû'). A farewell; a good-by.

ad'i·pose (ăd'ĭ·pōs), *adj.* Fatty; fat.

Ad'i·ron'dacks (ăd'ĭ·rŏn'dăks), *n. pl.* Mountains in northern New York; highest, 5,344 ft.

adj. Abbreviation for *adjective.*

Adj. Abbreviation for *Adjutant.*

ad·ja′cent (ă·jā′sĕnt), *adj.* Lying next or near; bordering on; as, a field *adjacent* to the road. — **ad·ja′cen·cy** (ă·jā′sĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **ad·ja′cent·ly**, *adv.*

ad′jec·ti′val (ăj′ĕk·tī′văl; ăj′ĕk·tĭv·ăl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or using adjectives. — **ad′jec·ti′val·ly**, *adv.*

ad′jec·tive (ăj′ĕk·tĭv), *n.* In grammar, a word used to limit or describe a noun or pronoun. In "*blue* sky," *blue* is an adjective. — **ad′jec·tive**, *adj.* — **ad′jec·tive·ly**, *adv.*

ad·join′ (ă·join′), *v.* To be next to; to touch; as, his land *adjoins* mine. — **ad·join′ing**, *adj.*

ad·journ′ (ă·jûrn′), *v.* To put off the business of a court, a lawmaking body, etc., until a later time; as, Congress *adjourned* until January. — **ad·journ′ment**, *n.*

Adjt. Abbreviation for *Adjutant.*

ad·judge′ (ă·jŭj′), *v.*; AD·JUDGED′; AD·JUDG′·ING. 1. To decide as a judge; as, to *adjudge* a case. 2. To sentence, declare, or award by a legal process.

ad′junct (ăj′ŭngkt), *n.* A person or thing associated with a more important one.

ad·jure′ (ă·jo͝or′), *v.* To appeal to solemnly; to entreat earnestly. — **ad′ju·ra′tion** (ăj′o͝o·rā′shŭn), *n.*

ad·just′ (ă·jŭst′), *v.* 1. To settle; to arrange; as, to *adjust* a dispute. 2. To put in agreement; to fit; as, to *adjust* oneself to one's surroundings. 3. To move the parts of a piece of machinery until they fit together in working order; as, to *adjust* a carburetor.

ad·just′a·ble, *adj.* **ad·just′er**, *n.*
ad·just′a·bly, *adv.* **ad·just′ment**, *n.*

ad′ju·tant (ăj′o͝o·tănt), *n.* 1. An officer who keeps the records of officers and soldiers, circulates orders, and writes and answers letters. 2. A large stork, six or seven feet high, common in India. It is also called ***adjutant bird, adjutant crane, adjutant stork.***

Adm. Abbreviation for *Admiral.*

ad·min′is·ter (ăd·mĭn′ĭs·tẽr), *v.* 1. To manage; to direct the affairs of; as, to *administer* a government. 2. To serve out; to supply; to dispense; as, to *administer* medicine.

ad·min′is·tra′tion (ăd·mĭn′ĭs·trā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of administering; as, the *administration* of government; the *administration* of justice. 2. The persons who are in charge of the direction of affairs of a nation, a city, etc.; as, the *administration* adopted a firm policy. 3. The period during which a person or group of persons has charge of the direction of affairs. — **ad·min′is·tra′tive**, *adj.* — **ad·min′is·tra′tive·ly**, *adv.*

ad·min′is·tra′tor (ăd·mĭn′ĭs·trā′tẽr), *n.* A person who administers; especially, a person appointed by law to administer the estate of someone who has died without making a will. — **ad·min′is·tra′trix** (ăd·mĭn′ĭs·trā′trĭks), *n.*

ad′mi·ra·ble (ăd′mĭ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving to be admired; excellent; as, an *admirable* character. — **ad′mi·ra·bly** (ăd′mĭ·rȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

ad′mi·ral (ăd′mĭ·răl), *n.* 1. The commander in chief of a navy; a naval officer of the highest rank. 2. Any of several butterflies. The ***red admiral*** is shown in the colored picture of *butterflies.*

ad′mi·ral·ty (ăd′mĭ·răl·tĭ), *n.* 1. The office or rank of an admiral. 2. The department or the officers having authority over naval affairs.

ad′mi·ra′tion (ăd′mĭ·rā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Delight or approval mixed with wonder; as, he stood lost in *admiration* of the view. 2. Someone or something that arouses wonder or delighted approval; as, she was the *admiration* of all her friends.

ad·mire′ (ăd·mīr′), *v.* 1. To look at or think about with wonder and pleasure; as, to *admire* the scenery. 2. To esteem highly; as, I *admire* his courage.

ad·mired′, *adj.* **ad·mir′ing**, *adj.*
ad·mir′er, *n.* **ad·mir′ing·ly**, *adv.*

ad·mis′si·ble (ăd·mĭs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving to be admitted or allowed; allowable; as, an *admissible* excuse.

ad·mis′sion (ăd·mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The right or permission to enter; entrance; admittance; as, standards of *admission* to a school; to gain *admission* to the grounds. 2. The price of entrance. 3. A granting of something that has not been fully proved; as, an *admission* of guilt; also, the thing that is admitted.

ad·mit′ (ăd·mĭt′), *v.*; AD·MIT′TED; AD·MIT′·TING. 1. To permit entrance; as, *admit* him to the grounds; to give the right to enter; as, this ticket *admits* one person. 2. To grant as true; to acknowledge; as, he *admitted* his guilt. 3. To allow or permit; as, the emergency *admits* of no delay.

ad·mit′tance (ăd·mĭt′ăns), *n.* Admission to a place; entrance.

ad·mit′ted (ăd·mĭt′ĕd), *adj.* Granted; conceded; acknowledged. — **ad·mit′ted·ly**, *adv.*

ad·mix′ture (ăd·mĭks′tŭr), *n.* A mixing; a mixture; also, something added to another thing by mixing. — **ad·mix′** (ăd·mĭks′), *v.*

ad·mon′ish (ăd·mŏn′ĭsh), *v.* To warn; to reprove with a warning; as, the teacher *admonished* him for talking; also, to urge something with a warning; as, to *admonish* silence.

ad′mo·ni′tion (ăd′mŏ·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A friendly warning; a gentle reproof.

ad·mon′i·to′ry (ăd·mŏn′ĭ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Warning; reproving; as, an *admonitory* look.

a·do′ (*ȧ·do͞o′*), *n.* Fuss; trouble; commotion; as, much *ado* about nothing.

a·do′be (*ȧ·dō′bĭ*), *n.* Unburnt brick dried in the sun; also, earth or clay from which such brick is made; as, a house built of *adobe*. — *adj.* Made of adobe; as, an *adobe* house.

ad′o·les′cence (*ăd′ō·lĕs′ĕns*), *n.* The process of growing from childhood to manhood or womanhood; the time of one's life during which this growth takes place; youth.

ad′o·les′cent (*ăd′ō·lĕs′ĕnt*), *adj.* Growing up; developing from childhood to maturity. — *n.* An adolescent person.

A·do′nis (*ȧ·dō′nĭs; ȧ·dŏn′ĭs*), *n.* 1. In Greek and Roman mythology, a beautiful youth beloved by Venus. 2. A handsome young man.

a·dopt′ (*ȧ·dŏpt′*), *v.* 1. To take legally a child of other parents and treat it as one's own; as, to *adopt* an orphan. 2. To take or accept for one's own something not naturally one's own; as, to *adopt* a friend's opinions. 3. To accept and approve; as, the proposal was *adopted* by the meeting. — **a·dopt′er**, *n.* — **a·dop′tion** (*ȧ·dŏp′shŭn*), *n.*

a·dor′a·ble (*ȧ·dōr′ȧ·b'l*), *adj.* 1. Worthy of adoration. 2. In colloquial use, very charming; lovely; as, an *adorable* child.

ad′o·ra′tion (*ăd′ō·rā′shŭn*), *n.* The act of adoring; worship; deep love or devotion.

a·dore′ (*ȧ·dōr′*), *v.* 1. To worship or honor as a divine being; as, to *adore* God. 2. To admire with reverence; as, to *adore* beauty; to have deep love, devotion, or esteem for.
a·dor′er, *n.* **a·dor′ing**, *adj.*

a·dorn′ (*ȧ·dôrn′*), *v.* To decorate with ornaments; to ornament; to beautify; to make more attractive; as, to *adorn* oneself with jewelry. — **a·dorn′ment**, *n.*

A′dri·an·o′ple (*ā′drĭ·ăn·ō′p'l; ăd′rĭ·ăn·ō′p'l*), *n.* A city of Turkey in Europe, northwest of Istanbul.

A′dri·at′ic Sea (*ā′drĭ·ăt′ĭk; ăd′rĭ·ăt′ĭk*). An arm of the Mediterranean, east of Italy.

a·drift′ (*ȧ·drĭft′*), *adj.* 1. Drifting, without being moored or anchored; as, a boat *adrift*. 2. Moving aimlessly; wandering; as, his thoughts are *adrift*.

a·droit′ (*ȧ·droit′*), *adj.* Skillful and ready with one's body or mind; as, he is *adroit* at drawing and at arithmetic; clever, especially in avoiding trouble; as, an *adroit* reply.
a·droit′ly, *adv.* **a·droit′ness**, *n.*

ad′u·la′tion (*ăd′ū·lā′shŭn*), *n.* Slavish flattery; excessive praise.

a·dult′ (*ȧ·dŭlt′; ăd′ŭlt*), *adj.* Having reached manhood or womanhood; grown to full size or strength. — *n.* A grown person; a fully grown animal or plant.

a·dul′ter·ant (*ȧ·dŭl′tẽr·ănt*), *n.* Something used to adulterate another thing.

a·dul′ter·ate (*ȧ·dŭl′tẽr·āt*), *v.* To make a thing impure, inferior, or weaker by adding some other thing; as, to *adulterate* milk with water. — **a·dul′ter·a′tion**, *n.*

a·dul′ter·y (*ȧ·dŭl′tẽr·ĭ*), *n.* Unfaithfulness of a husband or a wife.

adv. Abbreviation for *adverb*.

ad·vance′ (*ăd·vȧns′*), *v.* 1. To move forward; to proceed; to progress; as, they *advanced* a few yards. 2. To help forward; to further; as, his assistance *advanced* our plans. 3. To promote, or to be promoted; as, he was *advanced* from corporal to sergeant. 4. To raise, or to rise, in rate, price, etc.; as, gasoline has *advanced* another two cents. 5. To bring forward; to propose; as, to *advance* a new argument.
— *n.* 1. An advancing; progress; improvement; promotion. 2. A rise in price, value, wages, etc.; as, an *advance* in the cost of coal. 3. A first step toward accomplishing a purpose, especially toward making an acquaintance or patching up a quarrel.

ad·vanced′ (*ăd·vȧnst′*), *adj.* 1. Beyond or ahead of others; past an elementary stage; as, to hold *advanced* ideas; to take an *advanced* course of study. 2. Far along in years, time, etc.; as, a man of *advanced* age.

ad·vance′ment (*ăd·vȧns′mĕnt*), *n.* Improvement; promotion.

ad·van′tage (*ăd·vȧn′tĭj*), *n.* 1. Superiority in circumstances, position, etc.; as, to gain an *advantage* over an opponent. 2. A circumstance, condition, or means that is favorable to success; as, a good education is an *advantage* to anyone. 3. Benefit or profit; as, it is to your *advantage* to do as you are told. 4. In tennis, the first point scored after deuce. If the server wins, it is called *advantage in;* if his opponent wins, *advantage out.* — *v.* To benefit; to profit.

ad′van·ta′geous (*ăd′văn·tā′jŭs*), *adj.* Of advantage; favorable; profitable; useful. — **ad′van·ta′geous·ly**, *adv.*

Ad′vent (*ăd′vĕnt*), *n.* 1. The period of the year which includes the four Sundays before Christmas. 2. The first coming of Christ, or his expected second coming. 3. [written with a small letter, ***advent***] A coming; arrival; as, the *advent* of a new age.

ad·ven′ture (*ăd·vĕn′tūr*), *n.* 1. The encountering of risks or dangers; as, the spirit of *adventure;* a life of *adventure*. 2. A bold undertaking in which risks are to be run and chances taken; a daring feat; a venture; as, *adventures* among savages. 3. A striking happening; an unusual experience.
— *v.* To take the chance, or run the risk, of doing something; to risk; to venture.
ad·ven′tur·er, *n.* **ad·ven′ture·some**, *adj.*

ad·ven′tur·ous (ăd·vĕn′tŭr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Daring; bold; as, an *adventurous* explorer. **2.** Dangerous; risky; as, an *adventurous* undertaking. — **ad·ven′tur·ous·ly**, *adv.*

ad′verb (ăd′vûrb), *n.* In grammar, a word used to describe or limit a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. Thus, in "he ran *quickly*," the adverb *quickly* describes the verb *ran;* in "I am *extremely* glad," the adverb *extremely* describes the adjective *glad;* and in "we walked *very slowly*," the adverb *very* describes another adverb, *slowly.* — **ad·ver′bi·al** (ăd·vûr′bĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **ad·ver′bi·al·ly**, *adv.*

ad′ver·sar′y (ăd′vĕr·sĕr′ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* ADVERSARIES (-ĭz). An opponent; an enemy.

ad·verse′ (ăd·vûrs′; ăd′vûrs), *adj.* **1.** In an opposite or contrary direction; directed against a person or thing; opposing; as, *adverse* winds; *adverse* criticism. **2.** Unfavorable to a person's interests or to the success of something; as, *adverse* circumstances. — **ad·verse′ly**, *adv.*

ad·ver′si·ty (ăd·vûr′sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Misfortune; suffering; poverty.

ad′ver·tise (ăd′vĕr·tīz; ăd′vĕr·tīz′), *v.* To give notice of something, especially publicly; to announce something publicly, especially in a newspaper, on a billboard, over the radio, or by means of printed matter; as, to *advertise* a sale; to draw attention by such notices to the good qualities of something one has to sell; as, to *advertise* a brand of soap. — **ad′ver·tis′er**, *n.*

ad·ver′tise·ment (ăd·vûr′tĭz·mĕnt; ăd·vûr′-tĭs·mĕnt; ăd′vĕr·tīz′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The act of advertising. **2.** A notice advertising something.

ad′ver·tize, etc. Same as ADVERTISE, etc.

ad·vice′ (ăd·vīs′), *n.* **1.** A recommendation given to someone about what to do or say; as, he followed his father's *advice.* **2.** [used in the *plural,* ADVICES (ăd·vīs′ĕz)] Information; news; as, the latest *advices* from France.

ad·vis′a·ble (ăd·vīz′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Reasonable or proper under the circumstances; wise; prudent; as, since a large crowd is expected tonight, it is *advisable* for us to go early. — **ad·vis′a·bil′i·ty** (ăd·vīz′ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ad·vise′ (ăd·vīz′), *v.* **1.** To give advice to someone; to recommend what is to be done or decided; as, they *advised* him to apply for the job. **2.** To seek advice; as, to *advise* with a friend about what to do. **3.** To inform; as, we were *advised* that there was danger ahead. — **ad·vis′er, ad·vi′sor** (ăd·vīz′ĕr), *n.*

ad·vised′ (ăd·vīzd′), *adj.* Carefully thought out or considered; as, his conduct was not well *advised.* — **ad·vis′ed·ly** (ăd·vīz′ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*

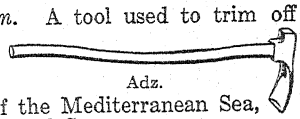
ad·vi′so·ry (ăd·vī′zō·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having the power or right to advise; as, an *advisory* committee. **2.** Giving or containing advice; as, an *advisory* opinion.

ad′vo·ca·cy (ăd′vō·kȧ·sĭ), *n.* The act of speaking for or supporting a policy, a cause, etc.

ad′vo·cate (ăd′vō·kāt), *n.* **1.** A person, especially a lawyer, who pleads the cause of another person. **2.** A person who declares himself in favor of some policy, cause, etc.; as, an *advocate* of free education.

ad′vo·cate (ăd′vō·kāt), *v.* To declare oneself, or to plead, in favor of; as, to *advocate* peace.

adz, adze (ădz), *n.* A tool used to trim off the surface of a piece of wood.



Adz.

Ae·ge′an Sea (ē·jē′ăn). An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, between Asia Minor and Greece.

Ae·ne′as (ē·nē′ăs), *n.* In the *Iliad,* one of the Trojan warriors. The story of his wanderings after the fall of Troy is told in the *Aeneid* (ē·nē′ĭd), a long poem by Vergil.

Ae′o·lus (ē′ō·lŭs), *n.* In Greek and Roman mythology, the ruler or god of the winds.

ae′on (ē′ŏn), *n.* A vast period of time.

a′er·ate (ā′ĕr·āt), *v.* To force gas into water or some other liquid; to charge with gas; as, *aerated* water. — **a′er·a′tion**, *n.*

a·e′ri·al (ă·ēr′ĭ·ăl; âr′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, relating to, or living in, the air; as, *aerial* spirits. **2.** Like air; airy; not firm and solid; as, *aerial* plans. — *n.* An antenna for a radio.

a′er·ie (ā′ĕr·ĭ; ēr′ĭ), *n.* A bird's nest, especially an eagle's nest, built on a high crag.

a′er·o·drome′ (ā′ĕr·ō·drōm′; âr′ō·drōm′), *n.* An airport.

a′er·o·naut (ā′ĕr·ō·nôt; âr′ō·nôt), *n.* A person who operates or rides in an airship or a balloon.

a′er·o·nau′tics (ā′ĕr·ō·nô′tĭks; âr′ō·nô′tĭks), *n.* The science that deals with the operation of aircraft. — **a′er·o·nau′tic, a′er·o·nau′ti·cal,** *adj.*

a′er·o·plane′ (ā′ĕr·ō·plān′; âr′ō·plān′), *n.* An airplane.

Aes′chy·lus (ĕs′kĭ·lŭs), 525–456 B.C. A Greek dramatist.

Ae′sop (ē′sŏp), lived 560 B.C. A Greek writer of fables.

aes·thet′ic (ĕs·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with beauty or with what is beautiful, especially as distinguished from what is useful or good; of a beautiful form, nature, or kind; as, *aesthetic* architecture. **2.** Fond of what is beautiful; liking beauty; as, an *aesthetic* person. **aes·thet′i·cal,** *adj.* **aes·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

aes·thet′ics (ĕs·thĕt′ĭks), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains the facts about beauty; the study of the question of what beauty is or of what is beautiful.

aet., aetat. Abbreviation for *aetatis*, Latin for "of age" or "aged."

ae'ther (ē'thẽr), etc. Same as ETHER, etc.

Aet'na (ĕt'nȧ). Same as ETNA.

a·far' (ȧ·fär'), *adv.* At, to, or from a great distance; as, I saw him *afar* off; to travel *afar*.

a·feard', a·feared' (ȧ·fērd'), *adj.* Afraid. *Not now used.*

af'fa·ble (ăf'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Easy to speak to; courteous and friendly in conversation; mild and kindly. — **af'fa·bil'i·ty** (ăf'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **af'fa·bly** (ăf'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

af·fair' (ă·fâr'), *n.* A matter; a concern; as, a difficult *affair* to manage; public *affairs*.

af·fect' (ă·fĕkt'), *v.* 1. To be fond of using, wearing, etc.; as, to *affect* loud clothes. 2. To pretend; to sham; as, to *affect* ignorance.

af·fect' (ă·fĕkt'), *v.* 1. To attack or seize as a disease does; as, his lungs were *affected*. 2. To have an effect upon; to influence; as, her words *affected* him strongly.

af'fec·ta'tion (ăf'ĕk·tā'shŭn), *n.* A way of speaking, acting, etc., which is unnatural and is meant mostly to impress other people; as, his pronunciation was an *affectation*.

af·fect'ed (ă·fĕk'tĕd), *adj.* Not natural or genuine; pretended; as, *affected* sorrow. **af·fect'ed·ly**, *adv.* **af·fect'ed·ness**, *n.*

af·fect'ing (ă·fĕk'tĭng), *adj.* Arousing pity, sympathy, or sorrow; as, an *affecting* story.

af·fec'tion (ă·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* A feeling of love; a great fondness; as, *affection* for one's parents.

af·fec'tion (ă·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* A sickness; disease; malady; as, an *affection* of the brain.

af·fec'tion·ate (ă·fĕk'shŭn·ĭt), *adj.* Feeling or showing a great liking for a person or thing; loving; tender.

af·fi'ance (ă·fī'ăns), *v.* To engage to marry; to betroth. — **af·fi'anced** (ă·fī'ănst), *adj.*

af'fi·da'vit (ăf'ĭ·dā'vĭt), *n.* A written statement made under oath before an official such as a judge or a notary public.

af·fil'i·ate (ă·fĭl'ĭ·āt), *v.* To join; to associate oneself; as, he *affiliated* himself with the Republican party. — **af·fil'i·a'tion**, *n.*

af·fin'i·ty (ă·fĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* AFFINITIES (-tĭz). 1. Close relationship or connection. 2. A special attraction supposed to exist between some persons. 3. A person who has such an attraction for another person.

af·firm' (ă·fûrm'), *v.* To state with confidence; to assert positively; as, he *affirmed* his innocence. — **af'fir·ma'tion** (ăf'ẽr·mā'shŭn), *n.*

af·firm'a·tive (ă·fûr'mȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Answering "yes" to a question; as, an *affirmative* reply. — *n.* That which states positively that something is so; that which answers "yes" to a question; as, they voted in the *affirmative*. — **af·firm'a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

af·fix' (ă·fĭks'), *v.* To fix or fasten in any way; to attach; as, to *affix* a stamp to a letter.

af·flict' (ă·flĭkt'), *v.* To cause some great hurt or trouble to; as, an epidemic *afflicted* the city; to make miserable; as, *afflicted* with boils.

af·flic'tion (ă·flĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. A state of pain, distress, or grief; great sorrow or suffering; as, the *affliction* of a country during a famine. 2. Anything that causes pain or distress; as, boils are an *affliction*.

af'flu·ence (ăf'lŭ·ĕns), *n.* Great wealth, property, etc.; riches; as, a man of *affluence;* great prosperity; as, a period of *affluence*. — **af'flu·ent**, *adj.*

af·ford' (ă·fôrd'), *v.* 1. To have money enough to buy; as, we can *afford* a new car. 2. To be able to act, do, bear, etc., without serious harm; as, no one can *afford* to waste his strength. 3. To give; to furnish; as, the play *afforded* much amusement.

af·fray' (ă·frā'), *n.* A fight; a fray.

af·fright' (ă·frīt'), *v.* To frighten.

af·front' (ă·frŭnt'), *v.* To offend someone by showing disrespect; to insult; as, he was *affronted* by the remark. — *n.* An insult; a deliberate discourtesy.

af'ghan (ăf'găn), *n.* A kind of worsted blanket or covering.

Af'ghan (ăf'găn), *n.* A native of Afghanistan. — **Af'ghan**, *adj.*

Af·ghan'i·stan (ăf·găn'ĭ·stăn; ăf·găn'ĭ·stän'), *n.* A kingdom in southwestern Asia.

a·field' (ȧ·fēld'), *adv.* 1. In the field; also, away from home. 2. Out of one's regular path or course; as, to go too far *afield* in one's reading.

a·fire' (ȧ·fīr'), *adj.* On fire; burning.

a·flame' (ȧ·flām'), *adj.* In flames; flaming.

a·float' (ȧ·flōt'), *adj.* 1. Floating on water; as, the ship is *afloat;* on board a ship; as, sailors anxious to be *afloat*. 2. Going from one place or person to another; as, the news is *afloat*. 3. Covered with water; as, the decks were *afloat*.

a·foot' (ȧ·fo͝ot'), *adv.* & *adj.* On foot; as, to go *afoot;* in motion; stirring; as, there is trouble *afoot*.

a·fore'said' (ȧ·fōr'sĕd'), *adj.* Said, named, or stated before; as, the *aforesaid* persons.

a·fore'thought' (ȧ·fōr'thôt'), *adj.* Thought of ahead of time; as, to kill with malice *aforethought*.

Afr. Abbreviation for *Africa* or *African*.

a·fraid' (ȧ·frād'), *adj.* Filled with fear; frightened; as, a child *afraid* of dogs.

a·fresh' (ȧ·frĕsh'), *adv.* Freshly; again; anew; once more; as, let us start *afresh*.

Af'ri·ca (ăf'rĭ·kȧ), *n.* A continent of the Eastern Hemisphere, south of Europe.

Af'ri·can (ăf'rĭ·kăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Africa. — *adj.* Having to do with Africa or Africans; living or growing in Africa.

aft (ăft), *adv.* Near or toward the stern of a boat.

aft'er (ăf'tẽr), *adv.* Later; behind. — *prep.* Behind, or following, in place, time, etc. — *adj.* Later; also, nearer the rear; as, the *after* part of a ship. — *conj.* Later than the time when; as, we came *after* they had gone.

aft'er·deck' (ăf'tẽr·dĕk'), *n.* The rear half of the deck of a vessel.

aft'er·math (ăf'tẽr·măth), *n.* 1. A second cutting of grass during a season. 2. Consequences, or a consequence; as, the *aftermath* of the war.

aft'er·most (ăf'tẽr·mōst), *adj.* Nearest the stern of a ship; farthest aft.

aft'er·noon' (ăf'tẽr·nōōn'), *n.* The time of the day between noon and evening. — **aft'er·noon'**, *adj.*

aft'er·thought' (ăf'tẽr·thôt'), *n.* A later thought about something one has done or said.

aft'er·ward (ăf'tẽr·wẽrd), **aft'er·wards** (ăf'tẽr·wẽrdz), *adv.* At a later time.

a·gain' (ȧ·gĕn'; ȧ·gān'), *adv.* 1. Another time; once more; as, try *again*. 2. In return; back.

a·gainst' (ȧ·gĕnst'; ȧ·gānst'), *prep.* 1. From or in an opposite direction to; in opposition to; contrary to. 2. So as to hit, strike, or touch; as, *against* the wall. 3. In preparation for; as, to store food *against* the winter.

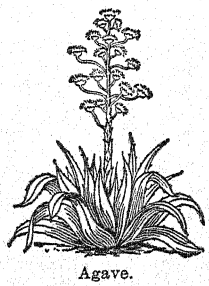
Ag'a·mem'non (ăg'ȧ·mĕm'nŏn), *n.* The leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War.

a·gape' (ȧ·gāp'; ȧ·găp'), *adj.* Having the mouth open in wonder or surprise.

Ag'as·siz (ăg'ȧ·sē), Louis J. R., 1807–1873, Swiss naturalist in America.

ag'ate (ăg'ĭt; ăg'ȧt), *n.* 1. A kind of stone which has different colors that form in stripes or in cloudy masses. See the colored picture of *precious stones*. 2. A child's marble of agate or of glass in imitation of agate.

a·ga've (ȧ·gā'vē), *n.* Any one of several tropical plants, including the century plant. Some kinds of agaves yield a valuable fiber.



Agave.

age (āj), *n.* 1. The length of time from birth or beginning to a certain date; as, six years of *age*. 2. The time of life when a person obtains full legal rights; as, a man comes of *age* when he is 21. 3. The latter part of life; as, a mind as active in *age* as in youth. 4. Normal lifetime; as, the *age* of dogs is about twelve years. 5. A particular period of history; as, the Victorian *age*; the Bronze *Age*. 6. A long period of time. — *v.*; AGED (ājd); AG'ING (āj'ĭng), AGE'ING. To make old or become old; to change with age or with the passage of time.

-age (-ĭj). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb or a noun] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *leak* + *-age* (leakage); *orphan* + *-age* (orphanage). It means: 1. The act or process of; as, the *passage* (act of passing) of birds in flight. 2. The result of; as in *shrinkage*, the result of shrinking. 3. The total number or amount of; as, what is the *mileage* (number of miles) between Boston and New York? 4. The fee charged for the use of; as in *postage*, the fee charged for the use of the post. 5. The home of; as in *parsonage*, the home of a parson.

aged, *adj.* 1. (ā'jĕd) Old; as, an *aged* man. 2. (ājd) Of age; as, *aged* ten.

age'long' (āj'lŏng'), *adj.* Lasting for an age or for a long time; everlasting.

a'gen·cy (ā'jĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* AGENCIES (-sĭz). 1. Action; active influence; as, a peace brought about through the *agency* of their neighbors. 2. The business, or the place of business, of a person or a company that acts as agent for another; as, an automobile *agency*.

a'gent (ā'jĕnt), *n.* 1. A person who is responsible for some act or action; especially, a person who is trusted to do business for another person or persons; as, he was *agent* for the laundry company. 2. In informal use, a traveling salesman; as, a book *agent*. 3. A thing that produces or will produce a certain effect.

ag'gran·dize (ăg'răn·dīz; ă·grăn'dīz), *v.* To make great or greater in power, rank, wealth, etc. — **ag·gran'dize·ment** (ă·grăn'dĭz·mĕnt), *n.*

ag'gra·vate (ăg'rȧ·vāt), *v.* 1. To make worse or more severe; as, a cold *aggravated* his discomfort. 2. In careless usage, to irritate; to annoy; as, he was *aggravated* by this remark.

ag'gra·va'tion (ăg'rȧ·vā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of making something worse or more severe; an increase in severity; as, the treatment caused an *aggravation* of his pain. 2. Something that makes a thing worse or more severe; as, the cold winter was an *aggravation* of their misery. 3. In careless use, irritation; annoyance.

ag'gre·gate (ăg'rē·gāt), *n.* A mass or a total made up of a number of separate persons or things; a whole; as, the *aggregate* of people in the town. — (ăg'rē·gāt), *v.* To collect or unite in a mass. — **ag'gre·ga'tion** (ăg'rē·gā'shŭn), *n.*

ag·gres'sion (ă·grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The attacking of another person, country, etc., without provocation; as, a war of *aggression*.

ag·gres′sive (ă·grĕs′ĭv), *adj.* 1. Inclined to attack others without provocation; quarrelsome; as, an *aggressive* nation. 2. Energetic; forceful; pushing; as, an *aggressive* salesman. **ag·gres′sive·ly**, *adv.* **ag·gres′sive·ness**, *n.*

ag·gres′sor (ă·grĕs′ẽr), *n.* A person, country, etc., that attacks another without provocation; an assailant.

ag·grieved′ (ă·grēvd′), *adj.* Suffering from grief or from a grievance; troubled; distressed.

a·ghast′ (ȧ·gȧst′), *adj.* Showing signs of terror or horror; as, he was *aghast* at the news.

ag′ile (ăj′ĭl; ăj′īl), *adj.* Quick and active; lively; as, an *agile* boy. — **ag′ile·ly**, *adv.*

a·gil′i·ty (ȧ·jĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Lively activeness.

ag′i·tate (ăj′ĭ·tāt), *v.* 1. To set in violent or irregular motion; to stir up; as, the wind *agitated* the surface of the lake. 2. To disturb the mind or the feelings of a person; as, he was *agitated* by grief. 3. To arouse public feeling over something, especially by discussion, appeals, etc.; as, to *agitate* for better schools. **ag′i·tat′ed**, *adj.* **ag′i·tat′ed·ly**, *adv.*

ag′i·ta′tion (ăj′ĭ·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of agitating or stirring up. 2. Disturbance of mind or feelings. 3. The arousing of public feeling by discussion, appeals, etc.; as, the anti-slavery *agitation*.

ag′i·ta′tor (ăj′ĭ·tā′tẽr), *n.* A person or thing that agitates; especially, a person who tries to arouse public feeling over social, political, or religious matters.

a·gley′ (ȧ·glē′; ȧ·glī′), *adv.* Awry. *Scottish.*

a·glit′ter (ȧ·glĭt′ẽr), *adj.* Glittering.

a·glow′ (ȧ·glō′), *adj.* Glowing; also, eager.

ag·nos′tic (ăg·nŏs′tĭk), *n.* A person who holds that there can be no knowledge of God, or of the origin of things. — **ag·nos′tic**, *adj.*

ag·nos′ti·cism (ăg·nŏs′tĭ·sĭz′m), *n.* The belief of an agnostic.

a·go′ (ȧ·gō′), *adj.* & *adv.* Past; gone by.

a·gog′ (ȧ·gŏg′), *adj.* Eager; stirred up; as, he was *agog* with excitement.

ag′o·nize (ăg′ŏ·nīz), *v.* To suffer severely; to cause severe pain or suffering. **ag′o·niz′ing**, *adj.* **ag′o·niz′ing·ly**, *adv.*

ag′o·ny (ăg′ŏ·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* AGONIES (-nĭz). 1. Extreme suffering of mind or body; anguish; torment; as, the *agony* caused by a bad toothache. 2. The last sufferings of a dying person or animal.

Agouti. (1/15)

a·gou′ti (ȧ·gōō′tĭ), *n.* A ratlike animal about the size of a rabbit. It lives in South America and Central America.

A′gra (ä′grä), *n.* A city in northern India.

a·grar′i·an (ȧ·grâr′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the land, especially with questions of fair and just division of land among the people; as, *agrarian* laws. 2. Formed or planned to help the people who work on the land; as, the *agrarian* party. — **a·grar′i·an·ism**, *n.*

a·gree′ (ȧ·grē′), *v.* 1. To give one's assent; to consent; as, to *agree* to a plan. 2. To admit; as, I *agree* that you are right. 3. To be in harmony; to correspond; to be alike; as, the *statements* agreed in every detail. 4. To get on well together. 5. To come to an understanding; as, they *agreed* on a price. 6. To be suited or suitable; as, his food did not *agree* with him.

a·gree′a·ble (ȧ·grē′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Pleasing; pleasant; as, an *agreeable* person; food *agreeable* to the taste. 2. Willing to agree; as, *agreeable* to the plan. — **a·gree′a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **a·gree′a·bly** (ȧ·grē′ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

a·greed′ (ȧ·grēd′), *adj.* 1. In agreement. 2. Fixed by agreement; as, an *agreed* amount.

a·gree′ment (ȧ·grē′mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of agreeing. 2. Harmony of opinion, statement, appearance, or action; as, the two were in *agreement*. 3. A written or printed statement of the terms agreed on by two or more persons.

agric. Abbreviation for *agriculture*.

ag′ri·cul′ture (ăg′rĭ·kŭl′tūr), *n.* The production of crops and animals on a farm or a ranch; farming. **ag′ri·cul′tur·al**, *adj.* **ag′ri·cul′tur·ist**, *n.*

a·ground′ (ȧ·ground′), *adv.* & *adj.* On the ground; of a boat, ashore; stranded.

agt. Abbreviation for *agent*.

a′gue (ā′gū), *n.* A disease in which chills, fever, and sweating occur at regular intervals.

A·gul′has, Cape (ȧ·gŭl′ȧs; ä·gōōl′yäs). The southernmost point of Africa.

ah (ä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing regret, scorn, delight, etc.

a·ha′ (ä·hä′), *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph, surprise, etc.

A′hab (ā′hăb), *n.* In the Bible, a great king of Israel.

a·head′ (ȧ·hĕd′), *adv.* & *adj.* At, to, or toward the front; in front; leading.

Ah′mad·a·bad′ (ä′mŭd·ä·bäd′), *n.* A city in western British India.

a·hoy′ (ȧ·hoi′), *interj.* A word used by sailors in hailing; as, Ship *ahoy!*

aid (ād), *v.* To help; to assist. — *n.* 1. Help; assistance. 2. A person or thing that helps; a helper; an assistant.

aide′-de-camp′, aid′-de-camp′ (ād′-dĕ·kămp′; ād′dĕ·kän′), *n.*; *pl.* AIDES-DE-CAMP, AIDS-DE-CAMP (ādz′-). A military officer who assists a general, a sovereign, or the like. The name is often shortened to ***aide*** or ***aid***.

ai·grette′ (ā·grĕt′; ā′grĕt), *n.* 1. The egret, or white heron. 2. A tuft or plume, as of egret feathers or of gems, worn as a head ornament.

ail (āl), *v.* 1. To be ill or uncomfortable; as, he is *ailing* today. 2. To trouble; to afflict; to be the matter with; as, what *ails* him?

ai·lan′thus (ā·lăn′thŭs), *n.* A tree, originally from China, that has leaves with many leaflets, grows vigorously, and thrives in poor soil.

ai′ler·on (ā′lĕr·ŏn), *n.* A part or section of the outer rear surface of the wing of an airplane. It is hinged and can be worked up or down to correct a rolling motion of the airplane.

ail′ment (āl′mĕnt), *n.* A sickness.

aim (ām), *v.* 1. To point or direct a weapon or a missile at something one wishes to hit. 2. To have for one's purpose; to intend; to make an effort or attempt; as, he *aims* to please.
— *n.* 1. The pointing of a weapon or a missile at something one wishes to hit. 2. The object or point aimed at; hence, intention; purpose.

aim′less (ām′lĕs), *adj.* Without aim or purpose; as, *aimless* wanderings; an *aimless* life.
aim′less·ly, *adv.* **aim′less·ness**, *n.*

air (âr), *n.* 1. The mixture of gases that surrounds the earth. Pure air cannot be seen and has no odor or taste. It consists chiefly of nitrogen and oxygen. The layers of air extend upward from the earth's surface for about 100 miles. The pressure of the air upon the surface of the earth at sea level is about 14.7 pounds to the square inch. 2. Outward appearance; apparent nature; as, the old house had an *air* of grandeur; [in the *plural*] artificial manners put on in order to impress other people; as, to give oneself *airs*. 3. A melody; a tune.
— *v.* 1. To expose to the air for the purpose of cooling, refreshing, or cleansing. 2. To make known in public; as, to *air* one's opinions.
— *adj.* 1. Holding or supplying air, as in:

air blad′der	**air pas′sage**	**air space**
air cock	**air pump**	**air valve**
air cush′ion	**air shaft**	**air well**

2. Worked or driven by the force of compressed air, as in:

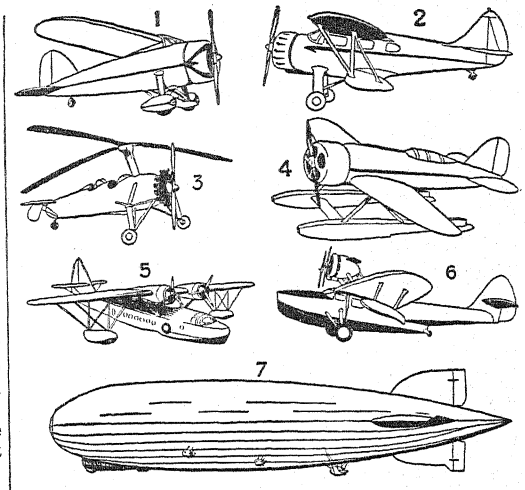
air brake	**air drill**	**air ri′fle**

3. Of, relating to, or having to do with, aircraft or the navigation of the air, as in:

air at·tack′	**air lane**	**air raid**
air fleet	**air line**	**air serv′ice**
air force	**air mail**	**air sta′tion**

air′-con·di′tion (âr′kŏn·dĭsh′ŭn), *v.* To subject to a process (***air conditioning***) in which the air is cleaned and provided with the proper amount of moisture before it enters a room or the like; as, to *air-condition* a building.

air′craft′ (âr′krăft′), *n. sing. & pl.* Any machine that can rise in the air and move through the air. The word is used chiefly of airplanes.



Aircraft. 1 Monoplane; 2 Biplane; 3 Autogiro; 4 Seaplane with Pontoons; 5 Seaplane (Flying Boat); 6 Amphibian; 7 Dirigible Balloon (Zeppelin).

air′drome′ (âr′drōm′), *n.* An airport.

Aire′dale′ (âr′dāl′), *n.* A large black-and-tan rough-coated terrier. The full name is ***Airedale terrier***.

Airedale. (1/14)

air′field′ (âr′fēld′), *n.* A field where aircraft may take off or land.

air′foil′ (âr′foil′), *n.* A wing or a rudder of an aircraft.

air′i·ly (âr′ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In an airy manner; lightly.

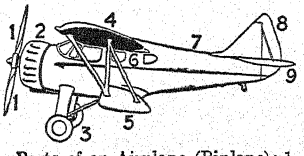
air′i·ness (âr′ĭ·nĕs), *n.* Airy nature or manner.

air′ing (âr′ĭng), *n.* 1. Exposure of something to air for freshening or drying it; as, to give a room an *airing*. 2. A walk, ride, etc., in the open air.

air′less (âr′lĕs), *adj.* Without air.

air′man (âr′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. An aviator.

air′plane′ (âr′plān′), *n.* A heavier-than-air aircraft which is driven through the air by a propeller or a high-velocity rearward jet and is kept up by the force of the air acting against its wings.



Parts of an Airplane (Biplane): 1, 1 Propeller; 2 Engine; 3 Landing Wheels; 4 Upper Wing; 5 Lower Wing; 6 Cabin; 7 Fuselage; 8 Rudder; 9 Elevator.

air pock′et. Any condition of the air that causes an airplane to drop suddenly.

air′port′ (âr′pōrt′), *n.* A place where an aircraft may stop to receive or discharge passengers or freight, take on fuel, etc.

air′ship′ (âr′shĭp′), *n.* A lighter-than-air aircraft which is driven by means of a propeller revolved by a motor; a dirigible balloon.

air′tight′ (âr′tīt′), *adj.* 1. So tightly sealed that no air can get in or out. 2. Impenetrable; leaving no loophole for an opponent; as, *airtight* defenses.

air′way′ (âr′wā′), *n.* 1. A passage for a current of air. 2. A regular route for aircraft.

air′y (âr′ĭ), *adj.*; AIR′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); AIR′I·EST. 1. Belonging to the air; aerial; as, *airy* spirits. 2. Open to currents of air; breezy; as, an *airy* room. 3. Like air in lightness; delicate; as, *airy* music; *airy* ideas.

aisle (īl), *n.* A passageway into which the rows of seats in a church, a theater, etc., open.

Aisne (ān), *n.* A river in northern France.

Aix′-la-Cha′pelle′ (ĕks′là·shà′pĕl′; ĕs′là·shà′pĕl′), *n.* The French name of Aachen.

a·jar′ (ȧ·jär′), *adj.* Slightly opened, as a door.

a·jar′ (ȧ·jär′), *adj.* Out of harmony.

A′jax (ā′jăks), *n.* In the *Iliad*, the name of two of the Greek heroes in the Trojan War, one of them being usually known as ***Ajax*** and the other as ***Ajax the Less.***

a·kim′bo (ȧ·kĭm′bō), *adj.* & *adv.* With the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outward.

a·kin′ (ȧ·kĭn′), *adj.* Of the same blood; related; also, of the same, or nearly the same, kind.

Ak′ron (ăk′rŭn), *n.* A city in northeastern Ohio.

-al (-ăl). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or a verb] makes a new word [an adjective or a noun]; as, *tribe* + *-al* (tribal); *betray* + *-al* (betrayal). It means: 1. Of or characteristic of; as, *autumnal* flowers, the flowers of autumn. 2. The act of a person or thing that; as, an *avowal*, the act of a person who avows.

Ala. Abbreviation for *Alabama.*

Al′a·bam′a (ăl′ȧ·băm′ȧ; ăl′ȧ·bā′mȧ), *n.* A southern State of the United States.

al′a·bas′ter (ăl′ȧ·bȧs′tẽr), *n.* A stone of fine texture, usually white. It is often carved into vases, ornaments, etc. — *adj.* Of the color of alabaster; pure white.

a·lack′ (ȧ·lăk′), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow or regret.

a·lac′ri·ty (ȧ·lăk′rĭ·tĭ), *n.* A cheerful readiness to do something; briskness; liveliness.

A·lad′din (ȧ·lăd′ĭn), *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, a youth who becomes the owner of a magic lamp and a magic ring. When he rubs either of them a jinni appears to do whatever Aladdin wishes.

A′la·mo, the (ă′lȧ·mō; ăl′ȧ·mō). A Franciscan mission in San Antonio, Texas. A battle took place here in 1836.

Al′a·ric (ăl′ȧ·rĭk), 376?–410. A king of the Visigoths, who conquered Rome.

a·larm′ (ȧ·lärm′), *n.* 1. A warning of danger. 2. A device, such as a bell, for making a noise to wake people, warn them of danger, etc. 3. Sudden surprise and fear; as, *alarm* spread in the camp. — *v.* 1. To put a person on his guard against danger. 2. To fill with sudden surprise and fear.

a·larm′ clock. A clock that can be set to ring an alarm at an indicated time.

a·larm′ist (ȧ·lär′mĭst), *n.* A person who is inclined to give alarms, especially needlessly.

a·lar′um (ȧ·lăr′ŭm; ȧ·lär′ŭm), *n.* A former spelling of ALARM.

a·las′ (ȧ·lȧs′), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow, regret, pity, or fear of evil.

A·las′ka (ȧ·lăs′kȧ), *n.* A territory of the United States in northwestern North America. It was bought from Russia in 1867. — **A·las′kan,** *adj.* & *n.*

alb (ălb), *n.* In some churches, a full-length white linen garment worn by the priests celebrating Mass.

Al·ba′ni·a (ăl·bā′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A country of southern Europe, between Yugoslavia and Greece. — **Al·ba′ni·an,** *adj.* & *n.*

Al′ba·ny (ôl′bȧ·nĭ), *n.* The capital of New York State.

al′ba·tross (ăl′bȧ·trŏs), *n.* A very large, web-footed sea bird, often seen at great distances from land.

Albatross. (1/35)

al·be′it (ôl·bē′ĭt), *conj.* Even though; although. *Not now used.*

Al′bert (ăl′bẽrt) **I,** 1875–1934. King of Belgium, 1909–1934.

Al′bert, Lake, *or* **Al′bert Ny·an′za** (ăl′bẽrt nī·ăn′zȧ; nyän′zä). A lake in central Africa, 2,064 square miles in area.

Al·ber′ta (ăl·bûr′tȧ), *n.* A province in western Canada. Abbreviation, *Alta.*

al·bi′no (ăl·bī′nō; ăl·bē′nō), *n.*; *pl.* ALBINOS (-nōz). 1. A person who lacks the normal coloring matter in skin, hair, and eyes. In extreme cases, albinos have milk-white skin, almost white hair, and eyes with a deep-red pupil. 2. Any animal having a similar lack of coloring matter in skin, hair, and eyes. 3. A plant that lacks coloring matter. — **al·bi′no,** *adj.*

Al′bi·on (ăl′bĭ·ŭn), *n.* England. *Poetic.*

al′bum (ăl′bŭm), *n.* A book in which one makes a collection of autographs, photographs, drawings, etc.; as, a stamp *album.*

al·bu′men (ăl·bū′mĕn), *n.* 1. The white part of an egg. 2. Albumin. — **al·bu′mi·nous** (ăl·bū′mĭ·nŭs), *adj.*

al·bu′min (ăl·bū′mĭn), *n.* A protein found in milk, muscle, egg, and other animal substances, and in many vegetable tissues and fluids. It hardens when heated. — **al·bu′mi·nous**, *adj.*

Al′bu·quer′que (ăl′bŭ·kûr′kē), *n.* A city in northern central New Mexico.

al′che·mist (ăl′kē·mĭst), *n.* A person who studied or practiced alchemy. The alchemists tried to find some way to change other metals into gold, and some method or drug to cure all diseases. Their discoveries led the way to modern chemistry.

al′che·my (ăl′kē·mĭ), *n.* Chemistry as it was known and studied in the Middle Ages.

al′co·hol (ăl′kō·hŏl), *n.* A colorless liquid, obtained chiefly by distilling fermented potatoes or various grains. — **al′co·hol′ic** (ăl′kō·hŏl′ĭk), *adj.*

al′co·hol·ism (ăl′kō·hŏl·ĭz′m), *n.* A diseased condition caused by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

Al′cott (ôl′kŭt), Louisa May, 1833–1888. American author.

al′cove (ăl′kōv), *n.* A section of a room set back from the main part; also, a small room opening into and forming part of a larger room.

Al′den (ôl′dĕn), John, 1599–1687. One of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

al′der (ôl′dĕr), *n.* Any one of a number of trees and shrubs related to the birches. They often form thickets in moist ground. Their bark is used in dyeing and tanning.

al′der·man (ôl′dĕr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). In many cities of the United States, a member of a governing body which is either the only lawmaking body or one of two such bodies. — **al′der·man′ic** (ôl′dĕr·măn′ĭk), *adj.*

Al′der·ney (ôl′dĕr·nĭ), *n.* 1. One of the Channel Islands. 2. A breed of cattle.

Al′drich (ôl′drĭch), Thomas Bailey, 1836–1907. American poet and writer.

ale (āl), *n.* A fermented liquor made from malt and, usually, hops.

A·lep′po (ȧ·lĕp′ō), *n.* A city in Syria.

a·lert′ (ȧ·lûrt′), *adj.* 1. Watchful; vigilant; as, an *alert* guard. 2. Brisk; nimble; active; as, *alert* in climbing. — ***on the alert.*** Watchful, especially against attack or surprise. **a·lert′ly**, *adv.* **a·lert′ness**, *n.*

A·leu′tian Is′lands (ȧ·lū′shăn; ȧ·lōō′shăn). A chain of islands off the coast of Alaska.

Al′ex·an′der (ăl′ĕg·zăn′dĕr), 356–323 B.C. *The Great.* King of Macedon, 336–323 B.C.

Al′ex·an′dri·a (ăl′ĕg·zăn′drĭ·ȧ), *n.* A seaport city in northern Egypt, on the Mediterranean Sea.

Alfalfa.

al·fal′fa (ăl·făl′fȧ), *n.* A plant with cloverlike leaves, purple flowers, and roots many feet long which reach deep down for moisture and keep the plant alive in dry weather. It is a valuable food for horses, cattle, etc.

Al′fred (ăl′frĕd), 849–901. *The Great.* An early English king, 871–901.

al′ge·bra (ăl′jē·brȧ), *n.* That branch of mathematics which uses letters and other symbols instead of actual numbers and quantities in adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing. — **al′ge·bra′ic** (ăl′jē·brā′ĭk), **al′ge·bra′i·cal**, *adj.* — **al′ge·bra′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Al·ge′ri·a (ăl·jēr′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A French colony in northern Africa. — **Al·ge′ri·an**, *adj. & n.*

Al·giers′ (ăl·jērz′), *n.* A seaport, the capital of Algeria.

Al·gon′qui·an (ăl·gŏng′kĭ·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with a large family of North American Indians formerly living in central Canada and the northern central United States. — *n.* 1. An Indian of an Algonquian tribe. 2. Any Algonquian language.

a′li·as (ā′lĭ·ăs), *adv.* Otherwise called; as, Smith, *alias* Simpson. — *n.* A name used by a person instead of his real name; as, Smith's *alias* was Simpson.

al′i·bi (ăl′ĭ·bī), *n.; pl.* ALIBIS (-bīz). 1. The plea offered by a person accused of a crime, that when the crime was committed he was somewhere else. 2. In colloquial use, an excuse.

al′ien (āl′yĕn; ā′lĭ·ĕn), *adj.* 1. Belonging to another country; foreign; as, *alien* lands. 2. Wholly different in nature; as, an art *alien* to our tastes. — *n.* A person not a citizen of the country in which he lives; a foreigner.

al′ien·ate (āl′yĕn·āt; ā′lĭ·ĕn·āt), *v.* To cause a loss of love, loyalty, or the like; as, to *alienate* a child's affections from his parents. — **al′ien·a′tion**, *n.*

al′ien·ist (āl′yĕn·ĭst; ā′lĭ·ĕn·ĭst), *n.* A doctor whose special study is insanity and other mental diseases.

a·light′ (ȧ·līt′), *v.* 1. To get down; to dismount; as, to *alight* from a horse. 2. To light; to settle or stop; as, a bird *alighted* on the bush.

a·light′ (ȧ·līt′), *adj.* Lighted; aflame.

a·lign′ (ȧ·līn′), *v.* To arrange or form in line; to get or bring into line; as, to *align* troops. — **a·lign′ment**, *n.*

a·like′ (ȧ·līk′), *adj.* Similar. — *adv.* In the same manner; similarly.

al′i·men′ta·ry (ăl′ĭ·mĕn′tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Having to do with food and nourishment.

al'i·men'ta·ry ca·nal' (ăl'ĭ·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ). The long tube extending through the body, in which food is digested.

a·line' (ȧ·līn'), etc. Same as ALIGN, etc.

a·live' (ȧ·līv'), *adj.* 1. Living. 2. In action or operation; active; going; as, to keep a fire *alive.* 3. Swarming; thronged; as, the air was *alive* with bees. 4. Lively; brisk; alert; as, a man *alive* to his opportunities.

al'ka·li (ăl'kȧ·lī; ăl'kȧ·lĭ), *n.; pl.* ALKALIES (-līz; -lĭz). 1. Any of a number of substances that have an acrid taste and neutralize acids. Potash and soda are alkalies. 2. A salt or mixture of salts sometimes found in the soil of dry regions in sufficient quantity to make ordinary farming impossible. — **al'ka·line** (ăl'kȧ·lĭn; ăl'kȧ·lĭn), *adj.*

all (ôl), *adj.* 1. The whole of; as, *all* the time. 2. Every one of; as, *all* men are mortal. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely; as, *all* alone. — *n.* 1. All people; everyone; as, the news was known to *all.* 2. Everything; especially, everything that a person owns or values; as, to lose one's *all.*

Al'lah (ăl'ȧ; ȧl·lä'), *n.* The Supreme Being of the Mohammedans.

Al'la·ha·bad' (ăl'ȧ·hä·bäd'), *n.* A city in northern British India on the Ganges.

all'-a·round' (ôl'ȧ·round'). Same as ALL-ROUND.

al·lay' (ă·lā'), *v.* 1. To quiet; to calm; as, to *allay* a person's fears. 2. To make less severe or intense; as, to *allay* grief.

al'le·ga'tion (ăl'ĕ·gā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of alleging. 2. A positive statement; also, a statement made without proof.

al·lege' (ă·lĕj'), *v.;* AL·LEGED' (ă·lĕjd'); AL·LEG'ING (ă·lĕj'ĭng). 1. To state positively but without proof; to declare; to assert; as, to *allege* a person's guilt. 2. To offer or bring forward as a reason or an excuse; as, he *alleged* illness to explain his absence.

Al'le·ghe'ny Moun'tains (ăl'ĕ·gā'nĭ). Mountain ranges in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and West Virginia.

al·le'giance (ă·lē'jăns), *n.* 1. The loyalty and service which each person owes to his own country and government. 2. Loyalty and service given to a person or thing; as, *allegiance* to one's friends or to one's school.

al'le·go'ry (ăl'ĕ·gō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* ALLEGORIES (-rĭz). A story, such as *Pilgrim's Progress,* in which the events have another meaning than the one they seem to have in the story. Sometimes the characters have another meaning than the one they seem to have. — **al'le·gor'i·cal** (ăl'ĕ·gŏr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **al'le·gor'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

al·le'gro (ä·lā'grō), *adj.* & *adv.* In music, lively; quick.

al'le·lu'ia, al'le·lu'iah, al'le·lu'ja (ăl'ĕ·lū'yȧ), *n.* & *interj.* Same as HALLELUJAH.

Al'len·town (ăl'ĕn·toun), *n.* A city in eastern Pennsylvania.

al·le'vi·ate (ă·lē'vĭ·āt), *v.* To lighten or lessen physical or mental troubles; as, the ointment *alleviated* the pain. — **al·le'vi·a'tion**, *n.*

al'ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* ALLEYS (-ĭz). 1. A narrow passage or passageway, especially between buildings in a city or town. 2. A place for playing certain games in which balls are rolled; as, bowling *alleys.*

al'ley (ăl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* ALLEYS (-ĭz). A kind of marble used in games of marbles.

all fours. All four legs of a quadruped; both legs and both arms of a person.

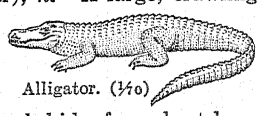
All'hal'lows (ôl'hăl'ōz), *n.* All Saints' Day.

al·li'ance (ă·lī'ăns), *n.* 1. A union or connection between two or more persons, families, nations, etc.; as, a marriage *alliance;* an *alliance* between England and France. 2. A treaty or agreement that establishes such a union. 3. The persons, nations, etc., that make such a treaty or agreement.

al·lied' (ă·līd'), *adj.* United by an agreement; connected, as by kinship.

al·lies' (ă·līz'; ăl'īz), *n., pl.* of ALLY.

al'li·ga'tor (ăl'ĭ·gā'tĕr), *n.* A large, crawling creature resembling a crocodile. It is found chiefly in the streams and marshes of the warmer parts of America. It has a thick, tough hide, four short legs, a powerful tail, and strong crushing jaws.


Alligator. (1/10)

al'li·ga'tor pear. An avocado.

al·lit'er·a'tion (ă·lĭt'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* Repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words that follow each other immediately or at short intervals. Thus, in "In a summer season when soft was the sun," there is *alliteration* of the letter *s.*

al·lot' (ă·lŏt'), *v.;* AL·LOT'TED; AL·LOT'TING. To give out in parts or pieces to each one of several persons; to distribute; as, to *allot* to each person his share of work. — **al·lot'ment**, *n.*

al·low' (ă·lou'), *v.* 1. To permit; to grant; as, to *allow* smoking; to admit; as, to *allow* a claim. 2. To grant or assign an amount of time, money, etc., for some purpose; as, to *allow* an hour for lunch. 3. To grant something as a deduction or an addition; as, the store *allowed* us ten per cent off because we paid cash. — **al·low'a·ble** (ă·lou'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **al·low'a·bly** (ă·lou'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

al·low'ance (ă·lou'ăns), *n.* 1. An amount of money, time, etc., which is given to a person for some purpose; as, an *allowance* to a sales-

man for traveling expenses; to make an *allowance* for repairs. 2. An amount added to or subtracted from a price, a quantity, etc.; as, *allowances* of ten per cent for damage to fruit; an *allowance* for shrinkage in cloth. — ***to make allowances.*** To take into consideration circumstances that may partly excuse a crime or an offense; as, the judge made *allowances* for the prisoner's youth.

al·loy′ (ă·loi′; ăl′oi), *n.* 1. A substance made of two or more metals melted together; as, brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc. 2. A metal that is mixed with a more valuable metal so as to give hardness, wearing quality, etc.; as, copper is used as an *alloy* in making gold coins. 3. Something mixed with another thing and lessening its quality or perfection; as, happiness without *alloy*.
— *v.* 1. To mix a metal with another metal so as to give hardness, wearing quality, etc. 2. To reduce the purity of a metal by mixing it with a less valuable metal; as, to *alloy* gold with copper. 3. To make inferior or less perfect by mixture; as, to *alloy* joy with pain.

all′-round′ (ôl′round′), *adj.* Having knowledge, ability, etc., in many branches; as, an *all-round* athlete; useful in many ways; as, an *all-round* tool.

All Saints' Day (ôl sānts dā). A church feast, observed November 1.

all′spice′ (ôl′spīs′), *n.* The berry of a certain West Indian tree, called ***pimento tree*** or ***allspice tree***; also, a spice prepared from these berries.

al·lude′ (ă·lūd′), *v.* To refer to something indirectly or without actually describing it in full; as, in his remarks he *alluded* to the incident.

al·lure′ (ă·lūr′), *v.* To tempt by an offer of something attractive; to entice.
al·lure′ment, *n.* **al·lur′ing**, *adj.*

al·lu′sion (ă·lū′zhŭn), *n.* An indirect reference; a hint. — **al·lu′sive** (ă·lū′sĭv), *adj.*

al·lu′vi·al (ă·lū′vĭ·ăl), *adj.* Relating to or composed of soil, sand, gravel, etc., which has been left by a natural body of running water; as, *alluvial* deposits; *alluvial* soil.

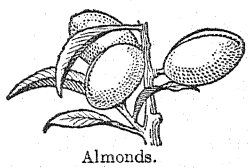
al·ly′ (ă·lī′), *v.*; AL·LIED′ (ă·līd′); AL·LY′ING. To form a union or a connection, as between families by marriage, between nations by treaty, etc.; to unite; to join.
— (ă·lī′; ăl′ī), *n.*; *pl.* ALLIES (ă·līz′; ăl′īz). A person or family united to another by kinship or friendship; a nation that helps another according to the terms of a treaty.

Al′ma Ma′ter (ăl′mȧ mā′tĕr; äl′mȧ mä′tĕr). Latin for *fostering mother;* hence, a person's school, college, or university.

al′ma·nac (ôl′mȧ·năk), *n.* A book containing a calendar of days, weeks, and months, often with facts about the rising and setting of sun and moon, the changes of the tides, etc.

al·might′y (ôl·mīt′ĭ), *adj.* All-powerful; not limited in power. — ***the Almighty.*** God.

al′mond (ä′mŭnd; ăm′ŭnd), *n.* 1. A small tree having flowers like those of a peach tree. 2. The nutlike kernel of the fruit. It is eaten as a nut, or is used in cooking, in making candy, etc.


Almonds.

al′most (ôl′mōst; ôl·mōst′), *adv.* Nearly.

alms (ämz), *n. sing. & pl.* Anything, especially money, given to help the poor; charity.
alms′giv′er, *n.* **alms′giv′ing**, *n.*

alms′house′ (ämz′hous′), *n.* A house where poor people are cared for free of charge.

al′oe (ăl′ō), *n.*; *pl.* ALOES (-ōz). A plant with a thick mass of long narrow leaves near its base, and a long spike of flowers. Aloes grow chiefly in South Africa. The dried juice (called ***aloes***) from the leaves of some kinds of these plants is used as a medicine.

Aloe, greatly reduced.

a·loft′ (ȧ·lŏft′), *adv.* 1. On high; in the air; as, to fly *aloft.* 2. In sailors' language, up in the higher rigging, or to the top of the mast.

a·lone′ (ȧ·lōn′), *adj.* All by oneself; as, to live *alone;* without anyone or anything else; only; as, work *alone* interested him. — *adv.* Only.

a·long′ (ȧ·lŏng′), *prep.* Lengthwise of. — *adv.* 1. In line with the length of something. 2. Onward. 3. In company; together.

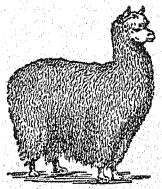
a·long′side′ (ȧ·lŏng′sīd′), *adv. & prep.* Along or beside.

a·loof′ (ȧ·lōōf′), *adv. & adj.* Apart in distance, or in interest or feeling; as, to stand *aloof.*

a·loud′ (ȧ·loud′), *adv.* Loudly; out loud.

alp (ălp), *n.* A very high mountain.

al·pac′a (ăl·păk′ȧ), *n.* 1. An animal of the Andes region of South America. It looks somewhat like a sheep but has a longer neck and long straight hair. It has been domesticated. 2. Cloth woven from the hair of this animal, often with a mixture of silk or cotton.


Alpaca. (1/40)

al′pha (ăl′fȧ), *n.* The first letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, the beginning of anything.

al′pha·bet (ăl′fȧ·bĕt), *n.* The letters of a language arranged in their regular order. The English alphabet has 26 letters. — **al′pha·bet′i·cal**, *adj.* — **al′pha·bet′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

al′pha·bet·ize (ăl′fȧ·bĕt·īz), *v.* To arrange in alphabetical order.

Al′pine (ăl′pīn; ăl′pĭn), *adj.* **1.** Of, relating to, or like the Alps. **2.** [written with a small letter, ***alpine***] Of, relating to, or like an alp, or very high mountain.

Alps (ălps), *n. pl.* A mountain system in south central Europe. The highest peak is Mont Blanc, 15,781 ft.

al·ready′ (ôl·rĕd′ĭ), *adv.* Before some particular time mentioned or thought of; by this time; previously.

Al′sace (ăl′săs; ȧl′zȧs′), *n.* A province (formerly German, now French) between the Rhine and the Vosges Mountains. It was formerly a part of Alsace-Lorraine.

Al′sace-Lor·raine′ (ăl′săs·lŏ·rān′), *n.* A former territory in western Germany. It was ceded to France in 1919.

al′so (ôl′sō), *adv.* In addition; too.

Alta. Abbreviation for *Alberta* (Canada).

Al·tai′ (ăl·tī′; ăl·tī′), *n.* Mountains in central Asia; highest, 14,890 ft.

al′tar (ôl′tẽr), *n.* **1.** Any raised place or structure on which sacrifices are offered in religious worship. **2.** In some Christian churches, the Communion table.

al′ter (ôl′tẽr), *v.* To change partly; to make or become different in some details but not completely; to vary; as, to *alter* the color.
al′ter·a·ble, *adj.* **al′ter·a′tion**, *n.*

al′ter·ca′tion (ôl′tẽr·kā′shŭn; ăl′tẽr·kā′shŭn), *n.* A wordy quarrel; a dispute; as, an *altercation* between two angry people.

al′ter·nate (ôl′tẽr·nĭt; ăl′-; ôl·tûr′nĭt; ăl-), *adj.* **1.** Following one another in time or place; occurring by turns; as, *alternate* rain and sunshine; changing back and forth by turns; as, he and I work on *alternate* days. **2.** Belonging to a series in which the members represent every other one of a complete list; as, 1, 3, 5, 7 are *alternate* numbers.
— *n.* A substitute; a person named to take the place of another person whenever necessary.
— **al′ter·nate·ly**, *adv.*

al′ter·nate (ôl′tẽr·nāt; ăl′tẽr·nāt), *v.* To do, happen, act, etc., in turns, or one after another; as, chills *alternated* with fever.
al′ter·nat′ing, *adj.* **al′ter·na′tion**, *n.*

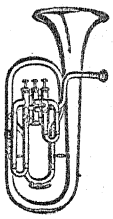
al·ter′na·tive (ôl·tûr′nȧ·tĭv; ăl·tûr′nȧ·tĭv), *n.* **1.** A chance to choose between two things; as, the *alternative* of going by train or by automobile. **2.** One of the two things between which a choice is to be made; as, what is the *alternative* to this plan? — **al·ter′na·tive**, *adj.* — **al·ter′na·tive·ly**, *adv.*

al·though′, al·tho′ (ôl·thō′), *conj.* Even if; though; supposing that.

al·tim′e·ter (ăl·tĭm′ē·tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring altitude; especially, one used in an aircraft to show the height at which the machine is flying.

al′ti·tude (ăl′tĭ·tūd), *n.* **1.** The height of an object above a given level, especially above sea level; as, the *altitude* of a mountain. **2.** A high position or region.

al′to (ăl′tō), *n.; pl.* ALTOS (-tōz). In music: **1.** The part sung by the lowest female voice or played by an instrument with a similar range. **2.** A voice, a singer, or an instrument that sings or plays such a part. **3.** Also ***alto horn.*** A brass horn often used in bands in place of a French horn. — **al′to**, *adj.*


Alto Horn.

al′to·geth′er (ôl′tōō·gĕth′ẽr), *adv.* Wholly.

Al·too′na (ăl·tōō′nȧ), *n.* A city in south central Pennsylvania.

al′tru·ism (ăl′trōō·ĭz′m), *n.* Thoughtfulness for others; unselfishness. — **al′tru·is′tic** (ăl′trōō·ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

al′um (ăl′ŭm), *n.* A mineral salt which occurs in colorless crystals. It is applied to small cuts to stop bleeding, and taken internally to cause vomiting. It is also used in dyeing.

a·lu′mi·num (ȧ·lū′mĭ·nŭm), *n.* A silver-white metal, which is very light in weight and does not rust. It is used to make cooking pots and pans and in automobile bodies, airplane construction, and elsewhere, when lightness and strength are desired. The British spelling is ***al′u·min′i·um*** (ăl′ū·mĭn′ĭ·ŭm).

a·lum′na (ȧ·lŭm′nȧ), *n.; pl.* ALUMNAE (-nē). A girl or woman who is an alumnus.

a·lum′nus (ȧ·lŭm′nŭs), *n.; pl.* ALUMNI (-nī). A graduate of a school, college, or university.

al′ways (ôl′wāz), *adv.* At all times.

am (ăm). The form of the verb *be* used with *I* when the time is the present.

Am. Abbreviation for *America* or *American.*

A.M., a.m. Abbreviation for *ante meridiem,* Latin for "before noon."

A.M. Master of Arts (a college degree).

a·main′ (ȧ·mān′), *adv.* **1.** Violently; forcibly. **2.** At full speed; in great haste.

a·mal′gam (ȧ·măl′găm), *n.* **1.** An alloy of mercury with some other metal or metals. **2.** A mixture or union of different things.

a·mal′ga·mate (ȧ·măl′gȧ·māt), *v.* To mix two or more things together so as to form one thing; to unite; as, mercury *amalgamates* with other metals; to *amalgamate* two races of people.
— **a·mal′ga·ma′tion**, *n.*

am′a·ryl′lis (ăm′ȧ·rĭl′ĭs), *n.* A plant with lilylike, rose-colored flowers; also, its flower.

a·mass′ (ȧ·măs′), *v.* To collect into a mass or heap; to pile up; as, to *amass* a fortune.

am′a·teur′ (ăm′ȧ·tûr′; ăm′ȧ·tŭr), *n.* A person who engages in sports or occupations solely for pleasure and not for money; as, an *amateur* in tennis. — *adj.* Being an amateur; as, an *amateur* athlete; performed by amateurs; as, *amateur* theatricals. — **am′a·teur′ish**, *adj.*

a·maze′ (ȧ·māz′), *v.* To astonish greatly; to bewilder; as, the news *amazed* him.
a·maz′ed·ly, *adv.* **a·maz′ing**, *adj.*
a·maze′ment, *n.* **a·maz′ing·ly**, *adv.*

Am′a·zon (ăm′ȧ·zŏn; ăm′ȧ·zŭn), *n.* 1. In ancient legends, a member of a race or nation of female warriors; hence, any very large and powerful woman. 2. A river of South America, flowing about 3,690 miles from the Peruvian Andes eastward through Brazil. It is the largest river in the world. 3. An ant of a kind that makes slaves of other ants. — **Am′a·zo′ni·an** (ăm′ȧ·zō′nĭ·ăn), *adj.*

am·bas′sa·dor (ăm·băs′ȧ·dẽr), *n.* A person sent to a foreign country as the chief official representative of his own government or ruler. — **am·bas′sa·do′ri·al** (ăm·băs′ȧ·dō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

am′ber (ăm′bẽr), *n.* 1. A yellowish fossil resin, found in the earth. It is hard and clear, takes a fine polish, and is used in making the stems of pipes, cigar holders, beads, etc. 2. The color of this resin, a light yellow with a tinge of orange.

am′ber·gris (ăm′bẽr·grēs; ăm′bẽr·grĭs), *n.* A waxlike substance found floating in tropical seas or obtained from sperm whales. It is very valuable in the manufacture of perfumes.

am′bi·gu′i·ty (ăm′bĭ·gū′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* AMBIGUITIES (-tĭz). 1. Uncertainty or confusion of meaning; lack of clearness; ambiguousness. 2. An ambiguous word or passage.

am·big′u·ous (ăm·bĭg′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Not clear or certain; capable of being understood in more than one way.
am·big′u·ous·ly, *adv.* **am·big′u·ous·ness**, *n.*

am·bi′tion (ăm·bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* An eager desire to improve oneself or one's position in life; also, the aim or object for which one strives; as, the presidency was his *ambition*.
am·bi′tious, *adj.* **am·bi′tious·ly**, *adv.*

am′ble (ăm′b'l), *n.* 1. An easy gait of a horse in which the legs on the same side of the body move together. 2. Any gentle, easy gait. — **am′ble**, *v.*

am·bro′si·a (ăm·brō′zhĭ·ȧ; ăm·brō′zĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. In ancient legend, the food of the gods, which made immortal those who ate it. 2. Anything extremely pleasant in taste or smell. — **am·bro′si·al**, *adj.*

am′bu·lance (ăm′bū·lăns), *n.* A special vehicle for carrying sick or wounded persons.

am′bus·cade′ (ăm′bŭs·kād′), *n.* An ambush.

am′bush (ăm′bo͝osh), *n.* A trap, as one planned by soldiers, for catching or attacking an enemy by surprise; an ambuscade. — *v.* To place or station in an ambush; also, to attack from ambush; as, to *ambush* an enemy.

a·me′ba (ȧ·mē′bȧ), etc. Same as AMOEBA, etc.

a·mel′io·rate (ȧ·mēl′yō·rāt), *v.* To make better; to grow better; to improve; as, to *ameliorate* living conditions. — **a·mel′io·ra′tion**, *n.*

a′men′ (ā′mĕn′; ä′mĕn′), *interj.* & *n.* A word, meaning "So be it," used at the end of a prayer, a blessing, etc.

a·me′na·ble (ȧ·mē′nȧ·b'l; ȧ·mĕn′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Easily influenced or manageable; responsive; as, *amenable* to kindness. — **a·me′na·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

a·mend′ (ȧ·mĕnd′), *v.* 1. To change; to alter; as, he *amended* his plan. 2. To change for the better; as, he *amended* his conduct.

a·mend′ment (ȧ·mĕnd′mĕnt), *n.* 1. A change, especially for the better. 2. An addition to, or a change in, a parliamentary motion, a bill, the constitution of a country, etc.

a·mends′ (ȧ·mĕndz′), *n. sing.* & *pl.* Something done or given by a person to make up for a loss or injury he has caused someone else; as, he made *amends* for his carelessness.

a·men′i·ty (ȧ·mĕn′ĭ·tĭ; ȧ·mē′nĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Pleasantness. 2. [used in the *plural*, AMENITIES (-tĭz)] Pleasant ways or manners.

Amer. Abbreviation for *America* or *American*.

A·mer′i·ca (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kȧ), *n.* 1. Either of the continents of the Western Hemisphere. See also CENTRAL AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA. 2. The United States of America.

A·mer′i·can (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kăn), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or living or growing in, America, especially the United States of America. — *n.* Any native or inhabitant of America, especially of the United States of America.

A·mer′i·can Beau′ty. A rose with deep-pink flowers. It is the floral emblem of the District of Columbia.

A·mer′i·can·ism (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kăn·ĭz′m), *n.* 1. Loyalty in feeling and in attitude to the United States of America. 2. A custom, a habit, or a way of thinking or speaking which is peculiar to the people of the United States of America.

A·mer′i·can·i·za′tion (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kăn·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.* The act of making American, as in habits, methods, etc.; the process of becoming American; instruction in American ways. — **A·mer′i·can·ize** (ȧ·mĕr′ĭ·kăn·īz), *v.*

A·mer′i·can Rev′o·lu′tion. The war fought by the American colonies, 1775–1783, for their independence from Great Britain.

A′me·ri′go Ves·puc′ci (ä′mä·rē′gō vĕs·pōōt′chē). See VESPUCCI.

am′e·thyst (ăm′ē·thĭst), *n.* A precious stone, clear-purple or bluish-violet in color. See the colored picture of *precious stones.*

a′mi·a·ble (ā′mĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Having or showing a pleasant disposition; good-natured; agreeable; as, an *amiable* woman; an *amiable* smile. — **a′mi·a·bil′i·ty** (ā′mĭ·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **a′mi·a·bly** (ā′mĭ·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

am′i·ca·ble (ăm′ĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Showing a friendly attitude; friendly; peaceable. — **am′i·ca·bil′i·ty** (ăm′ĭ·kȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **am′i·ca·bly** (ăm′ĭ·kȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

a·mid′ (ȧ·mĭd′), *prep.* In the midst of.

a·mid′ships (ȧ·mĭd′shĭps), *adv.* In or near the middle of a ship. Also written ***a·mid′ship.***

a·midst′ (ȧ·mĭdst′), *prep.* In or into the midst of; among.

A′miens′ (ȧ′myăN′; *English* ăm′ĭ·ĕnz), *n.* A city in northern France. It has a fine cathedral.

a·mir′ (ȧ·mēr′), *n.* 1. A Mohammedan nobleman. 2. Former title of rulers of Afghanistan.

a·miss′ (ȧ·mĭs′), *adj.* Incorrect; faulty; wrong; as, what is *amiss* here?

am′i·ty (ăm′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Friendship; good feeling; as, to live in peace and *amity* with one's neighbors.

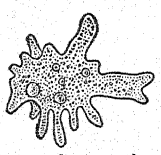
am′me′ter (ăm′mē′tẽr; ăm′ē·tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring electric current.

am·mo′ni·a (ȧ·mō′nĭ·ȧ; ă·mōn′yȧ), *n.* 1. A colorless gas with a very sharp smell and taste. It dissolves easily in water and is used in artificial fertilizers, in cleansing fluids, and in certain kinds of machines for making ice. 2. A liquid form of this gas, or a solution of this gas in water, usually called ***am·mo′ni·a wa′ter.***

am′mu·ni′tion (ăm′ū·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Objects which may be thrown, especially by some kind of device or machine, in hunting, in warfare, etc. Modern ammunition for firearms consists of charges of powder and some kind of missile (such as a bullet) to be hurled forth by the exploding of the powder.

am′nes·ty (ăm′nĕs·tĭ), *n.* A general pardon for past offenses that is granted by a ruler or a government.

a·moe′ba (ȧ·mē′bȧ), *n.*; *pl.* AMOEBAE (-bē), AMOEBAS (-bȧz). A tiny animal, one of the lowest forms of animal life, found commonly in stagnant water. — **a·moe′bic,** *adj.*



Amoeba, greatly enlarged.

a·mok′ (ȧ·mŏk′). Same as AMUCK.

a·mong′ (ȧ·mŭng′), *prep.* 1. In the midst of. 2. In company with; together with. 3. Through all of. 4. In shares to each of.

a·mongst′ (ȧ·mŭngst′), *prep.* Among.

am′o·rous (ăm′ō·rŭs), *adj.* 1. Inclined to love; loving; in love. 2. Having to do with love. — **am′o·rous·ly,** *adv.*

A′mos (ā′mŏs), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. The Book of Amos, in the Old Testament.

a·mount′ (ȧ·mount′), *v.* To reach, rise, or come to as a total or whole; as, the bill *amounts* to ten dollars. — *n.* 1. The total of two or more sums added together; as, the *amount* of his debts. 2. A quantity; as, a surprising *amount* of patience.

A·moy′ (ȧ·moi′), *n.* A seaport in southeastern China.

am·per′age (ăm·pēr′ĭj; ăm·pâr′ĭj), *n.* The strength of a current of electricity, measured in amperes.

am′pere (ăm′pēr; ăm·pâr′), *n.* A unit for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

am·phib′i·an (ăm·fĭb′ĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. Any animal, such as a frog, which can live on land or in water. 2. An airplane so built as to be able to rise from, and alight on, land or water. — **am·phib′i·an, am·phib′i·ous,** *adj.*

am′phi·the′a·ter, am′phi·the′a·tre (ăm′fĭ·thē′ȧ·tẽr), *n.* 1. A round or oval building with seats rising in curved rows around an open space on which games, plays, etc., take place. 2. Anything resembling an amphitheater, such as a piece of level ground surrounded by hills.

am′ple (ăm′p'l), *adj.* 1. Of large size; roomy; as, an *ample* fireplace. 2. Enough to satisfy; abundant; as, an *ample* fortune.

am′pli·fy (ăm′plĭ·fī), *v.*; -PLI·FIED (-fīd); -PLI·FY′ING. To increase in size, length, volume, etc.; as, he *amplified* his story; also, to make louder; as, a device for *amplifying* sounds. — **am′pli·fi·ca′tion** (ăm′plĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* — **am′pli·fi′er** (ăm′plĭ·fī′ẽr), *n.*

am′pli·tude (ăm′plĭ·tūd), *n.* Largeness; extent; also, abundance.

am′ply (ăm′plĭ), *adv.* Fully; sufficiently.

am′pu·tate (ăm′pū·tāt), *v.* To cut off a limb, part of a limb, or a projecting part; as, to *amputate* a foot. — **am′pu·ta′tion,** *n.*

Am′ster·dam (ăm′stẽr·dăm), *n.* A large seaport and capital of the Netherlands.

amt. Abbreviation for *amount.*

a·muck′ (ȧ·mŭk′), *adv.* Wildly; murderously. — ***to run amuck.*** To run about in a fit of madness attacking everyone met.

A·mu′ Dar′ya (ä·mōō′ där′yä). A river (the ancient ***Oxus***) in Soviet Russia, western Asia, flowing about 1,500 miles to Lake Aral.

am′u·let (ăm′ū·lĕt), *n.* Any small object worn as a charm against evil.

A′mund·sen (ä′mŭn·sĕn), Roald, 1872–1928. Norwegian discoverer of the South Pole, Dec., 1911.

A·mur′ (ä·mo͝or′), *n.* A river in northeastern Asia, largely between Soviet Russia and Manchuria, about 2,800 miles long.

a·muse′ (ȧ·mūz′), *v.* **1.** To entertain someone with something pleasant; to divert. **2.** To please or delight a person's sense of humor. **a·mus′ing**, *adj.* **a·mus′ing·ly**, *adv.*

a·muse′ment (ȧ·mūz′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Pleasant entertainment; diversion. **2.** Anything that amuses, or diverts.

an (ăn; *when emphatic,* ān), *adj.*, or *indefinite article.* One; some one; any one.
☞ *An* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound; thus, *an* oak, *an* hour. See A, *adj.*

-an (-ăn). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective]; as, *America* + *-an* (American). It means: of, having to do with, or characteristic of; thus, *American* customs are the customs of America. These adjectives are often used as nouns; as, *American,* a native or inhabitant of America.

a·nach′ro·nism (ȧ·năk′rō·nĭz′m), *n.* The error of placing some person or thing in a period of time to which it does not belong; also, a person or thing thus misplaced; as, to speak of Napoleon riding in an automobile would be an *anachronism.*

an′a·con′da (ăn′ȧ·kŏn′dȧ), *n.* A huge snake of tropical South America, marked with a row of large black spots along its back. It eats small animals and waterfowl, and grows to a length of forty feet.

An′a·con′da (ăn′ȧ·kŏn′dȧ), *n.* A city in western Montana, famous for its copper mines.

a·nae′mi·a (ȧ·nē′mĭ·ȧ), etc. Same as ANEMIA, etc.

an′aes·the′si·a (ăn′ĕs·thē′zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), etc. Same as ANESTHESIA, etc.

an′a·gram (ăn′ȧ·grăm), *n.* A word or phrase made out of another by changing the order of the letters. Thus, *read* is an anagram of *dear.*

a·nal′o·gy (ȧ·năl′ŏ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANALOGIES (-jĭz). A likeness between two things quite different in their nature; as, the teacher pointed out an *analogy* between a hive and a village. — **a·nal′o·gous** (ȧ·năl′ŏ·gŭs), *adj.* — **a·nal′o·gous·ly**, *adv.*

an′a·lyse, etc. Same as ANALYZE, etc.

a·nal′y·sis (ȧ·năl′ĭ·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* ANALYSES (-sēz). The separation of something into its parts; an examination of anything to find out of what it is made up.

an′a·lyst (ăn′ȧ·lĭst), *n.* A person who makes analyses.

an′a·lyt′ic (ăn′ȧ·lĭt′ĭk), **an′a·lyt′i·cal** (ăn′ȧ·lĭt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with analysis; as, an *analytic* experiment; able to analyze; fond of analyzing; as, an *analytical* mind.

an′a·lyze (ăn′ȧ·līz), *v.* To separate a thing into its parts; to find the elements which make up a thing; as, to *analyze* a sentence; to *analyze* drinking water. — **an′a·lyz′er** (ăn′ȧ·līz′ĕr), *n.*

A·nam′ (ȧ·năm′). Same as ANNAM.

an′arch·ist (ăn′ȧr·kĭst), *n.* A person who believes that government and laws are evil; especially, a person who puts this belief into practice by acts of violence. **an′arch·ism**, *n.* **an′ar·chis′tic**, *adj.*

an′arch·y (ăn′ȧr·kĭ), *n.* Absence of government; the state of society where there is no law or supreme power; hence, a state of lawlessness; confusion or disorder. — **an·ar′chic** (ăn·är′kĭk), **an·ar′chi·cal**, *adj.*

a·nath′e·ma (ȧ·năth′ĕ·mȧ), *n.* **1.** A solemn curse or ban. **2.** Something deeply disliked.

a·nath′e·ma·tize (ȧ·năth′ĕ·mȧ·tīz), *v.* To utter an anathema against; to curse.

An′a·to′li·a (ăn′ȧ·tō′lĭ·ȧ), *n.* The part of Turkey that is about the same as Asia Minor.

a·nat′o·mist (ȧ·năt′ŏ·mĭst), *n.* A person who is skilled in anatomy.

a·nat′o·my (ȧ·năt′ŏ·mĭ), *n.* **1.** A cutting up of an animal or a plant in order to learn the arrangement of its parts. **2.** The science which studies and explains the structure of the body and the way its parts fit together. **3.** The structure, or make-up, of the body. — **an′a·tom′ic** (ăn′ȧ·tŏm′ĭk), **an′a·tom′i·cal**, *adj.* — **an′a·tom′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

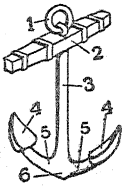
-ance (-ăns), **-an·cy** (-ăn·sĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as: *assist* + *-ance* (assistance); also, an ending of a word [a noun] that corresponds to a word [an adjective] ending in *-ant,* as in *brilliancy* (corresponding to *brilliant*). It means: **1.** The act of a person or thing that (or that is); as in: *guidance,* the act of a person who guides; *compliancy,* the act of a person who complies. **2.** The state or quality of a person or thing that (or that is); as in: *forbearance,* the quality of a person who forbears; *constancy,* the quality of a person who is constant.

an′ces′tor (ăn′sĕs′tĕr), *n.* **1.** A person from whom another person is descended; a person far back in one's family line; a forefather. **2.** Something from which something else descends or derives; as, the *ancestor* of the automobile. **an·ces′tral**, *adj.* **an′ces′tress**, *n.*

an′ces′try (ăn′sĕs′trĭ), *n.* A person's ancestors; also, line of descent.

an′chor (ăng′kĕr), *n.* **1.** A heavy iron or steel device consisting of a shank with hooks (called *flukes*) at one end and a crossbar (called a *stock*)

at the other. It is fastened to a boat by means of a rope or cable, and when cast overboard it hooks on the bottom and holds the boat in place. **2.** A thing which secures or steadies another thing; as, the *anchor* of a suspension bridge; hope is the *anchor* of the soul.



Anchor. 1 Ring; 2 Stock; 3 Shank; 4, 4 Flukes; 5, 5 Arms; 6 Crown.

— *v.* **1.** To make fast by means of an anchor; as, to *anchor* a ship. **2.** To fasten securely to some kind of firm foundation; as, to *anchor* the cables of a suspension bridge.

an′chor·age (ăng′kĕr·ĭj), *n.* **1.** A place where boats may be anchored. **2.** A secure hold; a solid support or foundation; as, there is no *anchorage* for a building in sandy soil.

an′cho·rite (ăng′kō·rīt), *n.* A hermit.

an·cho′vy (ăn·chō′vĭ; ăn′chō·vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANCHOVIES (-vĭz). A small herringlike fish. Anchovies from the Mediterranean Sea have a rich savory flavor and are often pickled and used in sauces, etc.

Anchovy. (¼)

an′cient (ān′shĕnt), *adj.* Belonging to times long past; derived from, or handed down from, a period early in history; as, *ancient* books; *ancient* customs. — ***the ancients.*** The people who lived in ancient times.
an′cient·ly, *adv.* **an′cient·ness,** *n.*

-an·cy (-ăn·sĭ). See -ANCE.

and (ănd; *when unstressed,* ănd), *conj.* Added to; as, two *and* two make four; as well as; as, he excelled in running *and* jumping.

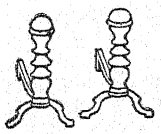
An′da·lu′sia (ăn′dȧ·lōō′zhȧ; ăn′dȧ·lōō′shĭ·ȧ), *n.* A region and old division of southern Spain.

an·dan′te (än·dän′tā; ăn·dăn′tē), *adj.* & *adv.* In music, rather slow.

An′der·sen (än′dĕr·sĕn), Hans Christian, 1805–1875. Danish story writer.

An′des (ăn′dēz), *n. pl.* A mountain system in western South America. Its highest peak is Aconcagua, 22,835 ft.

and′i′ron (ănd′ī′ĕrn), *n.* One of a pair of metal supports for firewood in a fireplace.


Andirons.

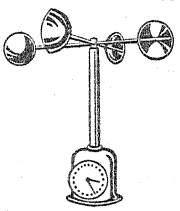
An′dré (än′drā; ăn′drĭ), Major John, 1751–1780. A British spy in the American Revolution.

An′drew (ăn′drōō), Saint. One of the twelve apostles, a brother of Simon Peter. He is the patron saint of Scotland.

an′ec·dote (ăn′ĕk·dōt), *n.* A brief story telling an amusing or instructive incident; as, *anecdotes* about George Washington. — **an′ec·do′tal** (ăn′ĕk·dō′tăl; ăn′ĕk·dō′tăl), *adj.*

a·ne′mi·a (ȧ·nē′mĭ·ȧ), *n.* A weakened state of health resulting from loss of blood or from lack of red cells in the blood. — **a·ne′mic** (ȧ·nē′mĭk), *adj.*

an′e·mom′e·ter (ăn′ĕ·mŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring the speed of the wind.


Anemometer.

a·nem′o·ne (ȧ·nĕm′ō·nē), *n.* **1.** A spring-flowering plant with white or bright-colored flowers; also, a flower of this plant. **2.** See SEA ANEMONE.

Anemone. (½)

an′es·the′si·a (ăn′ĕs·thē′zhĭ·ȧ; -zhȧ; -zĭ·ȧ), *n.* Loss of feeling or sensation.

an′es·thet′ic (ăn′ĕs·thĕt′ĭk), *n.* A liquid, a gas, etc., which causes numbness or loss of feeling; as, chloroform and ether are *anesthetics.* — **an′es·thet′ic,** *adj.* — **an·es′the·tize** (ăn·ĕs′thē·tīz), *v.*

a·new′ (ȧ·nū′), *adv.* Over again; as, to begin *anew;* in a new form; as, to build *anew.*

an′gel (ān′jĕl), *n.* **1.** A messenger of God; a heavenly being; also, a spirit. **2.** A person as lovely or as good as an angel. **3.** An old gold coin of England. — **an·gel′ic** (ăn·jĕl′ĭk), **an·gel′i·cal,** *adj.*

An′ge·lus (ăn′jĕ·lŭs), *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a prayer in memory of the Incarnation. It is said morning, noon, and night at the sound of a bell (***Angelus bell***).

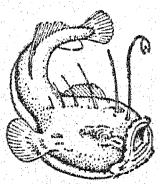
an′ger (ăng′gĕr), *n.* A strong feeling of rage; a fit of bad temper. — *v.* To make angry.

an′gle (ăng′g'l), *v.* **1.** To fish with hook and line. **2.** To use sly or tricky means of getting what one wants; as, to *angle* for a compliment.

an′gle (ăng′g'l), *n.* **1.** The figure formed by two lines which come together at a point; also, the space between two such lines. See *Illustration.* **2.** A sharp corner; a point; as, the *angle* of a table.

Right Angle.

an′gler (ăng′glĕr), *n.* **1.** A fisherman; especially, one who fishes for sport. **2.** A sea fish having a large flat head with projections which draw other fish within reach of its broad mouth.


Angler. (1/30)

an′gle·worm′ (ăng′g'l·wûrm′), *n.* An earthworm.

An′gli·can (ăng′glĭ·kăn), *adj.* **1.** English. **2.** Having to do with the Church of England or with other churches having the same faith and form of worship, such as the Protestant

Episcopal Church. — *n.* A member of an Anglican church. — **An′gli·can·ism**, *n.*

An′gli·cize (ăng′glĭ·sīz), *v.* To make or become English, as in habits, speech, or character.

an′gling (ăng′glĭng), *n.* Fishing with hook and line.

An′glo-E·gyp′tian Su·dan′ (ăng′glō·ē·jĭp′shăn sōō·dăn′; sōō·dän′). Territory between Egypt and Uganda, Africa, under joint British and Egyptian rule.

An′glo-Sax′on (ăng′glō·săk′s'n), *n.* **1.** A person who belongs to the English race. The tribes which founded the race came over to England from what is now northwest Germany in the 5th century. **2.** The language brought into England by these German invaders. It was the earliest form of English and is often called *Old English*. — **An′glo-Sax′on**, *adj.*

An·go′la (ăng·gō′lȧ), *n.* A Portuguese colony in southwest Africa. It is also called ***Portuguese West Africa.***

An·go′ra (ăng·gō′rȧ), *n.* **1.** The capital of Turkey, in northern Asia Minor. The Turkish name is ***Ankara.*** **2.** Yarn, cloth, etc., made from the long silky hair (***Angora wool***) of a type of domestic goat called ***Angora goat.***

An·go′ra cat. A type of domestic cat with long silky hair.

an′gry (ăng′grĭ), *adj.*; AN′GRI·ER (-grĭ·ĕr); AN′GRI·EST. Moved by anger; showing anger; enraged. — **an′gri·ly**, *adv.*

an′guish (ăng′gwĭsh), *n.* Great pain or suffering; extreme distress, especially of mind; as, the mother's *anguish* touched all hearts. — **an′guished** (ăng′gwĭsht), *adj.*

an′gu·lar (ăng′gū·lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Having one or more angles; sharp-cornered; pointed; as, the *angular* outline of a mountain. **2.** Lean and bony; as, the *angular* figure of Lincoln. — **an′gu·lar′i·ty** (ăng′gū·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **an′gu·lar·ly**, *adv.*

an′i·line (ăn′ĭ·lĭn; -līn; -lēn), **an′i·lin** (-lĭn), *n.* An oily liquid chemical used in the manufacture of some dyes and medicines.

an′i·mal (ăn′ĭ·măl), *n.* **1.** A living being that is capable of movement, especially one that can move itself from place to place. In this sense, men, lions, birds, and fishes are *animals.* **2.** Any of the animals, such as apes, dogs, or horses, that are lower than man but higher in the scale of animals than birds, snakes, and fishes.

an′i·mate (ăn′ĭ·māt), *v.* To give spirit to; to fill with vigor or liveliness; as, enthusiasm *animated* the team. — **an′i·ma′tion**, *n.*

an′i·mate (ăn′ĭ·măt), *adj.* Living; having life; as, animals and plants are *animate* things.

an′i·mat′ed (ăn′ĭ·māt′ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Full of life and spirit; lively; as, an *animated* discussion. **2.** Presented so as to seem alive; as, an *animated* drawing. — **an′i·mat′ed·ly**, *adv.*

an′i·mos′i·ty (ăn′ĭ·mŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANIMOSITIES (-tĭz). Bitter hatred or ill will; active enmity; as, the plan failed because of the *animosity* of the citizens.

an′ise (ăn′ĭs), *n.* A plant with a fragrant seed that is used in cough medicines and in some drugs; also, the seed of this plant, which is often called ***an′i·seed*** (ăn′ĭ·sēd; ăn′ĭs·sēd′).

An′jou′ (ĂN′zhōō′; *English* ăn′jōō), *n.* A former province in northwestern France.

An′ka·ra (äng′kȧ·rȧ), *n.* See ANGORA, 1.

an′kle (ăng′k'l), *n.* The joint between the foot and the leg of a person or animal; also, the part of the lower limb around this joint.

an′klet (ăng′klĕt), *n.* Something worn around the ankle, such as an ornamental ring.

an′na (ăn′ȧ), *n.* A coin of India worth about two cents.

an′nals (ăn′ălz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ANNAL (ăn′ăl). **1.** A written record of events, those of each year being placed in one section. **2.** A history; historical records.

An·nam′ (ă·năm′) *or* **A·nam′** (ȧ·năm′), *n.* A kingdom in eastern Indo-China. It is a French protectorate.

An·nap′o·lis (ă·năp′ō·lĭs), *n.* The capital of Maryland, on Chesapeake Bay.

Anne (ăn), 1665–1714. Queen of England, 1702–1714.

an·neal′ (ă·nēl′), *v.* To make something, such as glass or steel, very hot and then cool it. Annealing toughens the substance or makes it less brittle.

an·nex′ (ă·nĕks′), *v.* To join a smaller thing to a larger, and to make both into one; as, the United States *annexed* Texas in 1845. — **an′nex·a′tion**, *n.*

an′nex (ăn′ĕks; ă·nĕks′), *n.* A building added to another building to provide additional space.

an·ni′hi·late (ă·nī′ĭ·lāt; ă·nī′hĭ·lāt), *v.* To destroy entirely; to put completely out of existence; as, the entire army was *annihilated.* — **an·ni′hi·la′tion**, *n.*

an′ni·ver′sa·ry (ăn′ĭ·vûr′sȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANNIVERSARIES (-rĭz). **1.** The return each year of the date on which something took place; as, April 19 is the *anniversary* of the battle of Lexington. **2.** A celebration of such a day.

an′no Dom′i·ni (ăn′ō dŏm′ĭ·nī). Latin for "in the year of the Lord"; in a particular year (such as 1492) after the birth of Christ. It is abbreviated to A.D.; thus, A.D. 1492.

an′no·tate (ăn′ō·tāt), *v.* To make notes or comments on; to provide with notes; to explain by means of notes; as, to *annotate* a book.

an'no·ta'tion (ăn'ō·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** An annotating. **2.** A note of explanation, etc.

an·nounce' (ă·nouns'), *v.* To make known publicly; to give notice of, by word of mouth, over the radio, or by means of printed notices, the newspapers, etc.; as, to *announce* the next item on a program; to *announce* a sale. **an·nounce'ment**, *n.* **an·nounc'er**, *n.*

an·noy' (ă·noi'), *v.* To disturb by bothering; to vex by small, disagreeable acts; to pester; to irritate; as, the interruptions *annoyed* the speaker. **an·noy'ance**, *n.* **an·noy'ing**, *adj.*

an'nu·al (ăn'ū·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Done, taking place, or coming out, once a year; yearly; as, our *annual* visit to New York; an *annual* catalogue. **2.** Made during the course of a year; as, the *annual* revolution of the earth around the sun. **3.** Lasting for only one year or one season; as, an *annual* plant. — *n.* **1.** A book, a magazine, or the like, which comes out once a year. **2.** A plant which lasts only one season. — **an'nu·al·ly**, *adv.*

an·nu'i·ty (ă·nū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANNUITIES (-tĭz). **1.** A sum of money paid every year; a yearly allowance or income. **2.** The right to receive such yearly payments.

an·nul' (ă·nŭl'), *v.*; AN·NULLED' (ă·nŭld'); AN·NUL'LING. **1.** To do away with; to destroy; to cancel. **2.** To make a thing no longer legally binding; as, to *annul* a company's charter. — **an·nul'ment**, *n.*

an'num (ăn'ŭm), *n.* Year. See PER ANNUM.

An·nun'ci·a'tion (ă·nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; ă·nŭn'shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The announcement by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of Jesus. **2.** The church feast (March 25) in memory of this event. **3.** A painting or a picture of the Annunciation scene.

a·noint' (ȧ·noint'), *v.* **1.** To rub or cover with oil or grease; as, to *anoint* a wound with ointment. **2.** In the consecration of a king, in baptisms, etc., to touch a person with oil or to pour oil on his head. — **a·noint'ment**, *n.*

a·nom'a·lous (ȧ·nŏm'ȧ·lŭs), *adj.* Irregular; unusual; exceptional; as, an *anomalous* procedure.

a·nom'a·ly (ȧ·nŏm'ȧ·lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ANOMALIES (-lĭz). Something anomalous.

a·non' (ȧ·nŏn'), *adv.* Soon; again.

anon. Abbreviation for *anonymous.*

a·non'y·mous (ȧ·nŏn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* **1.** Without the name of the writer or sender; as, an *anonymous* letter. **2.** Unnamed; unknown by name; as, an *anonymous* author. — **a·non'y·mous·ly**, *adv.*

an·oth'er (ă·nŭth'ĕr), *pron.* & *adj.* One more; an additional one; also, a different one.

ans. Abbreviation for *answer.*

an'swer (ăn'sẽr), *n.* **1.** Something said or written in reply; as, an *answer* to a letter. **2.** Something done in return for something else; as, the enemy's *answer* was a volley of shells. **3.** A solution of a problem, a riddle, etc. — *v.* **1.** To make a reply to; as, to *answer* a question. **2.** To reply in defense against an accusation, etc. **3.** To respond satisfactorily to a demand, an argument, etc. **4.** To serve the purpose; to fit one's needs; as, this box will *answer* for a chair.

an'swer·a·ble (ăn'sẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Responsible; accountable; as, the father is *answerable* to the court for his son's behavior. **2.** Capable of being answered or of being proved wrong; as, his argument is *answerable.*

ant (ănt), *n.* A small insect that burrows in the ground or in wood to make places for its young and its food. Ants live and work in groups.

Ants (Winged Male and Worker).

-ant (-ănt). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [an adjective or a noun]; as: *err* + *-ant* (errant); *serve* + *-ant* (servant). It means: **1.** Having the quality, manner, or condition of a person or thing that; as in: *observant*, having the quality of a person who observes; *defiant*, having the manner of a person who defies. **2.** A person or thing that; as in *claimant*, a person who claims.

an·tag'o·nism (ăn·tăg'ō·nĭz'm), *n.* Strong dislike or opposition between two persons, groups, etc.

an·tag'o·nist (ăn·tăg'ō·nĭst), *n.* A person who opposes another person, especially in a contest or combat; an opponent.

an·tag'o·nis'tic (ăn·tăg'ō·nĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Showing antagonism; hostile.

an·tag'o·nize (ăn·tăg'ō·nīz), *v.* To cause someone else to be opposed or hostile to oneself; to arouse dislike or ill feeling; as, the candidate *antagonized* his supporters by his speech.

ant·arc'tic (ănt·ärk'tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the South Pole or the region near it.

Ant·arc'tic Con'ti·nent. The land around the South Pole, about 5,000,000 square miles.

Ant·arc'tic O'cean. The southern waters of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans around the Antarctic Continent.

an'te- (ăn'tē-). A prefix which means: **1.** Before in time, as in *antedate.* **2.** Before in place, as in *anteroom.*

ant'eat'er (ănt'ēt'ẽr), *n.* One of several animals whose chief or only food is ants, which they lick up with their long tongues.

Anteater. (1/60)

an′te·ced′ent (ăn′tē·sēd′ĕnt), *adj.* Coming, or taking place, earlier than something else; as, the period *antecedent* to the World War. — *n.* **1.** Someone or something that is earlier in time. One's ancestors are called one's *antecedents.* **2.** In grammar, a noun, pronoun, etc., that names some person or thing afterwards referred to by means of a pronoun (such as *he, she, who, which,* etc.). Thus, in "*John* shouted when *he* heard the news," the noun *John* is the *antecedent* of the pronoun *he.*

an′te·cham′ber (ăn′tē·chām′bēr), *n.* An outer room leading to another room.

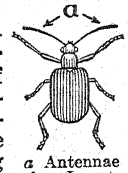
an′te·date′ (ăn′tē·dāt′; ăn′tē·dāt′), *v.* **1.** To come before in time; as, automobiles *antedate* airplanes. **2.** To write an earlier date than the true one; as, to *antedate* a letter.

an′te·di·lu′vi·an (ăn′tē·dĭ·lū′vĭ·ăn), *adj.* Before the Flood; hence, old-fashioned; antiquated.

an′te·lope (ăn′tē·lōp), *n.* One of a group of cud-chewing animals which have light, graceful bodies, and horns that extend upward and backward. Among these are the gazelle, the kudu, and the gnu. There are no true antelopes in North America, but some mountain goats and the pronghorn have been called *antelopes.*

Antelope. (1/60)

an·ten′na (ăn·tĕn′ȧ), *n.* **1.** *plural* ANTENNAE (-ē). One of two or four threadlike, movable organs of feeling on the heads of insects, spiders, lobsters, etc.; a feeler. **2.** *plural* ANTENNAS (ăn·tĕn′ȧz). A wire or set of wires on a radio receiving set, which receives electric waves from the air; also, a set of wires used to send such waves from a radio station.



a Antennae of an Insect.

an·te′ri·or (ăn·tēr′ĭ·ēr), *adj.* **1.** Being before in place; located at or near the front. **2.** Coming or happening earlier.

an′te·room′ (ăn′tē·rōōm′), *n.* A room used as an entrance to another; a waiting room.

an′them (ăn′thĕm), *n.* A religious or patriotic hymn; as, a national *anthem.*

an′ther (ăn′thēr), *n.* One of the small balls or heads containing pollen that grow on threadlike stems (called ***filaments***) in the center of a flower. An anther with its stem is called a ***stamen.***

1 Anther, 2 Filament, of a Flower.

ant′hill′ (ănt′hĭl′), *n.* A heap of dirt built up by ants in the process of making their nest.

an·thol′o·gy (ăn·thŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -GIES (-jĭz). A book of selected poems or literary passages; as, an *anthology* of plays.

an′thra·cite (ăn′thrȧ·sīt), *n.* A kind of coal that is very hard and glossy, and burns without much smoke or flame.

an′thrax (ăn′thrăks), *n.* An infectious, usually fatal disease of cattle, sheep, etc.

an′thro·poid (ăn′thrō·poid), *adj.* Resembling man; as, the *anthropoid* apes. — *n.* An anthropoid ape.

an′thro·pol′o·gy (ăn′thrō·pŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* The science that collects and studies the facts about the origin, development, customs, etc., of mankind. — **an′thro·po·log′i·cal** (ăn′thrō·pō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

an′ti- (ăn′tĭ-). A prefix which means: **1.** Against; opposed to; contrary to; as in: ***an′ti-A·mer′i·can,*** against America or Americans; opposed or contrary to American customs, ideas, etc.; ***an′ti·slav′er·y,*** opposed to slavery. **2.** Used to fight against, to destroy, or to prevent something; thus, an ***an′ti·air′craft′*** gun is a gun used in fighting against aircraft.

an′tic (ăn′tĭk), *n.* An amusing trick; a playful movement or act; as, the *antics* of a clown.

an′ti·christ′ (ăn′tĭ·krīst′), *n.* **1.** One who denies or opposes Christ. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Antichrist***] In the Bible, a future but unnamed enemy of Christ.

an·tic′i·pate (ăn·tĭs′ĭ·pāt), *v.* **1.** To look forward to; as, I am *anticipating* your visit. **2.** To see beforehand; to provide for; as, she *anticipates* every need of her guests. **3.** To mention ahead of time; as, do not spoil your story by *anticipating* its end. — **an·tic′i·pa′tion,** *n.*

an′ti·cli′max (ăn′tĭ·klī′măks), *n.* **1.** A sentence or passage in which the ideas fall off in dignity or importance at the close. **2.** An action, event, etc., much less striking or important than that which preceded it. — **an′ti·cli·mac′tic** (ăn′tĭ·klī·măk′tĭk), *adj.*

an′ti·dote (ăn′tĭ·dōt), *n.* A remedy that prevents a poison from taking effect.

An·tie′tam Creek (ăn·tē′tăm). A small branch of the Potomac River in Pennsylvania and Maryland. A battle of the Civil War was fought here Sept. 17, 1862.

an′ti·freeze′ (ăn′tĭ·frēz′), *n.* A substance that does not freeze easily and that may be added to the liquid in an automobile radiator to prevent its freezing.

An·ti′gua (ăn·tē′gwä; ăn·tē′gȧ), *n.* An island in the British West Indies.

An·til′les (ăn·tĭl′ēz), *n. pl.* Two groups of islands (***Greater Antilles*** and ***Lesser Antilles***) in the West Indies.

an′ti·mo′ny (ăn′tĭ·mō′nĭ), *n.* A brittle metallic substance, tin-white in color. It swells when

cooling from a molten state. Antimony is mixed with a soft metal, like gold, to give the soft metal hardness; or it is mixed with lead, tin, and copper to form printer's type.

An'ti·och (ăn'tĭ·ŏk), *n.* A city in northwestern Syria, the capital of ancient Syria.

an·tip'a·thy (ăn·tĭp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.; pl.* ANTIPATHIES (-thĭz). **1.** Strong and instinctive dislike; as, her *antipathy* toward cats. **2.** Hatred arising from lack of sympathy; as, *antipathies* between nations.

an·tip'o·des (ăn·tĭp'ŏ·dēz), *n. pl.* Regions on the opposite side of the earth or globe; as, Americans say that Australians live in the *antipodes.*

an'ti·quar'i·an (ăn'tĭ·kwâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with the study or knowledge of ancient times or of things that have come down from ancient times. — *n.* An antiquary.

an'ti·quar'y (ăn'tĭ·kwĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* ANTIQUARIES (-ĭz). A person who knows much about the customs and life of ancient times.

an'ti·quat'ed (ăn'tĭ·kwāt'ĕd), *adj.* Old-fashioned; out-of-date; as, *antiquated* cars.

an·tique' (ăn·tēk'), *adj.* Belonging to a time very long ago; extremely old; as, *antique* statues; *antique* furniture. — *n.* Something which is extremely old; as, this table is an *antique.*

an·tiq'ui·ty (ăn·tĭk'wĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Ancient times; times long gone by; former ages, especially those before the end of the Western Roman Empire (A.D. 476). **2.** Very great age; as, a castle of great *antiquity.* **3.** *plural* ANTIQUITIES (ăn·tĭk'wĭ·tĭz). A coin, statue, monument, etc., of ancient times; something that has to do with the life of antiquity.

an'ti·sep'tic (ăn'tĭ·sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* Killing or making harmless the germs which cause decay or infection; as, iodine is *antiseptic.* — *n.* An antiseptic liquid, paste, or the like.

an'ti·slav'er·y (ăn'tĭ·slāv'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Opposed to slavery; as, *antislavery* newspapers.

an'ti·so'cial (ăn'tĭ·sō'shăl), *adj.* Opposed to or contrary to the interests of society as a whole; as, crime is *antisocial.*

an·tith'e·sis (ăn·tĭth'ĕ·sĭs), *n.; pl.* ANTITHESES (-sēz). The direct opposite; the contrary; as, white is the *antithesis* of black.

an'ti·tox'in (ăn'tĭ·tŏk'sĭn), *n.* A substance formed in the blood of a person who is ill with a germ disease, such as diphtheria or scarlet fever. The *antitoxin* helps him to overcome the poisonous effects of the germs. A similar substance is produced in the blood of an animal by giving it a germ disease in a light form. This *antitoxin* may then be taken from the animal and introduced into the blood of persons, in order to cure them of this particular disease or to prevent them from having it.

an'ti·trades' (ăn'tĭ·trādz'), *n. pl.* **1.** The west winds that blow above the trade winds. **2.** The prevailing west winds of middle latitudes of the earth.

ant'ler (ănt'lẽr), *n.* The entire horn, or any branch of the horn, of an animal of the deer family. Antlers are shed and grow again every year. — **ant'lered** (ănt'lẽrd), *adj.*

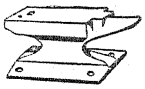
Head of a Deer, showing Antlers.

An'to·ny (ăn'tō·nĭ), Mark, 83–30 B.C. *Marcus Antonius.* A Roman general.

an'to·nym (ăn'tō·nĭm), *n.* A word that is opposite in meaning to another word; as, "dull" is the *antonym* of "sharp."

Ant'werp (ănt'wûrp), *n.* A city in northern Belgium.

an'vil (ăn'vĭl), *n.* An iron block on which pieces of metal are hammered or beaten into shape.



Anvil.

anx·i'e·ty (ăng·zī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* ANXIETIES (-tĭz). Fear that something unpleasant or unfortunate may happen; as, his *anxiety* about his friend's health; a worry about the future; as, he is free from *anxieties.*

anx'ious (ăngk'shŭs; ăng'shŭs), *adj.* **1.** Fearful of what may happen; uneasy in mind; worried; as, she is *anxious* about her son's health. **2.** Excitedly eager; as, he is *anxious* to win. **anx'ious·ly,** *adv.* **anx'ious·ness,** *n.*

an'y (ĕn'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** One or some, but no matter which; as, take *any* apple you like. **2.** Every; as, *any* girl knows better than that. — *adv.* Even a little; a bit; as, before you go *any* farther.

an'y·bod'y (ĕn'ĭ·bŏd'ĭ), *pron.* Any person.

an'y·how (ĕn'ĭ·hou), *adv.* **1.** In any way, manner, or order. **2.** At any rate; in any case.

an'y·one (ĕn'ĭ·wŭn), *pron.* Any person.

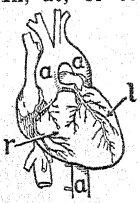
an'y·thing (ĕn'ĭ·thĭng), *pron.* Any happening, act, object, etc.

an'y·way (ĕn'ĭ·wā), *adv.* Anyhow.

an'y·where (ĕn'ĭ·hwâr), *adv.* In, at, or to any place; as, park your car *anywhere.*

A'o·ran'gi (ä'ō·räng'gē), *n.* A mountain in central South Island, New Zealand, 12,349 ft. high. It is also called ***Mount Cook.***

a·or'ta (ā·ôr'tȧ), *n.* The large blood vessel (artery) which carries blood from the heart and sends it over the body.



a, a, a Aorta; *l* Left Ventricle, and *r* Right Ventricle, of Heart.

a·pace' (ȧ·pās'), *adv.* At a quick rate; fast; as, they rode *apace.*

A·pach'e (ȧ·păch'ĕ), *n.* A warlike Indian of the southwestern United States.

a·pache′ (*ȧ*·päsh′; ȧ′päsh′), *n. sing. & pl.;* also *pl.* APACHES (*ȧ*·päsh′ĕz; ȧ′päsh′). A gangster; especially, a member of certain criminal gangs in Paris.

a·part′ (*ȧ*·pärt′), *adv.* **1.** Not together in time or place; as, our watches are three minutes *apart;* the sisters live *apart.* **2.** Into two or more parts; to pieces; as, the child tore the book *apart.*

a·part′ment (*ȧ*·pärt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A set of rooms, as in a house or a hotel, that are used together, especially to live in; as, this building has 25 *apartments.* **2.** A large room.

a·part′ment house. A large building divided into apartments for living in.

ap′a·thy (ăp′*ȧ*·thĭ), *n.* Lack of feeling, or of interest, or of enthusiasm; listlessness; indifference. — **ap′a·thet′ic** (ăp′*ȧ*·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

ape (āp), *n.* **1.** A monkey; especially, a large tailless monkey found in the Eastern Hemisphere. **2.** A person who mimics; an imitator. —*v.;* APED (āpt); AP′ING (āp′ĭng). To mimic.

Ap′en·nines (ăp′ĕ·nīnz), *n. pl.* A mountain chain in central Italy; highest mountain, 9,585 ft.

a Apex of Leaf.

ap′er·ture (ăp′ĕr·tŭr), *n.* An opening through which something can pass; a hole; as, pores are tiny *apertures* in the skin; the *aperture* in a camera.

a′pex (ā′pĕks), *n.; pl.* APEXES (ā′pĕk·sĕz) or APICES (ăp′ĭ·sēz; ā′pĭ·sēz). The tip, point, or summit of anything; as, the *apex* of a mountain or of a spire.

a′phid (ā′fĭd; ăf′ĭd), *n.* A louse that attacks plants and sucks their juices.

Aphid, much enlarged.

a′phis (ā′fĭs; ăf′ĭs), *n.; pl.* APHIDES (ăf′ĭ·dēz). An aphid.

aph′o·rism (ăf′ō·rĭz′m), *n.* A sentence that states a truth or a belief in a few well-chosen words, such as "Man proposes, God disposes."

Aph′ro·di′te (ăf′rō·dī′tē), *n.* The Greek goddess of love and beauty, identified by the Romans with Venus.

ap′i·ces (ăp′ĭ·sēz; ā′pĭ·sēz), *n., pl.* of APEX.

a·piece′ (*ȧ*·pēs′), *adv.* For each one; as, melons are ten cents *apiece.*

ap′ish (āp′ĭsh), *adj.* Like an ape; mimicking.

A·poc′a·lypse (*ȧ*·pŏk′*ȧ*·lĭps), *n.* The last book of the New Testament; Revelation.

a·poc′a·lyp′tic (*ȧ*·pŏk′*ȧ*·lĭp′tĭk), *adj.* Like the Apocalypse; splendid; mysterious.

A·poc′ry·pha (*ȧ*·pŏk′rĭ·fȧ), *n. pl.* Certain books or parts of books which are in the version of the Bible used by Catholics, but which are not among the regular books of the versions used by Protestants.

A·pol′lo (*ȧ*·pŏl′ō), *n.* The Greek god of manly youth and beauty, and of poetry, music, and prophecy. The Romans worshiped him as the god of healing, and he was later identified with the sun-god.

Apollo.

a·pol′o·gize (*ȧ*·pŏl′ō·jīz), *v.* To make an apology; to express regret for something one has done.

a·pol′o·gy (*ȧ*·pŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.; pl.* APOLOGIES (-jĭz). **1.** An expression of regret for something that one has done, especially for some wrong or discourtesy done to another person; as, he made an *apology* for being late. **2.** A poor substitute; a makeshift; as, this pole is an *apology* for a fishing rod. — **a·pol′o·get′ic** (*ȧ*·pŏl′ō·jĕt′ĭk), **a·pol′o·get′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **a·pol′o·get′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ap′o·plec′tic (ăp′ō·plĕk′tĭk), *adj.* **1.** Caused by apoplexy; as, an *apoplectic* fit. **2.** Red of face and hot-tempered; as, an *apoplectic* man.

ap′o·plex′y (ăp′ō·plĕk′sĭ), *n.* A sudden loss of consciousness, or of power to feel and move, caused by the breaking of a blood vessel in the brain or by the cutting off of the brain's supply of blood by a clot in a blood vessel.

a·pos′ta·sy (*ȧ*·pŏs′tȧ·sĭ), *n.* A total desertion of one's religion, or of one's faith, principles, etc.

a·pos′tate (*ȧ*·pŏs′tāt), *n.* A person who abandons his religion, his faith, his party, etc.

a·pos′tle (*ȧ*·pŏs′′l), *n.* **1.** One of the twelve close followers of Christ whom he sent forth to preach the gospel; also, a disciple like Paul not belonging to the twelve but given the same work to do. **2.** The first Christian missionary, or the first prominent one, in any land or among any people; as, Saint Augustine was the *apostle* of England.

ap′os·tol′ic (ăp′ŏs·tŏl′ĭk), **ap′os·tol′i·cal** (ăp′ŏs·tŏl′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or from an apostle; as, *apostolic* letters. **2.** Like the spirit, times, or teachings of apostles; as, the *apostolical* zeal of a preacher. **3.** Coming from or having to do with the Pope; papal; as, an *apostolic* delegate.

a·pos′tro·phe (*ȧ*·pŏs′trŏ·fē), *n.* A mark [’] used in printing or writing to show various things, such as: **1.** The dropping of one or more letters or figures; as in: *can't* for *cannot; ne'er* for *never; '76* for *1776.* **2.** Ownership or possession (the possessive case); as in: *child's* (for *of a child*); *children's* (for *of children*); *doctors'* (for *of doctors*); *James's* (for *of James*); and *Moses'* (for *of Moses*). **3.** The plural of letters or figures; as in: dot your *i's* and cross your *t's;* six *7's* make 42.

a·poth'e·car'ies' weight (ȧ·pŏth'ĕ·kĕr'ĭz). A system of weights used by druggists in filling prescriptions. See *Tables*, page 736.

a·poth'e·car'y (ȧ·pŏth'ĕ·kĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* APOTHECARIES (-ĭz). A druggist, especially one who fills doctors' prescriptions.

Ap'pa·lach'i·an Moun'tains (ăp'ȧ·lăch'ĭ·ăn; ăp'ȧ·lā'chĭ·ăn). A mountain system in eastern North America. The highest peak is Mount Mitchell, 6,711 ft.

ap·pall', ap·pal' (ă·pôl'), *v.;* AP·PALLED'; AP·PALL'ING. To fill with terror or horror; to dismay; as, the onlookers were *appalled.*

ap'pa·ra'tus (ăp'ȧ·rā'tŭs; ăp'ȧ·răt'ŭs), *n.; pl.* APPARATUS or APPARATUSES (-ĕz). The equipment, such as a set of tools or a piece of machinery, used to do a particular kind of work, an experiment, etc.; as, gymnasium or laboratory *apparatus;* an *apparatus* for dishwashing.

ap·par'el (ă·păr'ĕl), *n.* Clothing; outer garments or undergarments; as, to sell men's *apparel.* —*v.* To clothe; to dress.

ap·par'ent (ă·păr'ĕnt; ă·pâr'ĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Easily seen; clearly visible; as, many stars are *apparent* tonight. **2.** Clear to the mind; easily understood; as, his reason for going is *apparent.* **3.** As it appears to the eye rather than as it really is; seeming; as, the *apparent* size of the sun. — **ap·par'ent·ly**, *adv.*

ap'pa·ri'tion (ăp'ȧ·rĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Something that comes into sight, especially something unusual or startling; a ghost or ghostlike figure.

ap·peal' (ă·pēl'), *v.* **1.** To beg for help, for a favor, etc.; to make a plea; as, the boy *appealed* to a policeman. **2.** In law, to take proceedings to have a case re-examined, retried, etc., by a higher court.
—*n.* **1.** A plea for help, for money, etc.; as, an *appeal* for the Red Cross. **2.** In law, a proceeding by which a case is taken to a higher court for re-examination, retrial, etc.; also, the right to take such a proceeding.
ap·peal'ing, *adj.* **ap·peal'ing·ly**, *adv.*

ap·pear' (ă·pēr'), *v.* **1.** To come into sight; to become visible, clear, or plain; to show; as, every star *appeared.* **2.** To come out in printed form; as, his book will *appear* soon. **3.** To come before the public on the stage or screen; as, my favorite actor *appears* in this play. **4.** To seem; to look; as, he *appears* wise.

ap·pear'ance (ă·pēr'ăns), *n.* **1.** The act of appearing. **2.** The look of a person or thing; as, he has a pleasing *appearance.*

ap·pease' (ă·pēz'), *v.* To make quiet by satisfying; as, to *appease* a person's curiosity; to *appease* hunger or thirst.

ap·pel'lant (ă·pĕl'ănt), *n.* In law, a person who makes an appeal from the decision of a court.

ap·pel'late (ă·pĕl'ăt), *adj.* Having to do with appeals; as, an ***appellate court*** is a court of law to which one may appeal from a decision of a lower court.

ap'pel·la'tion (ăp'ĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* A descriptive name or title given to a person or thing.

ap·pend' (ă·pĕnd'), *v.* To add as an extra or as a less important part; as, to *append* a note of explanation to a letter.

ap·pend'age (ă·pĕn'dĭj), *n.* A small unimportant addition.

ap·pen'di·ci'tis (ă·pĕn'dĭ·sī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of a person's appendix.

ap·pen'dix (ă·pĕn'dĭks), *n.; pl.* APPENDIXES (-dĭk·sĕz) or APPENDICES (-dĭ·sēz). **1.** A part of a book giving additional and helpful information, such as notes or tables; as, the *appendix* at the end of this dictionary. **2.** A small tube-like outgrowth from the intestine.

ap'per·tain' (ăp'ĕr·tān'), *v.* To belong or be connected with a person or thing.

ap'pe·tite (ăp'ĕ·tīt), *n.* A desire for food or drink; also, eager desire; as, he had no *appetite* for the fight.

ap'pe·tiz'er (ăp'ĕ·tīz'ĕr), *n.* A food or a drink that gives one an appetite; especially, a tasty bit of food served before or at the beginning of a dinner.

ap'pe·tiz'ing (ăp'ĕ·tīz'ĭng), *adj.* Giving one an appetite; as, an *appetizing* smell from the kitchen. — **ap'pe·tiz'ing·ly**, *adv.*

ap·plaud' (ă·plôd'), *v.* To show one's enjoyment or approval by clapping one's hands or by cheering.

ap·plause' (ă·plôz'), *n.* Clapping of hands or cheering to show enjoyment or approval.

ap'ple (ăp''l), *n.* **1.** A round or oval fruit with a red, yellow, or green skin, firm white flesh, a seed core, and a pleasantly tart taste. See the colored picture of *fruits.* **2.** A tree that bears this fruit. The flower of this tree (***ap'ple blos'som***) is the State flower of Arkansas and Michigan.

Apple Blossoms. (½)

ap'ple·jack' (ăp''l·jăk'), *n.* An alcoholic drink made from hard cider.

ap·pli'ance (ă·plī'ăns), *n.* A useful article, especially a small one, which can be worked by hand or by mechanical or electrical means; as, an *appliance* for sharpening pencils; electric *appliances* such as toasters and irons.

ap'pli·ca·ble (ăp'lĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being put to use or put into practice; as, the teachings of the Bible are *applicable* today.

ap'pli·cant (ăp'lĭ·kănt), *n.* A person who applies for something, as for work or aid.

ap'pli·ca'tion (ăp'lĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of applying; as, the *application* of paint to a house. 2. Something put or spread upon the surface of another thing; as, use hot *applications* on a sprain. 3. The act of putting something to a practical use; as, a tunnel shows the *application* of many scientific principles. 4. Ability to fix one's attention on one's work; as, he has no *application*. 5. A request made personally or in writing; as, mail your *application* for the position.

ap·ply' (ă·plī'), *v.*; AP·PLIED' (ă·plīd'); AP·PLY'ING. 1. To put or spread something upon a surface; as, to *apply* a coat of paint to a house; to *apply* ointment to a burn. 2. To put to practical use; as, a boy scout has many chances to *apply* what he has been taught; an *applied* science. 3. To give one's full attention; as, *apply* yourself to your work. 4. To ask personally or by letter; as, to *apply* for work.

ap·point' (ă·point'), *v.* 1. To fix or set officially; to agree upon; as, *appoint* a day for the meeting. 2. To name someone officially to an office or a position; as, the mayor *appointed* a committee.

ap·point'ee' (ă·poin'tē'), *n.* A person appointed to some position or office.

ap·poin'tive (ă·poin'tĭv), *adj.* Filled by appointment and not by election; as, an *appointive* office.

ap·point'ment (ă·point'mĕnt), *n.* 1. An engagement for a meeting, a visit, or the like, at a fixed time; as, an *appointment* with the dentist. 2. An office or position whose holder is named and not elected; as, ten men are seeking the *appointment* from the Governor. 3. Selection by a superior official; as, he holds his office by *appointment*.

Ap'po·mat'tox (ăp'ō·măt'ŭks), *n.* A town in central Virginia. Lee's surrender took place here April 9, 1865.

ap·por'tion (ă·pōr'shŭn), *v.* To divide something into shares or portions and to distribute them; as, the land was *apportioned* to the settlers. — **ap·por'tion·ment**, *n.*

ap'po·si'tion (ăp'ō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The placing of two things next to one another. 2. The relationship between a noun and a word (such as a noun or pronoun) or a phrase that is placed right after the noun and describes it in some way. Thus, in "*Jim*, the *lazy boy*, is still in bed," *Jim* and *lazy boy* are in *apposition*.

ap·prais'al (ă·prāz'ăl), *n.* 1. The act of appraising. 2. The value fixed by appraisers.

ap·praise' (ă·prāz'), *v.* To estimate or to settle the worth of something; especially, to fix the money value of something; as, they *appraised* the fire loss at $3,000. — **ap·prais'er**, *n.*

ap·pre'ci·a·ble (ă·prē'shĭ·ă·b'l), *adj.* Small, but not too small to be seen, felt, heard, etc.; large enough to be estimated; as, an *appreciable* difference in the size of two things. — **ap·pre'ci·a·bly** (ă·prē'shĭ·ă·blĭ), *adv.*

ap·pre'ci·ate (ă·prē'shĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To value a person or thing at the true worth; as, to *appreciate* one's friends. 2. To enjoy intelligently; as, he *appreciates* good music. 3. To be very grateful for; as, we *appreciate* the books you sent us. — **ap·pre'ci·a'tion** (ă·prē'shĭ·ā'shŭn; ă·prē'sĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* — **ap·pre'ci·a'tive** (ă·prē'shĭ·ā'tĭv; ă·prē'shĭ·ă·tĭv), *adj.*

ap'pre·hend' (ăp'rē·hĕnd'), *v.* 1. To seize; to arrest; as, to *apprehend* a thief. 2. To seize with the mind; to have some understanding of; as, to *apprehend* the difference between right and wrong. 3. To feel that something dreadful is going to happen; to foresee with fear; as, to *apprehend* danger.

ap'pre·hen'sion (ăp'rē·hĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Capture; arrest; as, the *apprehension* of a thief. 2. Understanding; as, a man of dull *apprehension*. 3. Fear or mistrust of what may be coming; dread of the future.

ap'pre·hen'sive (ăp'rē·hĕn'sĭv), *adj.* Fearful of what may be coming. — **ap'pre·hen'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **ap'pre·hen'sive·ness**, *n.*

ap·pren'tice (ă·prĕn'tĭs), *n.* A person who is learning a trade or a craft under a skilled worker. In former times, an apprentice was bound by a promise to work for his master for an agreed length of time, often without pay. — *v.* To bind as an apprentice; as, the father *apprenticed* his son to a printer. — **ap·pren'tice·ship**, *n.*

ap·prise', **ap·prize'** (ă·prīz'), *v.* To give notice to; to inform; as, they *apprised* him of his danger.

ap·proach' (ă·prōch'), *v.* To come near; to go near; to draw close; as, he *approached* the house; night is *approaching*. — *n.* 1. The act of one who draws near; as, the stealthy *approach* of a thief. 2. A means or way by which one comes near or up to something; as, the *approach* to the house was through a dark lane. — **ap·proach'a·ble**, *adj.*

ap'pro·ba'tion (ăp'rō·bā'shŭn), *n.* Approval; as, the play won *approbation*.

ap·pro'pri·ate (ă·prō'prĭ·ĭt), *adj.* Very fitting or suitable; as, an *appropriate* gift. — **ap·pro'pri·ate·ly**, *adv.* — **ap·pro'pri·ate·ness**, *n.*

ap·pro'pri·ate (ă·prō'prĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To set apart for a special use or purpose; as, Congress *appropriated* large sums for the army and navy. 2. To take for one's own use.

ap·pro'pri·a'tion (ă·prō'prĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of appropriating. 2. An amount appropriated for some purpose.

ap·prov'al (ă·prōōv'ăl), *n.* A favorable decision; an opinion that someone or something is

good, worthy of support, etc.; as, the principal gave his *approval* to the plan.

ap·prove′ (ă·prōōv′), *v.* To have or to express a favorable opinion; to think well of a person or thing; as, he *approves* of our plan.

ap·prox′i·mate (ă·prŏk′sĭ·mĭt), *adj.* Nearly correct; not exact but nearly so; as, the *approximate* cost will be five dollars. — **ap·prox′i·mate·ly**, *adv.*

ap·prox′i·mate (ă·prŏk′sĭ·māt), *v.* To come very close to; to be nearly the same as; as, work that *approximates* perfection.

ap·prox′i·ma′tion (ă·prŏk′sĭ·mā′shŭn), *n.* An approach to the correct or exact amount, size, etc.; a nearly exact estimate, figure, etc.

ap·pur′te·nance (ă·pûr′tē·năns), *n.* Something that belongs to or goes with another thing; as, the stables are *appurtenances* of the house.

Apr. Abbreviation for *April*.

a′pri·cot (ā′prĭ·kŏt; ăp′rĭ·kŏt), *n.* A fruit that looks like a plum in shape and size and like a yellow peach in skin, flesh, and color. In flavor, it is like both a plum and a peach.

A′pril (ā′prĭl), *n.* The fourth month of the year. It has 30 days.

a′pron (ā′prŭn; *often*, ā′pĕrn), *n.* A garment worn over one's clothes to keep them clean. Usually it covers the front of the body.

ap′ro·pos′ (ăp′rō·pō′), *adj.* & *adv.* 1. Suiting the occasion or the subject; as, an *apropos* remark. 2. With regard to; concerning; as, *apropos* of this, what do you think?

apse (ăps), *n.* A projecting part of a church. It is usually semicircular.

apt (ăpt), *adj.* 1. Fitting; suitable; as, an *apt* remark. 2. Likely; inclined; as, he is *apt* to succeed. 3. Quick to learn; as, an *apt* pupil. **apt′ly**, *adv.* **apt′ness**, *n.*

ap′ti·tude (ăp′tĭ·tūd), *n.* 1. Quickness in learning. 2. Natural ability; talent.

aq′ua·ma·rine′ (ăk′wȧ·mȧ·rēn′; ā′kwȧ·mȧ·rēn′), *n.* 1. A transparent semiprecious bluish or greenish stone. See the colored picture of *precious stones*. 2. A pale green-blue color with a tinge of gray.

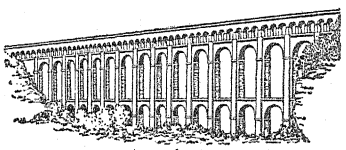
aq′ua·plane′ (ăk′wȧ·plān′; ā′kwȧ·plān′), *n.* A wide board towed behind a speeding motorboat and ridden by a person who stands on it.

Aquaplane.

a·quar′i·um (ȧ·kwâr′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* 1. A container, such as a tank or a bowl, in which living fishes or other water animals or water plants are kept. 2. A place where such a collection of fishes, etc., is exhibited.

a·quat′ic (ȧ·kwăt′ĭk; ȧ·kwŏt′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Growing or living in water; as, *aquatic* animals; *aquatic* plants. 2. Performed in or on the water; as, *aquatic* sports.

aq′ue·duct (ăk′wē·dŭkt), *n.* Any artificial channel for carrying flowing water from place to place; especially, a bridgelike structure that carries the water of a canal across a river or hollow.



Aqueduct.

a′que·ous (ā′kwē·ŭs; ăk′wē·ŭs), *adj.* Consisting of water; like water.

aq′ui·line (ăk′wĭ·līn; ăk′wĭ·lĭn), *adj.* Curved like an eagle's beak; as, an *aquiline* nose.

Ar′ab (ăr′ăb), *n.* One of the Semitic people originally dwelling in Arabia. — **Ar′ab**, *adj.*

ar′a·besque′ (ăr′ȧ·bĕsk′), *n.* A design of interlacing lines and figures of plants, flowers, leaves, etc.

Arabesque.

A·ra′bi·a (ȧ·rā′bĭ·ȧ), *n.* A great peninsula of southwestern Asia, about 1,000,000 square miles. — **A·ra′bi·an**, *n.* & *adj.*

A·ra′bi·an Nights, The (ȧ·rā′bĭ·ăn). The short title of a famous collection of Oriental stories.

A·ra′bi·an Sea. The part of the Indian Ocean between India and Arabia.

Ar′a·bic (ăr′ȧ·bĭk), *adj.* Belonging to or having to do with Arabia or the Arabs. — *n.* The language of the Arabs.

Ar′a·bic nu′mer·al. See NUMBER, *Table*.

ar′a·ble (ăr′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be plowed; suitable for producing crops; as, *arable* land.

Ar′a·gon (ăr′ȧ·gŏn), *n.* An ancient kingdom and province in northeastern Spain.

Ar′al, Lake (ăr′ăl; ȧ·räl′), *or* **Ar′al Sea.** An inland sea in southwestern Soviet Russia, Asia, 26,166 square miles.

ar′bi·ter (ăr′bĭ·tẽr), *n.* A person chosen to settle a dispute; also, a person with authority to declare what is right or proper. — **ar′bi·tress** (ăr′bĭ·trĕs), *n.*

ar′bi·trar′y (ăr′bĭ·trĕr′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Made without considering the wishes or opinions of other people; made without considering all the facts in the case; as, an *arbitrary* decision. 2. Guided by no law except one's own will or judgment; despotic; as, he is a very *arbitrary* master. **ar′bi·trar′i·ly**, *adv.* **ar′bi·trar′i·ness**, *n.*

ar′bi·trate (ăr′bĭ·trāt), *v.* 1. To settle a dispute after hearing and considering the arguments of both sides; as, three men will *arbitrate*

between the employers and the strikers. 2. To refer a dispute to others for settlement; as, they agreed to *arbitrate* their differences. — **ar′bi·tra′tor**, *n.*

ar′bi·tra′tion (är′bĭ·trā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of arbitrating. 2. A method of settling a dispute in which both sides present their arguments to a third person or group for decision.

ar′bor (är′bẽr), *n.* A latticework or framework for vines; as, a grape *arbor;* also, a shady spot covered by overhanging vines, etc.

ar·bo′re·al (är·bō′rē·ăl), *adj.* Of or belonging to trees; also, living in trees; as, monkeys are *arboreal* animals.

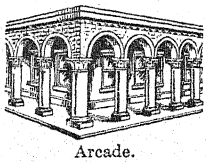
ar′bor·vi′tae (är′bŏr·vī′tē), *n.* A cone-shaped evergreen tree whose spreading branches bear smaller branches in fan-shaped, flat sprays. The tiny leaves grow close against the stem.

ar′bour (är′bẽr). Same as ARBOR.

ar·bu′tus (är·bū′tŭs; *Latin* är′bŭ·tŭs), *n.* A trailing spring-blossoming plant that bears clusters of small fragrant flowers with five white or pink petals; also, its flower, which is the State flower of Massachusetts.

Arbutus.

arc (ärk), *n.* 1. A part or section of a curved line; as, an *arc* of a circle. 2. The glowing light caused by a break in an electric circuit.



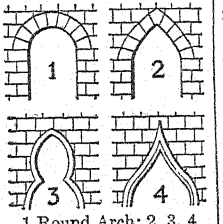
Arcade.

Arc′, Jeanne d′ (zhän därk′). See JOAN OF ARC.

ar·cade′ (är·kād′), *n.* 1. A row of arches with the columns that support them. 2. An arched or covered passageway; especially, one that is lined with small shops.

Ar·ca′di·a (är·kā′dĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. An ancient country in southern Greece. 2. Any region or scene of simple pleasure and quiet.

arch (ärch), *n.* 1. A part of a structure that is curved or that rounds to a peak; as, the *arches* of a bridge; the *arch* of a doorway. In masonry work, it is usually formed of wedge-shaped stones, bricks, etc., closely fitted together. 2. Anything resembling an arch; as, the *arch* of the foot. — **arched** (ärcht), *adj.*



1 Round Arch; 2, 3, 4 Pointed Arches.

arch (ärch), *adj.* Slyly mischievous; roguish; as, an *arch* look.

arch-. A prefix which means chief; as in: *archangel,* chief angel; *archenemy,* chief enemy.

ar′chae·ol′o·gy, ar′che·ol′o·gy (är′kē·ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about men who lived in times before history was written. Little can be known of their lives and activities except by studying the implements, weapons, ornaments, etc., found in old structures such as the Pyramids, or by studying the remains of their cities and villages which have been uncovered by digging in the earth. — **ar′chae·o·log′i·cal** (är′kē·ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **ar′chae·ol′o·gist**, *n.*

ar·cha′ic (är·kā′ĭk), *adj.* Belonging to an earlier time; no longer in common use; old-fashioned; as, "sooth" is an *archaic* word.

ar′cha·ism (är′kā·ĭz′m), *n.* An archaic word or expression.

arch′an′gel (ärk′ān′jĕl), *n.* A chief angel.

Arch′an′gel (ärk′ān′jĕl), *n.* A seaport city in northern Russia.

arch′bish′op (ärch′bĭsh′ŭp), *n.* The bishop of highest rank in a group of dioceses.

arch′dea′con (ärch′dē′kŭn), *n.* A chief deacon. An archdeacon is below a bishop in rank.

arch′duke′ (ärch′dūk′), *n.* A prince of the imperial family of Austria. — **arch′duch′ess** (ärch′dŭch′ĕs), *n.*

arch′en′e·my (ärch′ĕn′ē·mĭ), *n.; pl.* ARCHENEMIES (-mĭz). Chief enemy.

ar′che·ol′o·gy (är′kē·ŏl′ō·jĭ), etc. Same as ARCHAEOLOGY, etc.

arch′er (är′chẽr), *n.* A person skilled in the use of bow and arrows; a bowman.

Archer, 15th Century.

arch′er·y (är′chẽr·ĭ), *n.* 1. Shooting with bows and arrows. 2. Archers.

ar′chi·e·pis′co·pal (är′kĭ·ē·pĭs′kō·păl), *adj.* Of or belonging to an archbishop.

ar′chi·pel′a·go (är′kĭ·pĕl′ȧ·gō), *n.; pl.* ARCHIPELAGOES, ARCHIPELAGOS (-gōz). 1. A sea that is dotted with islands. 2. The group of islands in such a sea.

ar′chi·tect (är′kĭ·tĕkt), *n.* A person who plans buildings and oversees their construction.

ar′chi·tec′ture (är′kĭ·tĕk′tŭr), *n.* 1. The art of making plans for buildings; the work of an architect; as, to study *architecture.* 2. The style or styles of building which architects produce or imitate; as, this church is of modern *architecture.* — **ar′chi·tec′tur·al**, *adj.* — **ar′chi·tec′tur·al·ly**, *adv.*

ar′chi·trave (är′kĭ·trāv), *n.* The course of stone that is just above the columns in an ancient Greek or Roman building.

ar′chives (är′kīvz), *n. pl.* 1. A place in which public records or historic documents are kept.

2. Records or official papers which are thus laid away.

arch'ly (ärch'lĭ), *adv.* Roguishly; mischievously. — **arch'ness** (ärch'nĕs), *n.*

arch'way' (ärch'wā'), *n.* A passage under an arch or arches; an arched gateway or passage.

arc'tic (ärk'tĭk), *adj.* Of or having to do with the North Pole or the region near it; as, *arctic* ice; *arctic* expeditions; the *Arctic* Circle.

Arc'tic O'cean (ärk'tĭk). The ocean around the North Pole.

Arc·tu'rus (ärk·tū'rŭs), *n.* A large bright star in the northern sky.

Ar'den, For'est of (är'd'n). A wooded region in Warwickshire, central England.

ar'dent (är'dĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Flaming; fiery; hot; as, the *ardent* sun. **2.** Eager; fervent; as, *ardent* enthusiasm. — **ar'dent·ly**, *adv.*

ar'dor, ar'dour (är'dẽr), *n.* Warmth of feeling; eagerness.

ar'du·ous (är'dū̇·ŭs), *adj.* Extremely difficult; laborious; as, an *arduous* task. **ar'du·ous·ly**, *adv.* **ar'du·ous·ness**, *n.*

are (är). The form of the verb *be* used with *you* (*sing.* or *pl.*) or with any plural, as *we, they, birds, men,* etc., when the time is the present.

a're·a (ā'rē·ȧ; âr'ē·ȧ), *n.* **1.** Ground space; floor space; also, the size of such a space; as, the battle raged over a wide *area;* the *area* of a building lot. **2.** An entranceway below ground level, leading to an outside basement or cellar door. It is also called ***a're·a·way'***.

a·re'na (ȧ·rē'nȧ), *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome, the area in the central part of an amphitheater, where the fights of gladiators and other public spectacles took place. **2.** Any place where public contests or spectacles are staged; as, a boxing *arena.*

ar'gent (är'jĕnt), *adj.* Silver; silver-colored.

Ar'gen·ti'na (är'jĕn·tē'nȧ), *n.* A republic of southern South America. Also called ***Ar'gen·tine Re·pub'lic.*** — **Ar'gen·tine** (är'jĕn·tēn; -tīn), *adj.*

ar'gon (är'gŏn), *n.* A colorless, odorless gas found in the air. It is used for filling electric light bulbs.

Ar'gonne' (är'gôn'), *n.* A plateau in northeastern France, the scene of battles, 1918.

ar'go·sy (är'gŏ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* ARGOSIES (-sĭz). **1.** A large ship; especially, a large merchant ship. **2.** A fleet of vessels.

ar'gue (är'gū), *v.* **1.** To give reasons for or against; as, to *argue* in favor of a holiday. **2.** To debate or discuss some matter; to dispute; as, to *argue* with a friend. **3.** To persuade by giving reasons; as, I *argued* my parents into letting me go.

ar'gu·ment (är'gū·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** A reason for or against a thing; as, give your *arguments* against going. **2.** A discussion in which reasons for and against a thing are given; a dispute or debate; as, they had a friendly *argument.*

ar'gu·men'ta·tive (är'gū·mĕn'tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Fond of arguing; also, quarrelsome. — **ar'gu·men'ta·tive·ly**, *adv.*

Ar'gus (är'gŭs), *n.* **1.** In Greek mythology, a hundred-eyed monster. **2.** A watchful person.

a'ri·a (ä'rĭ·ȧ; âr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A melody sung by one voice with an instrumental accompaniment, as in an opera, an oratorio, etc.

Ar'i·ad'ne (ăr'ĭ·ăd'nē), *n.* In Greek mythology, the daughter of Minos, king of Crete. She helped Theseus to get out of the labyrinth.

ar'id (ăr'ĭd), *adj.* Dry; barren; having little rain or moisture; as, the land was too *arid* for farming. — **a·rid'i·ty** (ȧ·rĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Ar'i·el (âr'ĭ·ĕl), *n.* A playful airy spirit in Shakespeare's play *The Tempest.*

a·right' (ȧ·rīt'), *adv.* Rightly; correctly.

a·rise' (ȧ·rīz'), *v.; past tense* A·ROSE'; *past part.* A·RIS'EN (ȧ·rĭz''n); *pres. part.* A·RIS'ING (ȧ·rīz'ĭng). **1.** To move upward; to ascend; as, mists *arose* from the valley. **2.** To get up from sleep or after lying down. **3.** To spring up; to come into existence; as, a dispute has *arisen.*

ar'is·toc'ra·cy (ăr'ĭs·tŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* ARISTOCRACIES (-sĭz). **1.** A government that is in the hands of a noble or a privileged class; also, the noble or privileged class. **2.** In careless use, any group of persons thought of as superior to the masses of the people in rank, wealth, or intelligence. — **a·ris'to·crat** (ȧ·rĭs'tō·krăt; ăr'ĭs·tō·krăt), *n.* — **a·ris'to·crat'ic**, *adj.*

Ar'is·toph'a·nes (ăr'ĭs·tŏf'ȧ·nēz), 448?–380? B.C. A Greek poet who wrote comedies.

Ar'is·tot'le (ăr'ĭs·tŏt''l), 384–322 B.C. A Greek philosopher.

a·rith'me·tic (ȧ·rĭth'mĕ·tĭk), *n.* The art or science of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing by the use of figures. — **ar'ith·met'i·cal** (ăr'ĭth·mĕt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **a·rith'me·ti'cian** (ȧ·rĭth'mĕ·tĭsh'ăn; ăr'ĭth·mĕ·tĭsh'ăn), *n.*

Ar'i·zo'na (ăr'ĭ·zō'nȧ), *n.* A State in southwestern United States. Abbreviation, *Ariz.*

ark (ärk), *n.* **1.** In Jewish history, a chest kept in the holiest part of the temple and containing the Ten Commandments; also, a similar chest in a modern synagogue. **2.** In the Bible, the vessel in which Noah was saved from the Flood.

Ar'kan·sas (är'kăn·sô; är·kăn'zȧs), *n.* **1.** A river 2,000 miles long, a tributary of the Mississippi. **2.** (är'kăn·sô) A State in southern central United States. Abbreviation, *Ark.*

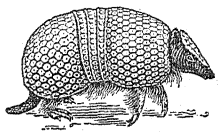
Ark'wright (ärk'rīt), Sir Richard, 1732–1792. English inventor of the spinning frame.

arm (ärm), *n.* **1.** One of the two upper limbs of a person or of a monkey, especially the part between the shoulder and the wrist. **2.** In careless use, one of the two front limbs of certain animals, such as bears. **3.** Something that is like an arm in appearance or use; as, the *arms* of a railway semaphore; an *arm* of a river.

arm (ärm), *n.* **1.** A weapon; as, a *firearm.* See ARMS. **2.** A branch of the army, as the infantry or cavalry. — *v.* **1.** To provide with weapons. **2.** To provide with some means of defense; to equip; as, *armed* with facts.

ar·ma′da (är·mä′dȧ; är·mä′dȧ), *n.* **1.** A large fleet of armed ships; as, the Spanish *Armada* sailed against England in 1588. **2.** A fleet of military or naval aircraft.

ar′ma·dil′lo (är′mȧ·dĭl′ō), *n.; pl.* ARMADILLOS (-ōz). A small burrowing animal of Central and South America, whose head and body are protected by a hard bony armor.



Armadillo. (1/6)

ar′ma·ment (är′mȧ·mĕnt), *n.* A collection of arms, especially of guns and ammunition; also, the whole war equipment of a nation.

ar′ma·ture (är′mȧ·tūr), *n.* **1.** Armor. **2.** A protective covering. **3.** A covering of wire wound round an electric cable, etc.

arm′chair′ (ärm′châr′; ärm′châr′), *n.* A chair with arms.

Ar·me′ni·a (är·mē′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A country in western Asia, now divided among Russia, Turkey, and Persia. — **Ar·me′ni·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

arm′ful (ärm′fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* ARMFULS (-fo͝olz), As much as a person's arm or arms can hold.

arm′hole′ (ärm′hōl′), *n.* A hole for the arm to go through at the shoulder of a coat, dress, etc.

ar′mi·stice (är′mĭ·stĭs), *n.* A pause in a war, brought about by agreement between the two sides; a truce.

Ar′mi·stice Day. November 11, on which, in 1918, the World War armistice was declared.

arm′let (ärm′lĕt), *n.* A bracelet, band, etc., worn around a person's upper arm.

ar′mor (är′mẽr), *n.* **1.** A covering of metal, leather, etc., worn to protect the body in battle. **2.** A protective covering of any kind, such as heavy steel plates on battleships, forts, etc. — **ar′mored** (är′mẽrd), *adj.*

Knights in Armor: 1 about 1050 A.D.; 2 about 1500.

ar′mor-clad′ (är′mẽr·klăd′), *adj.* Protected by armor; as, an *armor-clad* ship.

ar′mor·er (är′mẽr·ẽr), *n.* **1.** A man who makes or repairs armor or arms. **2.** A man, as on a battleship, whose duty is to look after armor and arms, and to clean and repair them.

ar·mo′ri·al (är·mō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with armor or with coats of arms.

ar′mor·y (är′mẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* ARMORIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where rifles, pistols, etc., are manufactured. **2.** A place where arms are stored. In the United States, *armories* are usually large buildings which include also drill halls, offices, etc.

ar′mour (är′mẽr), etc. Same as ARMOR, etc.

arm′pit′ (ärm′pĭt′), *n.* The hollow, or pit, under a person's arm, where the arm joins the shoulder.

arms (ärmz), *n. pl.* **1.** Weapons; instruments of warfare; as, to take *arms* against an enemy. **2.** Deeds of war; warfare; as, bravery in *arms*; also, military service; as, the president issued a call to *arms.* **3.** A picture of animal figures or other objects, used on a shield, a banner, etc., as a mark of honor.

ar′my (är′mĭ), *n.; pl.* ARMIES (-mĭz). **1.** A large organized group of men trained for war. In the United States army the commissioned officers rank as follows: general, lieutenant general, major general, brigadier general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, and second lieutenant; the noncommissioned officers: sergeant and corporal. **2.** A large organized group of persons working for a common cause; as, the Salvation *Army.* **3.** A great number; a host; as, an *army* of pupils.

ar′my worm. The worm, or larva, of a certain kind of moth. Army worms travel in vast numbers and eat up grass and crops.

ar′ni·ca (är′nĭ·kȧ), *n.* A medicine used to rub on bruises, etc. It is made from the roots and stems of a plant of the thistle family.

Ar′no (är′nō), *n.* A river of Tuscany, Italy, about 140 miles long.

Ar′nold (är′nŭld), Benedict, 1741–1801. American general and traitor in the Revolution.

a·ro′ma (ȧ·rō′mȧ), *n.* A pleasant smell, such as the smell of certain plants, foods, etc.; fragrance; as, coffee has a strong *aroma.*

ar′o·mat′ic (ăr′ō·măt′ĭk), *adj.* Fragrant; spicy.

a·rose′ (ȧ·rōz′), *past tense* of ARISE.

a·round′ (ȧ·round′), *adv.* **1.** In a circle. **2.** On every side; also, here and there. **3.** Near by. **4.** In an opposite direction. — *prep.* **1.** In a circle along the outside boundary of. **2.** On every side of; here and there in; as, the fields *around* the city. **3.** Near to, in number or amount; as, *around* four thousand people.

a·rouse' (ȧ·rouz'), *v.* To cause to move or act; to stir; as, to *arouse* a wild beast by prodding it; to awaken; as, *aroused* from sleep.

ar'que·bus (är'kwē·bŭs), *n.* A harquebus.

ar·raign' (ă·rān'), *v.* To bring into court to answer to an accusation; to accuse. — **ar·raign'ment**, *n.*

ar·range' (ă·rānj'), *v.*; AR·RANGED' (ă·rānjd'); AR·RANG'ING (ă·rān'jĭng). 1. To put in order; especially, to put in a certain order; as, to *arrange* flowers in a bouquet. 2. To make plans for; to prepare; as, to *arrange* a meeting. — **arrange'ment**, *n.*

ar'rant (ăr'ănt), *adj.* Thorough; out-and-out; as, an *arrant* rascal.

ar'ras (ăr'ăs), *n.* 1. A heavy fabric used as a wall hanging or curtain. 2. A heavy curtain or screen.

Ar'ras (ăr'ăs; *French* ȧ'räs'), *n.* A city in northeastern France; battles, 1914–1918.

ar·ray' (ă·rā'), *n.* 1. Regular order or arrangement; as, soldiers in battle *array;* also, a large group of persons, drawn up in regular order; as, an *array* of troops. 2. Rich or beautiful clothing; as, in her wedding *array.* 3. Any large or fine display; as, an *array* of jewels. — *v.* 1. To draw up in regular order; as, the soldiers were *arrayed* before the king. 2. To dress in rich or beautiful clothing; as, *arrayed* for a wedding.

ar·rears' (ă·rērz'), *n. pl.* Something that is due but not yet paid; as, *arrears* of wages. — ***in arrears.*** Behind; in debt; not yet paid; as the rent is *in arrears.*

ar·rest' (ă·rĕst'), *v.* 1. To stop the progress of; to hold back; as, a dam *arrested* the water. 2. To seize a person, as a police officer does, and hold him in custody. 3. To attract and hold; as, the bright color *arrested* his eye. — *n.* The act of seizing and holding a person for an offense against the law.

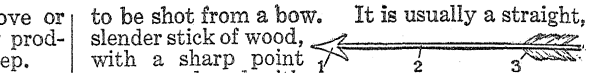
ar·riv'al (ă·rīv'ăl), *n.* 1. The act of coming or arriving; as, to await the *arrival* of Christmas. 2. The person or thing that has arrived; as, she was the last *arrival.*

ar·rive' (ă·rīv'), *v.* To come to one's destination; to reach a certain point or place; as, he *arrived* home.

ar'ro·gant (ăr'ō·gănt), *adj.* Thinking too well of oneself or of one's own opinions; disdainfully proud; haughty; conceited; as, an *arrogant* man; *arrogant* remarks.
ar'ro·gance, *n.* **ar'ro·gant·ly**, *adv.*

ar'ro·gate (ăr'ō·gāt), *v.* To take or claim for one's own unjustly or haughtily; as, the dictator *arrogated* to himself the powers of parliament.

ar'row (ăr'ō), *n.* 1. A kind of weapon or missile to be shot from a bow. It is usually a straight, slender stick of wood, with a sharp point at one end and with feathers fastened at the other end (the ***butt***) to direct its flight. 2. A sign or mark, like an arrow, used to show direction, as on a map or guidepost.



Arrow. 1 Head; 2 Shaft; 3 Butt.

ar'row·head' (ăr'ō·hĕd'), *n.* The pointed end of an arrow; also, a tip for an arrow.

ar'row·root' (ăr'ō·rōōt'), *n.* A starch obtained from the potatolike roots of a tropical plant, used as a food for children and invalids.

ar'row·y (ăr'ō·ĭ), *adj.* Like an arrow.

ar'se·nal (är'sē·năl), *n.* A place where military equipment is made, stored, etc.

ar'se·nic (är'sē·nĭk; ärs'nĭk), *n.* A brittle, grayish mineral substance. It is a deadly poison.

ar'son (är's'n), *n.* The spiteful burning of another person's house, barn, etc.; sometimes, the deliberate burning of one's own property.

art (ärt), *n.* 1. The study of drawing, painting, modeling, etc.; as, the class in *art* was drawing flowers. 2. The works produced by artists, such as painters, sculptors, or authors. 3. The power of doing something easily and skillfully; knack; as, he had the *art* of making friends. 4. Any occupation that requires a natural skill in addition to training and practice; as, cookery is an *art.* 5. The rules or principles that a person must know in order to follow a certain profession or craft; as, the *art* of medicine.

art (ärt). A solemn or poetic form of the verb *be* used with *thou* when the time is the present.

art. Abbreviation for *article.*

Ar'te·mis (är'tē·mĭs), *n.* The Greek goddess of the hunt and of the moon. The Romans identified her with Diana.

ar'ter·y (är'tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* ARTERIES (-ĭz). 1. One of the branching tubes that carry blood from the heart to all parts of the body. 2. Any road or channel of communication; as, Broadway is one of the main *arteries* of New York City. — **ar·te'ri·al** (är·tē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

ar·te'sian well (är·tē'zhăn; är·tē'zĭ·ăn). A well made by boring into the earth till water is reached.

art'ful (ärt'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Skillful; as, *artful* workmanship; also, skillfully designed; as, an *artful* pattern. 2. Sly; cunning; as, *artful* tricks. — **art'ful·ly**, *adv.*

Ar'thur (är'thẽr). A legendary British king of the 5th or 6th century. Many stories and poems have been written about the deeds of King Arthur and his band of chivalrous and adventurous knights.

Ar'thur, Chester Alan, 1830–1886. Twenty-first president of the United States, 1881–1885.

Ar·thu′ri·an (är·thū′rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with King Arthur or his knights.

ar′ti·choke (är′tĭ·chōk), *n.* The flower head of a certain plant, cooked and eaten as a vegetable; also, the plant.

Artichoke. Much reduced.

ar′ti·cle (är′tĭ·k'l), *n.* **1.** A thing of some particular kind; as, *articles* of trade; useful *articles*. **2.** A part of a constitution, treaty, etc., that deals with a single subject. **3.** A piece or section in a newspaper, a magazine, or a book, dealing with a single subject. **4.** In grammar, one of the words *a*, *an*, or *the*, used before a noun to limit it in some way. See DEFINITE ARTICLE, INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

ar·tic′u·late (är·tĭk′ū·lāt), *adj.* **1.** Jointed; as, *articulate* limbs. **2.** Able to speak. **3.** Spoken clearly; pronounced distinctly. — (är·tĭk′ū·lāt), *v.* **1.** To unite or to put together by means of joints. **2.** To make spoken sounds. **3.** To pronounce distinctly. **ar·tic′u·late·ly**, *adv.* **ar·tic′u·la′tion**, *n.*

ar′ti·fice (är′tĭ·fĭs), *n.* **1.** Skill; cleverness; as, a trap made with *artifice*. **2.** A sly trick.

ar·tif′i·cer (är·tĭf′ĭ·sẽr), *n.* A skilled or artistic worker, such as a silversmith, whose craft requires special knowledge or training.

ar′ti·fi′cial (är′tĭ·fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* **1.** Not natural; made or changed to resemble something natural; as, *artificial* flowers. **2.** Not genuine; forced; as, *artificial* laughter. — **ar′ti·fi′ci·al′i·ty** (är′tĭ·fĭsh′ĭ·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ar′ti·fi′cial·ly**, *adv.*

ar·til′ler·y (är·tĭl′ẽr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** Cannon and big guns, with their powder, shot, etc. **2.** The branch of an army which uses cannon, shells, etc. — **ar·til′ler·y·man**, *n.*

ar′ti·san (är′tĭ·zăn; är′tĭ·zăn′), *n.* A person who works at a trade requiring skill with the hands, such as a bricklayer, a mason, etc.

art′ist (är′tĭst), *n.* A person who creates something beautiful, such as a painting.

ar·tis′tic (är·tĭs′tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with art or artists; having or showing taste and skill. — **ar·tis′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

art′ist·ry (är′tĭs·trĭ), *n.* Artistic quality of workmanship or of appearance.

art′less (ärt′lĕs), *adj.* **1.** Without art or skill. **2.** Simple and natural; as, *artless* talk. **art′less·ly**, *adv.* **art′less·ness**, *n.*

-ary (-ĕr′ĭ; -ẽr·ĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective or a noun]; as, *custom* + *-ary* (customary). It means: **1.** Having to do with; as in *revolutionary*, having to do with revolution. **2.** A person who belongs to or is engaged in; as in *legionary*, a soldier who belongs to a legion.

as (ăz; *when unstressed,* ăz), *adv.* **1.** To the same amount. **2.** For example. — *conj.* **1.** To the extent or degree that. **2.** According to the way that. **3.** When; while. **4.** Though. **5.** Because; since. — *prep.* **1.** Like. **2.** In the character of.

as′a·fet′i·da, as′a·foet′i·da (ăs′ȧ·fĕt′ĭ·dȧ), *n.* A hard gum with a disagreeable smell and taste·like garlic. It is used in medicine.

as·bes′tos (ăs·bĕs′tŏs; ăz-), **as·bes′tus** (-tŭs), *n.* A grayish mineral found in fibrous form in rock. It is fireproof and is used in making theater curtains, roofing, etc.

as·cend′ (ă·sĕnd′), *v.* To go upward; to climb; to rise; as, to *ascend* a hill; smoke *ascends*.

as·cend′an·cy *or* **as·cend′en·cy** (ă·sĕn′dăn·sĭ *or* ă·sĕn′dĕn·sĭ), *n.* A controlling influence; control; as, to gain *ascendancy* over a bad habit. — **as·cend′ant, as·cend′ent**, *adj.*

as·cen′sion (ă·sĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rising; a mounting upward. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Ascension***] Christ's rise to heaven after his Resurrection.

as·cent′ (ă·sĕnt′), *n.* **1.** The act of going or climbing upward; as, an *ascent* in a balloon. **2.** Upward slope; rise; as, the steep *ascent* of a hill.

as′cer·tain′ (ăs′ẽr·tān′), *v.* To find out for a certainty; to make sure of; as, they *ascertained* his true character from his actions. **as′cer·tain′a·ble**, *adj.* **as′cer·tain′ment**, *n.*

as·cet′ic (ă·sĕt′ĭk), *n.* A person who lives alone, denies himself comforts and pleasures, and devotes himself to religious thoughts. — **as·cet′ic**, *adj.* — **as·cet′i·cism** (ă·sĕt′ĭ·sĭz′m), *n.*

as·cribe′ (ăs·krīb′), *v.* **1.** To think or say that a thing is the result of another thing; as, he *ascribes* his success to hard work. **2.** To regard something as belonging to a person; as, beauty was *ascribed* to the ancient gods. — **as·crib′a·ble** (ăs·krīb′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **as·crip′tion** (ăs·krĭp′shŭn), *n.*

ash (ăsh), *n.*; *pl.* ASHES (-ĕz). A common shade tree or timber tree with furrowed bark and winged seeds.

Leaf and Fruit of Ash.

ash (ăsh), *n.* **1.** Singular of ASHES. **2.** Usually ***ash gray***. The color of wood ashes. It is pale greenish yellow of a gray shade.

a·shamed′ (ȧ·shāmd′), *adj.* **1.** Feeling shame; as, to be *ashamed* of a mean action. **2.** Kept by pride from doing something; as, *ashamed* to beg.

ash′en (ăsh′ĕn), *adj.* Of the color of ashes.

ash′es (ăsh′ĕz), *n. pl.*; *sing.* ASH. The substance that remains after something has been burned; as, the *ashes* of a wood fire; cigar *ashes*.

Ashe'ville (ăsh'vĭl), *n.* A city in western North Carolina.

a·shore' (ȧ·shōr'), *adv.* & *adj.* On or to the shore; aground; as, the ship ran *ashore;* on land.

Ash Wednes'day (ăsh). The Wednesday on which Lent begins.

ash'y (ăsh'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Of ashes. 2. Covered with ashes. 3. Of the color of ashes; pale.

A'sia (ā'zhȧ; ā'shȧ), *n.* The largest continent, about 16,000,000 square miles.

A'sia Mi'nor (mī'nẽr). A peninsula in western Asia, between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It forms the greater part of Turkey. It is also called *Anatolia.*

A'si·at'ic (ā'zhĭ·ăt'ĭk; ā'shĭ·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with Asia or its inhabitants. — **A'si·at'ic,** *n.*

a·side' (ȧ·sīd'), *adv.* To one side; apart; away. — *n.* Something spoken aside.

as'i·nine (ăs'ĭ·nīn), *adj.* Like an ass; stupid.

ask (ȧsk), *v.* 1. To question; to inquire. 2. To make a request; as, to *ask* for help. 3. To demand; to expect; as, to *ask* a certain price. 4. To invite; as, to be *asked* to a party.

a·skance' (ȧ·skăns'), *adv.* 1. Sideways; with a side glance. 2. With distrust; as, they looked *askance* at the strange creature.

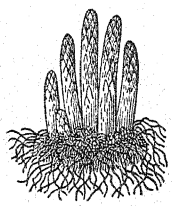
a·skew' (ȧ·skū'), *adv.* & *adj.* To one side; crooked; as, her hat was *askew.*

a·slant' (ȧ·slănt'), *adv.* & *adj.* Toward one side; slanting. — *prep.* Slanting over.

a·sleep' (ȧ·slēp'), *adj.* & *adv.* 1. In or into a state of sleep; sleeping; as, he is *asleep;* lulled *asleep.* 2. Inactive; idle. 3. Numb and tingling; as, my foot is *asleep.*

asp (ăsp), *n.* A small poisonous snake of Egypt.

as·par'a·gus (ăs·păr'ȧ·gŭs), *n.* 1. The thick young stalks of a certain plant. They may be cooked and eaten as a vegetable. 2. The plant which bears these stalks.



Asparagus.

as'pect (ăs'pĕkt), *n.* Look; appearance; as, the house had a deserted *aspect.*

as'pen (ăs'pĕn; ȧs'pĕn), *n.* A poplar tree whose leaves flutter in the lightest breeze.

as·per'i·ty (ăs·pĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* ASPERITIES (-tĭz). 1. Harshness; severity; as, to speak with *asperity.* 2. Something harsh or severe; as, the *asperities* of wintry weather.

as·perse' (ăs·pûrs'), *v.* To say mean, damaging, or untrue things about a person.

as·per'sion (ăs·pûr'shŭn; ăs·pûr'zhŭn), *n.* A mean, damaging, or untrue statement about a person.

as'phalt (ăs'fôlt; ăs'fălt), *n.* A dark-colored pitchlike substance, used in paving streets and in roofing houses, etc.

as'pho·del (ăs'fō·dĕl), *n.* A lilylike plant with narrow leaves and spikes of yellow flowers. In poetry, the narcissus, the daffodil, and other plants are also called *asphodel.*

as·phyx'i·ate (ăs·fĭk'sĭ·āt), *v.* To prevent a person or animal from breathing, by cutting off the supply of air; to suffocate, as with gas or with fumes from an automobile engine. — **as·phyx'i·a'tion,** *n.*

as·pir'ant (ăs·pīr'ănt; ăs'pĭ·rănt), *n.* A person who aspires; an ambitious person.

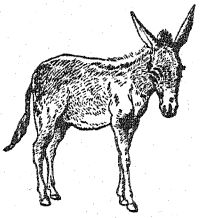
as'pi·rate (ăs'pĭ·rĭt), *n.* The sound of *h.* — *adj.* Pronounced with an *h.* — (ăs'pĭ·rāt), *v.* To pronounce with an *h* sound.

as'pi·ra'tion (ăs'pĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of breathing; a breath. 2. Strong desire to attain something high or great; eager longing. 3. The act of pronouncing with an *h* sound.

as·pire' (ăs·pīr'), *v.* To desire eagerly; to seek to attain something high or great; as, he *aspired* to the presidency.

as'pi·rin (ăs'pĭ·rĭn), *n.* A white drug used as a remedy for headache, to prevent a cold, fever, etc.

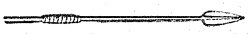
ass (ăs), *n.* 1. An animal like a horse but smaller, with a shorter mane, shorter hair on the tail, and longer ears. It is slow, but patient and sure-footed. 2. A dull, stupid person.



Ass. (1/65)

as'sa·fet'i·da, as'sa·foet'i·da (ăs'ȧ·fĕt'ĭ·dȧ). Same as ASAFETIDA.

as'sa·gai (ăs'ȧ·gī), *n.* A slender wooden spear, usually having an iron tip, used by South African tribes.



Tip of Assagai.

as·sail' (ă·sāl'), *v.* To attack suddenly with violence. — **as·sail'a·ble,** *adj.* — **as·sail'ant,** *n.*

as·sas'sin (ă·săs'ĭn), *n.* A person who kills another person by a surprise or secret attack; sometimes, a hired murderer.

as·sas'si·nate (ă·săs'ĭ·nāt), *v.* To murder by a surprise or secret attack; also, to murder for pay. — **as·sas'si·na'tion,** *n.*

as·sas'sin bug. Any of several insects that live chiefly on other insects. See the colored picture of *insects.*

as·sault' (ă·sôlt'), *n.* A violent or sudden attack; as, to capture a fortress by *assault.* — *v.* To attack violently; to assail.

as·say' (ă·sā'), *v.* 1. To test a metal, an ore, or a drug to determine its weight, amount, quality, etc. 2. To try; to attempt. — **as·say'** (ă·sā'; ăs'ā), *n.* — **as·say'er,** *n.*

as'se·gai (ăs'ĕ·gī). Same as ASSAGAI.

as·sem'blage (ă·sĕm'blĭj), *n.* 1. A collection of persons or things; a gathering; as, an *assemblage* of voters. 2. The act of assembling, or of putting together the parts of a thing; as, the *assemblage* of an automobile.

as·sem'ble (ă·sĕm'b'l), *v.* 1. To gather into one place; to collect into a mass; to meet; as, the senate *assembled* at eleven o'clock. 2. To collect and fit together pieces or parts, so as to make a complete article; as, to *assemble* an automobile.

as·sem'bly (ă·sĕm'blĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ASSEMBLIES (-blĭz). 1. A gathering of persons, as for lawmaking or for worship; as, an *assembly* of the voters in a district. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Assembly***] The lawmaking body, as of a State; especially, the lower branch of such a body. 3. The act of assembling, or of putting together the parts of a thing; as, the *assembly* of an automobile.

As·sem'bly·man (ă·sĕm'blĭ·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of an Assembly.

as·sent' (ă·sĕnt'), *v.* To agree; to consent; as, everybody *assented* to the plan. — *n.* Agreement; consent; as, he gave a nod of *assent*.

as·sert' (ă·sûrt'), *v.* 1. To state clearly and strongly; to declare positively; as, he *asserted* his opinion in a loud voice. 2. To claim one's rights; to demand recognition for oneself; as, the new senator *asserted* himself at every opportunity.

as·ser'tion (ă·sûr'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of asserting. 2. Positive statement or declaration.

as·ser'tive (ă·sûr'tĭv), *adj.* Inclined to make strong and positive statements; aggressive.
as·ser'tive·ly, *adv.* **as·ser'tive·ness**, *n.*

as·sess' (ă·sĕs'), *v.* 1. To set a value on something, especially on property for purposes of taxation; as, a house *assessed* at $6,000. 2. To lay a tax, or a forced contribution, on a person or on a piece of property; as, the city *assessed* him $5 on his automobile.
as·sess'ment, *n.* **as·ses'sor**, *n.*

as'set (ăs'ĕt), *n.* 1. Anything of value belonging to a person, a business, etc.; as, good character is an *asset*. 2. [used in the *plural*, ASSETS] The entire property, as of a person or a business concern, that may be used to pay debts.

as·sev'er·ate (ă·sĕv'ĕr·āt), *v.* To state positively or earnestly; to aver.

as·sev'er·a'tion (ă·sĕv'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* Positive or earnest statement.

as'si·du'i·ty (ăs'ĭ·dū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Careful diligence; perseverance.

as·sid'u·ous (ă·sĭd'ū·ŭs), *adj.* Attentive and persevering; diligent; as, an *assiduous* student. — **as·sid'u·ous·ly**, *adv.*

as·sign' (ă·sīn'), *v.* 1. To appoint a person to a place, a position, or a duty; as, he was *assigned* to the same room as his friend. 2. To fix; to select; to name; as, to *assign* a day for the test. 3. To give out; to allot; as, to *assign* lessons.

as·sign'ment (ă·sīn'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of assigning. 2. Something assigned; an assigned task.

as·sim'i·late (ă·sĭm'ĭ·lāt), *v.* To take something in and make it like the thing it has joined or make it a part of the thing it has joined; to absorb; as, our bodies *assimilate* food; a nation *assimilates* immigrants. — **as·sim'i·la'tion**, *n.*

as·sist' (ă·sĭst'), *v.* To aid; to help.

as·sist'ance (ă·sĭs'tăns), *n.* Aid; help.

as·sist'ant (ă·sĭs'tănt), *adj.* 1. Assisting; helping. 2. Acting under another person whom one is assisting; acting under an official of higher rank; as, an *Assistant* Secretary of State. — *n.* A person who assists another; a helper; an aid.

as·siz'es (ă·sīz'ĕz), *n. pl.* Sessions of court held periodically in every county of England.

assn. Abbreviation for *association*.

as·so'ci·ate (ă·sō'shĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To join or unite as a friend, a companion, a partner, etc.; to unite in company; as, to *associate* with persons of one's own age. 2. To join things together; to combine; as, particles of gold *associated* with other substances. 3. To connect things in one's thought; as, he *associates* clowns with circuses.

as·so'ci·ate (ă·sō'shĭ·ăt), *adj.* 1. Closely joined with some other person, as in position, duty, responsibility, etc.; as, an *associate* judge. 2. Allowed to have some, but not all, the rights and privileges of a club, etc.; as, an *associate* member. — *n.* 1. A person joined with another person or persons in some undertaking; a partner; as, business *associates*. 2. A companion; as, the boy and his *associates*.

as·so'ci·a'tion (ă·sō'sĭ·ā'shŭn; ă·sō'shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. An associating; the joining or connecting of one thing with another. 2. An organization of persons having some common purpose or common interests; as, a charitable *association*. 3. A feeling, memory, or thought that is connected with some person or thing; as, the pleasant *associations* of a summer at camp.

as·sort'ed (ă·sôr'tĕd), *adj.* Sorted into classes; also, of various sorts; as, *assorted* chocolates.

as·sort'ment (ă·sôrt'mĕnt), *n.* 1. Arrangement in classes. 2. A collection of things of various sorts or kinds; as, an *assortment* of tools.

As·souan' (ăs·wän'), *n.* See ASWAN.

Asst. Abbreviation for *Assistant*.

as·suage' (ă·swāj'), *v.* To lessen the intensity of; to soothe; to allay; as, to *assuage* grief; to *assuage* pain. — **as·suage'ment**, *n.*

as·sume′ (ă·sūm′), *v.* 1. To take upon oneself; as, he *assumed* his new duties. 2. To pretend to have; to put on in appearance only; as, she *assumed* a ladylike air. 3. To take something for granted; to suppose something to be true; as, I *assume* that you studied the lesson.

as·sump′tion (ă·sŭmp′shŭn; ă·sŭm′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of assuming; as, his *assumption* of the responsibility. 2. Something taken for granted; as, my *assumption* is that you studied this lesson. 3. A false appearance; as, an *assumption* of friendliness. 4. [written with a capital letter, ***Assumption***] The taking up of the Virgin Mary into heaven; also, in some churches, a feast day, August 15, in honor of this event; also, a painting, etc., representing this event.

as·sur′ance (ă·shŏŏr′ăns), *n.* 1. A statement or the like, intended to give a feeling of comfort, trust, etc.; as, *assurances* of help. 2. Insurance; as, life *assurance*; fire *assurance*. *Assurance* was formerly the usual word. 3. Certainty; confidence; as, what *assurance* of success have you? 4. Faith in one's own ability; self-confidence; as, he faced problems with *assurance*. 5. Too much self-confidence; impudence; as, his *assurance* cost him many friends.

as·sure′ (ă·shŏŏr′), *v.* 1. To make sure or certain; as, good care *assures* his quick recovery. 2. To insure. *Assure* was formerly the usual word. 3. To tell a person confidently, as a thing that he may believe in or trust; as, he will get well, I *assure* you.

as·sured′ (ă·shŏŏrd′), *adj.* 1. Made sure or certain; sure. 2. Confident. 3. Too bold. — *n.* A person whose life or property is insured. — **as·sur′ed·ly** (ă·shŏŏr′ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*

As·syr′i·a (ă·sĭr′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* An ancient empire in western Asia, the capital of which was Nineveh. — **As·syr′i·an,** *n.* & *adj.*

as′ter (ăs′tĕr), *n.* A fall-blooming, leafy-stemmed plant, which grows from one to five feet high. It has daisylike white, pink, purplish, or yellow flowers. The ***New England aster*** is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

New England Aster.

as′ter·isk (ăs′tĕr·ĭsk), *n.* A star-shaped sign [*] used in printing and writing. It may refer the reader to a note given somewhere else, as at the bottom of the page, or it may mark an omission.

a·stern′ (ȧ·stûrn′), *adv.* 1. Behind a ship; in the rear; as, a gale *astern*. 2. Backward; to the rear; as, full speed *astern*.

asth′ma (ăz′mȧ; ăs′mȧ), *n.* A disease that causes difficulty in breathing, a feeling of tightness in the chest, a cough, and frequent spitting.

a·stig′ma·tism (ȧ·stĭg′mȧ·tĭz′m), *n.* A defect in a person's eyesight caused by the fact that the eye does not focus properly upon the object of vision. — as′tig·mat′ic (ăs′tĭg·măt′ĭk), *adj.*

a·stir′ (ȧ·stûr′), *adj.* Moving about; also, out of bed; up.

as·ton′ish (ăs·tŏn′ĭsh), *v.* To surprise greatly; to amaze. — **as·ton′ish·ing,** *adj.* — **as·ton′ish·ing·ly,** *adv.* — **as·ton′ish·ment,** *n.*

as·tound′ (ăs·tound′), *v.* To astonish; to amaze.

as·tound′ing, *adj.* **as·tound′ing·ly,** *adv.*

as′tra·khan (ăs′trȧ·kăn), *n.* The curly fur of the young lamb of a kind of sheep, that formerly came from Astrakhan; also, a rough cloth made to imitate this fur. The word is also spelled ***as′tra·chan*** (ăs′trȧ·kăn).

As′tra·khan′ (ăs′trȧ·kăn′), *n.* A city in southeastern Russia, at the mouth of the Volga River.

a·stray′ (ȧ·strā′), *adv.* Out of the right way; in the manner of one who strays. — *adj.* Straying; erring; wrong; as, his figures are all *astray*.

a·stride′ (ȧ·strīd′), *adj.* With one's legs straddling; with one leg on each side of something; as, to sit *astride* on a horse. — *prep.* Astride of; straddling.

as·trin′gent (ăs·trĭn′jĕnt), *adj.* Drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting. — *n.* An astringent medicine or substance.

as′tro·labe (ăs′trō·lāb), *n.* An instrument formerly used to observe the positions of stars, planets, comets, etc.

as·trol′o·gy (ăs·trŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* 1. An old name for *astronomy*. 2. The telling of fortunes by the stars. — **as·trol′o·ger** (ăs·trŏl′ō·jĕr), *n.* — **as′tro·log′i·cal** (ăs′trō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

as·tron′o·my (ăs·trŏn′ō·mĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about the stars, planets, comets, etc., including their sizes, positions in the heavens, movements, etc. — **as·tron′o·mer,** *n.* — **as′tro·nom′ic** (ăs′trō·nŏm′ĭk), *adj.* — **as′tro·nom′i·cal,** *adj.*

as·tute′ (ăs·tūt′), *adj.* Shrewd; crafty.

as·tute′ly, *adv.* **as·tute′ness,** *n.*

A·sun′ción′ (ä·sōōn′syōn′), *n.* The capital of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River.

a·sun′der (ȧ·sŭn′dĕr), *adv.* & *adj.* In or into parts; into different pieces; apart.

As·wan′ (äs·wän′) *or* **As·souan′,** *n.* A town in Upper Egypt on the Nile. A large dam here is about 6,400 ft. long.

a·sy′lum (ȧ·sī′lŭm), *n.* 1. A place of refuge, as a temple, altar, etc., to which, in olden times, criminals fled and where they were safe from seizure and injury; now, any place of refuge and safety. 2. A place where persons unable to

care for themselves are taken care of; as, an *asylum* for blind persons; especially, an institution for insane persons.

at (ăt; ȧt), *prep.* 1. Indicating relationship in place or time; as, to live *at* home; the bell rang *at* four o'clock; also, indicating direction toward; as, fire *at* the target. 2. Indicating the position, condition, or occupation of a person or thing; as, caught *at* a disadvantage; hard *at* work. 3. Indicating a cause or a reason; as, to laugh *at* a joke.

ate (āt), *past tense* of EAT.

Ath'a·bas'ka (ăth'ȧ·băs'kȧ), *n.* A lake in central Canada, 230 miles long.

a'the·ism (ā'thē·ĭz'm), *n.* Belief that there is no God.

a'the·ist, *n.* **a'the·is'ti·cal**, *adj.*
a'the·is'tic, *adj.* **a'the·is'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

A·the'na (ȧ·thē'nȧ), **A·the'ne** (ȧ·thē'nē), *n.* A Greek goddess, known especially as the goddess of civic life, of the arts, and of industry.

Athena.

ath'e·nae'um, ath'e·ne'um (ăth'ē·nē'ŭm), *n.* A building where books, magazines, and newspapers are kept for use; a library.

A·the'ni·an (ȧ·thē'nĭ·ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Athens. — **A·the'ni·an**, *adj.*

Ath'ens (ăth'ĕnz), *n.* The capital of Greece, in the southeastern part of the country.

a·thirst' (ȧ·thûrst'), *adj.* 1. Thirsty. 2. Eager; longing; as, *athirst* for adventure.

ath'lete (ăth'lēt), *n.* A person who is good at games and exercises that require physical skill, endurance, and strength.

ath·let'ic (ăth·lĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with athletes or with athletics. 2. Like an athlete; strong and active.

ath·let'ics (ăth·lĕt'ĭks), *n. sing. & pl.* Games and exercises requiring strength and skill.

a·thwart' (ȧ·thwôrt'), *adv. & prep.* Across.

-a'tion (-ā'shŭn). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *observe* + *-ation* (observation); *civilize* + *-ation* (civilization). It means: 1. The act of; as, the *observation* (act of observing) of the stars. 2. The state of being; as, to endure years of *deprivation* (the state of being deprived). 3. The thing that; as in *decorations*, things that decorate.

-ative. An ending of certain adjectives, meaning: 1. Tending to; fond of; as in *talkative*, fond of talking. 2. Of the nature of; relating to; as in *administrative*, relating to administration.

At·lan'ta (ăt·lăn'tȧ), *n.* The capital of Georgia, in the northern part of the State.

At·lan'tic O'cean (ăt·lăn'tĭk). The ocean that separates America from Europe and Africa.

at'las (ăt'lăs), *n.; pl.* ATLASES (-ĕz). A book of maps.

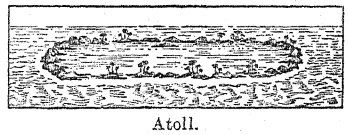
At'las (ăt'lăs), *n.* In Greek mythology, a giant who had to support the heavens on his head and hands.

Atlas.

At'las Moun'tains (ăt'lăs). A mountain system in northwestern Africa. Its highest peak is about 15,000 ft.

at'mos·phere (ăt'mŏs·fēr), *n.* 1. The air surrounding the earth. 2. The air in a particular place; as, the stuffy *atmosphere* of this room. 3. Any influence or set of conditions around a person; as, the home *atmosphere*. — **at'mos·pher'ic** (ăt'mŏs·fĕr'ĭk), *adj.*

at'oll (ăt'ŏl; ȧ·tŏl'), *n.* A ring-shaped coral island surrounding a pond or lake of sea water.


Atoll.

at'om (ăt'ŭm), *n.* The tiniest particle of a thing; also, anything extremely small; a particle. — **a·tom'ic** (ȧ·tŏm'ĭk), *adj.*

at'om·ize (ăt'ŭm·īz), *v.* To divide into atoms, or into a very fine spray. — **at'om·iz'er** (ăt'ŭm·īz'ĕr), *n.*

a·tone' (ȧ·tōn'), *v.* To do something to make up for a wrong that has been done; to make amends; as, he *atoned* for his crime.

a·tone'ment (ȧ·tōn'mĕnt), *n.* The act of atoning; that which is done to atone for something. — ***the Atonement.*** The redeeming work of Christ through his suffering and death.

a·top' (ȧ·tŏp'), *adj. & adv.* At or to the top. — *prep.* On top of.

a·tro'cious (ȧ·trō'shŭs), *adj.* Savage and brutal; extremely cruel or wicked; as, an *atrocious* crime.

a·tro'cious·ly, *adj.* **a·tro'cious·ness**, *n.*

a·troc'i·ty (ȧ·trŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* ATROCITIES (-tĭz). A savage and brutal deed; as, the *atrocities* of war; also, savage brutality; as, a crime of great *atrocity*.

at'ro·phy (ăt'rō·fĭ), *n.* A failure to grow properly because of lack of proper nourishment; a drying up, or wasting away. — *v.;* AT'RO·PHIED (ăt'rō·fĭd); AT'RO·PHY·ING. To fail to develop properly because of lack of nourishment.

at·tach' (ȧ·tăch'), *v.* 1. To fasten or join one thing to another; to bind; to tie; as, to *attach* a tire to a rim. 2. To bind by feelings of affection, loyalty, etc.; as, the boy was *attached* to his dog. 3. To connect, or ascribe, some quality to an event, etc.; as, he *attached* importance to the discovery. 4. To appoint a person to a particular position; as, he was *attached* to the court.

at'ta·ché' (ăt'ȧ·shā'; ă·tăsh'ā), *n.* A person attached to the staff of an ambassador or minister to a foreign country.

at·tach'ment (ă·tăch'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of attaching in any way. 2. Strong affection; fondness. 3. Something for fastening one thing to another. 4. Something that is or may be fastened to something else; as, *attachments* for a vacuum cleaner.

at·tack' (ă·tăk'), *v.* 1. To assail, as with weapons, words, etc.; to assault; as, to *attack* the enemy; to *attack* one's character. 2. To set to work upon; as, to *attack* a problem. 3. To begin to act upon harmfully; as, *attacked* by a fever. — *n.* 1. The act of attacking; as, an *attack* upon a fortress; an *attack* upon a problem. 2. Unfriendly acts or words, intended to hurt a person. 3. A harmful, unpleasant state or action of any kind; as, an *attack* of illness.

at·tain' (ă·tān'), *v.* 1. To gain; to achieve; as, to *attain* one's ambition; he *attained* fame. 2. To arrive at; to reach; as, he *attained* the top of the mountain.
at·tain'a·ble, *adj.* **at·tain'ment**, *n.*

at'tar (ăt'ẽr), *n.* A perfume obtained from flowers; especially, a sweet-smelling oil (*at'tar of ros'es*) obtained from rose petals.

at·tempt' (ă·tĕmpt'), *v.* 1. To try; to make an effort; as, he *attempted* to solve the problem. 2. To try to take by force; to attack; as, to *attempt* a man's life. — *n.* 1. An effort; a try; as, an *attempt* to be on time. 2. An attack; as, an *attempt* upon a man's life.

at·tend' (ă·tĕnd'), *v.* 1. To care for; to look after; to take charge of; as, one girl will *attend* to the refreshments. 2. To wait on; to serve; as, a nurse *attends* the sick. 3. To go with; to accompany; to escort; as, the whole court *attended* the king. 4. To be present at; as, to *attend* a party. 5. To pay attention; to listen; to heed; as, *attend* to good advice.

at·tend'ance (ă·tĕn'dăns), *n.* 1. The act of attending. 2. The number of persons present at a particular time or place.

at·tend'ant (ă·tĕn'dănt), *adj.* Accompanying; following; as, the queen and her *attendant* ladies. — *n.* A person who attends another person, especially as a companion or a servant.

at·ten'tion (ă·tĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act, or the power, of fixing one's mind closely upon something; careful listening or watching; as, his *attention* to the words of the speaker. 2. A thoughtful act of kindness or courtesy; as, to pay *attentions* to a sick person. 3. In army drills, a position of readiness to act on the next command.

at·ten'tive (ă·tĕn'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Paying attention. 2. Thoughtful and courteous. — **at·ten'tive·ly**, *adv.*

at·ten'u·ate (ă·tĕn'ū·āt), *v.* To make thin or slender; to weaken; as, an *attenuated* poison. — **at·ten'u·a'tion**, *n.*

at·test' (ă·tĕst'), *v.* 1. To bear witness to the truth or genuineness of something; as, these statements are *attested* by old records. 2. To give proof of; to testify to; as, the number of his friends *attests* his good nature.

at'tic (ăt'ĭk), *n.* A room or rooms just under the roof of a building; a garret.

At'ti·ca (ăt'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* An ancient division and state in eastern Greece.

At'ti·la (ăt'ĭ·lȧ), 406?–453. A king of the Huns.

at·tire' (ă·tīr'), *v.* To clothe; to array; especially, to dress richly and splendidly. — *n.* Clothes; dress; especially, fine clothes.

at'ti·tude (ăt'ĭ·tūd), *n.* 1. The position or posture of a person, an animal, or a thing at any particular time; as, in a sitting *attitude;* the *attitude* of a boxer, defending himself. 2. The manner or bearing of a person which shows his feeling; as, a father's firm *attitude* in punishing his child; also, a feeling; as, what is your *attitude* toward cheating?

at·tor'ney (ă·tûr'nĭ), *n.; pl.* ATTORNEYS (-nĭz). 1. A person who is legally appointed by another person to transact any business for him. 2. A lawyer who argues cases in a court.

at·tor'ney gen'er·al; *pl.* ATTORNEYS GENERAL or ATTORNEY GENERALS. The chief law officer of a state or a nation. He has the power to act for the state or nation in all legal matters.

at·tract' (ă·trăkt'), *v.* To draw to or toward oneself; to cause to approach; as, to *attract* attention; a magnet *attracts* iron.

at·trac'tion (ă·trăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or the power of attracting; as, the *attraction* of a magnet for iron. 2. Something that attracts; as, the circus is an *attraction* for children.

at·trac'tive (ă·trăk'tĭv), *adj.* Having the power to draw to oneself or itself; charming; as, an *attractive* smile.
at·trac'tive·ly, *adv.* **at·trac'tive·ness**, *n.*

at·trib'ute (ă·trĭb'ūt), *v.* 1. To say or think that a quality belongs to a person or thing; as, he *attributed* kindness to the king. 2. To say or think that one thing is a result of another; as, to *attribute* success to work and brains. — **at·trib'ut·a·ble**, *adj.*

at'tri·bute (ăt'rĭ·būt), *n.* 1. A quality thought of as belonging to a particular person or thing. 2. A symbol thought of as appropriate to a particular person or thing; as, a scepter is the *attribute* of a king.

at'tri·bu'tion (ăt'rĭ·bū'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of attributing. 2. Something attributed to a person or thing.

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at·tune′ (ă·tūn′), *v.* To tune; to put one thing into tune or harmony with another; as, his ears became *attuned* to the sound.

atty. Abbreviation for *attorney.*

au′burn (ô′bĕrn), *adj.* Reddish-brown.

Auck′land (ôk′lănd), *n.* A seaport in northern New Zealand.

auc′tion (ôk′shŭn), *n.* A public sale in which things, such as goods or property, are sold to the person who offers the most money for them. — *v.* To sell property publicly at auction.

auc′tion·eer′ (ôk′shŭn·ēr′), *n.* A person in charge of an auction; a person who makes a business of running auctions.

au·da′cious (ô·dā′shŭs), *adj.* Daring; bold; as, *audacious* deeds. — **au·da′cious·ly,** *adv.*

au·dac′i·ty (ô·dăs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Boldness; daring.

au′di·ble (ô′dĭ·b'l), *adj.* Loud enough to be heard; as, the sound was barely *audible.* — **au′di·bil′i·ty** (ô′dĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **au′di·bly** (ô′dĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

au′di·ence (ô′dĭ·ĕns), *n.* 1. A group that listens; the auditors; as, he spoke before a large *audience;* also, a group that watches; the spectators; as, the *audience* at a game. 2. A hearing; an interview; as, an *audience* with the Pope.

au′dit (ô′dĭt), *n.* A searching examination of accounts and account books; also, the final report of such an examination. — *v.* To make an audit of the accounts of a business, etc.

au′di·tor (ô′dĭ·tẽr), *n.* 1. A hearer; a listener. 2. A person who makes an audit of accounts.

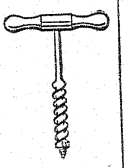
au′di·to′ri·um (ô′dĭ·tō′rĭ·ŭm), *n.* A part of a building used by an audience; a room, hall, or building suitable for concerts, plays, etc.

au′di·to′ry (ô′dĭ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Having to do with hearing; as, an *auditory* organ.

Au′du·bon (ô′dōō·bŏn), John J., 1785–1851. An American naturalist and bird lover.

Aug. Abbreviation for *August.*

au′ger (ô′gẽr), *n.* A tool used for boring holes.



Auger.

aught (ôt), *n.* 1. Anything; any least part. 2. In arithmetic, a zero; a naught.

aug·ment′ (ôg·mĕnt′), *v.* To increase, as in size or amount; to add to; as, the five dollars *augmented* his bank account. — **aug′men·ta′tion,** *n.*

Augs′burg (ouks′bŏŏrĸ; *English* ôgz′bûrg), *n.* A city in southwest Bavaria.

au′gur (ô′gẽr), *n.* A person who studies signs or omens and foretells what is going to happen; a prophet. — *v.* To foretell, especially by reading signs or omens; also, to indicate how something will turn out; as, today's report *augurs* the success of our plans.

au′gu·ry (ô′gū·rĭ), *n.; pl.* AUGURIES (-rĭz). 1. The act of foretelling the future by signs or omens. 2. An omen; an indication of the future.

au·gust′ (ô·gŭst′), *adj.* Stately and noble; majestic; as, the *august* presence of the king.

Au′gust (ô′gŭst), *n.* The eighth month of the year. It has 31 days.

Au·gus′ta (ô·gŭs′tȧ), *n.* 1. A city in eastern Georgia. 2. The capital of Maine, in the southern part of the State.

Au′gus·tine (ô′gŭs·tēn; ô·gŭs′tĭn), Saint. 1. An apostle of the English (died 604). 2. A bishop of ancient Numidia, in northern Africa.

Au·gus′tus (ô·gŭs′tŭs), 63 B.C.–A.D. 14. *Octavianus.* The first Roman emperor, 27 B.C.–A.D. 14.

auk (ôk), *n.* A diving sea bird of cold regions of the Northern Hemisphere, with a heavy body and small wings. On land the auk rests on its short legs and tail, in an erect posture.

Auk. (1/30)

aunt (ănt; ânt), *n.* A sister of one's father or mother; also, an uncle's wife.

au′ re·voir′ (ō′ rē·vwär′). A French phrase meaning "good-by till we meet again."

au·ric′u·lar (ô·rĭk′ū·lẽr), *adj.* 1. Told privately; as, *auricular* confession. 2. Heard rather than seen; as, *auricular* evidence.

Au·ro′ra (ô·rō′rȧ), *n.* The Roman goddess of the dawn.

au·ro′ra bo′re·a′lis (ô·rō′rȧ bō′rē·ā′lĭs; bō′rē·ăl′ĭs). Streamers of light sometimes seen in the northern sky at night; northern lights.

aus′pic·es (ôs′pĭ·sĕz), *n. pl.* Protection and support; as, a fair held under the *auspices* of the church.

aus·pi′cious (ôs·pĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* 1. Promising success; favorable; as, an *auspicious* beginning. 2. Prosperous; fortunate; as, we have had an *auspicious* year.

aus·pi′cious·ly, *adv.* **aus·pi′cious·ness,** *n.*

aus·tere′ (ôs·tēr′), *adj.* 1. Stern, especially in one's thinking or living; strict; as, an *austere* man. 2. Very simple and plain; unadorned; as, an *austere* style of painting; an *austere* room. — **aus·tere′ly,** *adv.* — **aus·ter′i·ty** (ôs·tĕr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Aus′tin (ôs′tĭn), *n.* The capital of Texas, in the central part of the State.

Aus′tral·a′sia (ôs′trăl·ā′zhȧ; ôs′trăl·ā′shȧ), *n.* The part of Oceania south of the equator.

Aus·tral′ia (ôs·trāl′yȧ; ôs·trā′lĭ·ȧ), *n.* An island continent between the Indian and Pacific oceans.

—, Com′mon·wealth′ of. A British self-governing Dominion, comprising Australia, Tasmania, and the Territory of Papua.

Aus·tral'ian (ôs·trāl'yăn), *adj.* Of, or having to do with, Australia. —*n.* A native or inhabitant of Australia.

Aus'tri·a (ôs'trĭ·ȧ), *n.* A former republic in central Europe. — **Aus'tri·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

Aus'tri·a-Hun'ga·ry (ôs'trĭ·ȧ·hŭng'gȧ·rĭ), *n.* A former monarchy in central Europe.

au·then'tic (ô·thĕn'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Being really what it seems to be; genuine; as, an *authentic* signature. 2. True; correct; as, an *authentic* report. — **au·then'ti·cal·ly** (ô·thĕn'tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* — **au'then·tic'i·ty** (ô'thĕn·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

au·then'ti·cate (ô·thĕn'tĭ·kāt), *v.* To prove, or to give assurance, that a thing is genuine or real. — **au·then'ti·ca'tion**, *n.*

au'thor (ô'thẽr), *n.* 1. A person who writes a book, a story, etc. 2. The beginner of anything; the creator; as, the *author* of a plan. **au'thor·ess**, *n.* **au'thor·ship**, *n.*

au·thor'i·ta'tive (ô·thŏr'ĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* Having authority; entitled to obedience or belief; as, *authoritative* commands. — **au·thor'i·ta'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **au·thor'i·ta'tive·ness**, *n.*

au·thor'i·ty (ô·thŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* AUTHORITIES (-tĭz). 1. A right to command or to act; power to compel obedience; as, the *authority* of parents. 2. [usually used in the *plural*] The persons who have the powers of government; as, to report a crime to the *authorities*. 3. Any person who knows more than most other persons do about a particular subject, and to whom one goes for information about that subject.

au'thor·ize (ô'thẽr·īz), *v.* 1. To give authority to someone; to give someone the right to do certain things; as, to *authorize* a son to act for his father. 2. To give legal or official approval to something; as, to *authorize* a loan. — **au'thor·i·za'tion** (ô'thẽr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

au'to (ô'tō), *n.; pl.* AUTOS (-tōz). In colloquial use, an automobile.

au'to- (ô'tō-). 1. A prefix that means: of oneself, by oneself, etc.; as in *autobiography, automobile*. 2. A short form of *automobile*, used as a prefix meaning: self-moving; motor-driven; as in ***au'to·truck'***, a motor-driven truck.

au'to·bi·og'ra·phy (ô'tō·bī·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ; ô'tō·bĭ·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.; pl.* AUTOBIOGRAPHIES (-fĭz). A history of a person's life written by himself. — **au'to·bi·og'ra·pher**, *n.* — **au'to·bi'o·graph'ic** (ô'tō·bī'ō·grăf'ĭk), **au'to·bi'o·graph'i·cal**, *adj.* — **au'to·bi'o·graph'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

au·toc'ra·cy (ô·tŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.* Government by one person who has complete power.

au'to·crat (ô'tō·krăt), *n.* A person, especially a ruler, who has complete power.

au'to·crat'ic (ô'tō·krăt'ĭk), *adj.* Ruling with complete power; unlimited in power; absolute. **au'to·crat'i·cal**, *adj.* **au'to·crat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Au'to·gi'ro (ô'tō·jī'rō), *n.* 1. A trade-mark for a type of aircraft with a windmill-like attachment over its body that steadies the machine and allows it to take off or to land in a very small space. 2. [sometimes written with a small letter, ***autogiro;*** *pl.* -GIROS (-jī'rōz)] An aircraft bearing this trade-mark.

au'to·graph (ô'tō·grȧf), *n.* Something that is written by a person's own hand; especially, a person's own signature. —*v.* To write one's own signature in or on something; as, to *autograph* a book. — **au'to·graph'ic** (ô'tō·grăf'ĭk), **au'to·graph'i·cal**, *adj.*

au'to·mat'ic (ô'tō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Moving or acting without exercising the will; involuntary, as movements of the heart, stomach, etc. 2. Made in such a way that certain parts act in a desired manner at the proper time; self-acting or self-regulating; as, an *automatic* machine; an *automatic* pistol. —*n.* An automatic machine; especially, an automatic firearm. — **au'to·mat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

au·tom'a·ton (ô·tŏm'ȧ·tŏn), *n.; pl.* AUTOMATA (-tȧ). 1. A machine that can move by itself; especially, such a machine made to imitate the motions of a man or animal. 2. A person who acts in a mechanical manner.

au'to·mo·bile' (ô'tō·mō·bēl'; ô'tō·mō'bĭl *or* -bēl; ô'tō·mō·bēl'), *n.* A vehicle that is moved by a motor attached to it or built in it, and that travels without tracks or wires to supply power. — (ô'tō·mō'bĭl; ô'tō·mō'bēl), *adj.* 1. Self-moving. 2. Having to do with automobiles; as, an *automobile* tire. — **au'to·mo·bil'ist** (ô'tō·mō·bēl'ĭst; ô'tō·mō'bĭl·ĭst), *n.*

au·ton'o·mous (ô·tŏn'ō·mŭs), *adj.* Self-governing; as, an *autonomous* province. — **au·ton'o·mous·ly**, *adv.*

au·ton'o·my (ô·tŏn'ō·mĭ), *n.* The power or right of self-government.

au'top·sy (ô'tŏp·sĭ; ô'tŭp·sĭ), *n.; pl.* AUTOPSIES (-sĭz). The opening and examination of a dead body to find out the cause of death, or the effects of an injury or disease.

au'tumn (ô'tŭm), *n.* The season between summer and winter; fall. In the Northern Hemisphere, autumn begins about Sept. 22 and ends about Dec. 21. — **au'tumn**, *adj.* — **au·tum'nal** (ô·tŭm'năl), *adj.*

aux·il'ia·ry (ôg·zĭl'yȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Assisting; supporting; as, *auxiliary* troops. —*n.; pl.* AUXILIARIES (ôg·zĭl'yȧ·rĭz). 1. A person or thing that assists; an assistant. 2. [usually used in the *plural*] Foreign troops in the service of a nation at war; as, the Hessians were British *auxiliaries* in the Revolutionary War. 3. In grammar, a verb (such as *have, be, may, do, shall, will, can, must*) which is used with one of the forms of another verb. In "he *has* gone," the word *has* is an auxiliary.

av.; *pl.* AVS. Abbreviation for *avenue*.

A.V. Abbreviation for *Authorized Version* (of the Bible).

a·vail′ (ȧ·vāl′), *v.* To be of use or help; to have enough strength, force, etc., to accomplish a purpose; to benefit; to assist; as, his efforts did not *avail* him. — *n.* Help; usefulness; value; as, he worked hard, but to no *avail*.
a·vail′a·bil′i·ty, *n.* **a·vail′a·ble**, *adj.*

av′a·lanche (ăv′ȧ·lânch), *n.* A large mass of snow and ice, or of earth, rock, etc., sliding down a mountainside or over a precipice.

av′a·rice (ăv′ȧ·rĭs), *n.* Too strong a desire for wealth or for possessions; greed. — **av′a·ri′cious** (ăv′ȧ·rish′ŭs), *adj.* — **av′a·ri′cious·ly**, *adv.*

a·vast′ (ȧ·väst′), *interj.* In sailors' language, Cease! Stop! — used in commands.

a·vaunt′ (ȧ·vônt′; ȧ·vänt′), *interj.* Begone! Get out!

ave.; *pl.* AVES. Abbreviation for *avenue*.

A′ve Ma·ri′a (ä′vā mä·rē′ä; ā′vē mȧ·rī′ȧ). Hail Mary! — the first words of a prayer, in Latin, to the Virgin Mary; also, this prayer in Latin or in English.

a·venge′ (ȧ·vĕnj′), *v.*; A·VENGED′ (ȧ·vĕnjd′); A·VENG′ING (ȧ·vĕn′jĭng). To give just punishment for a crime, or for a wrong done to a person; as, they *avenged* the murder of their king.
a·veng′er, *n.* **a·veng′ing**, *adj.*

av′e·nue (ăv′ē·nū), *n.* 1. A way or road by which one can approach or leave; as, all *avenues* of escape were blocked. 2. A street; especially, a broad street bordered with trees.

a·ver′ (ȧ·vûr′), *v.*; A·VERRED′ (ȧ·vûrd′); A·VER′RING. To state with confidence; to declare as true; as, he *averred* his innocence.

av′er·age (ăv′ĕr·ĭj), *n.* 1. The answer one gets by dividing the sum of several figures by the number of these figures. If five marks obtained by a pupil are 85, 92, 76, 81, 66, their sum is 400; and this, divided by five, gives him an *average* of 80. 2. The kind most usually seen or known; as, skill above the *average*. — *adj.* 1. Figured out by finding the average; as, the *average* age of my class is 10 years. 2. Usual; ordinary; as, the *average* man. — *v.* 1. To figure the average of; as, to *average* the expenses of a picnic. 2. To amount to on the average; to be usually; as, these poles *average* ten feet in length.

a·verse′ (ȧ·vûrs′), *adj.* Feeling dislike and a desire to turn away; very reluctant; as, to be *averse* to taking part in a plot.

a·ver′sion (ȧ·vûr′zhŭn; ȧ·vûr′shŭn), *n.* 1. The feeling of a person who is averse to something. 2. Something that is strongly disliked; as, lying was his special *aversion*.

a·vert′ (ȧ·vûrt′), *v.* 1. To turn away; as, to *avert* one's eyes. 2. To prevent a thing from happening; to ward off; as, to *avert* danger; to *avert* a calamity.

a′vi·ar′y (ā′vĭ·ĕr′ĭ), *n.* A house, cage, or place where birds are kept.

a′vi·a′tion (ā′vĭ·ā′shŭn), *n.* The art or practice of operating airplanes.

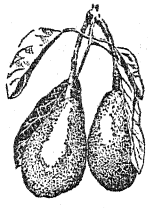
a′vi·a′tor (ā′vĭ·ā′tĕr), *n.* The operator or pilot of an airplane. A woman aviator is an *a′vi·a′tress* (ā′vĭ·ā′trĕs) or *a′vi·a′trix* (ā′vĭ·ā′trĭks).

av′id (ăv′ĭd), *adj.* Very eager; greedy. — **av′id·ly**, *adv.*

a·vid′i·ty (ȧ·vĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Extreme eagerness; greediness; as, to eat with *avidity*.

A′vi′gnon′ (ȧ′vē′nyôN′), *n.* A city in southeastern France. It was the residence of the popes from 1309 to 1377.

av′o·ca′do (ăv′ō·kä′dō), *n.*; *pl.* AVOCADOS (-dōz). The green, pulpy, pear-shaped or egg-shaped fruit of a tropical American tree; an alligator pear.


Avocados. (½)

av′o·ca′tion (ăv′ō·kā′shŭn), *n.* An occupation which is not the main business or employment of a person; a hobby. — **av′o·ca′tion·al**, *adj.*

a·void′ (ȧ·void′), *v.* To keep away from; to try not to meet; to shun; as, to *avoid* evil.
a·void′a·ble, *adj.* **a·void′ance**, *n.*

av′oir·du·pois′ (ăv′ĕr·dŭ·poiz′; ăv′ĕr·dŭ·poiz′), *n.* 1. Avoirdupois weight. 2. Weight; heaviness.

av′oir·du·pois′ weight. The system in common use in English-speaking countries for weighing everything except precious stones, precious metals, and drugs. See *Tables*, pages 736–737.

A′von (ā′vŭn; ăv′ŭn), *n.* A river in central England, forming a branch of the Severn.

a·vouch′ (ȧ·vouch′), *v.* 1. To declare to be right or true; to affirm; as, he constantly *avouched* that his statement was true. 2. To declare openly; to confess.

a·vow′ (ȧ·vou′), *v.* To declare or acknowledge openly and frankly; as, to *avow* one's beliefs.
a·vow′al, *n.* **a·vow′ed·ly**, *adv.*
a·vowed′, *adj.* **a·vow′er**, *n.*

a·wait′ (ȧ·wāt′), *v.* 1. To wait for; to expect; as, to *await* a train. 2. To lie in store for; as, good fortune *awaits* him.

a·wake′ (ȧ·wāk′), *adj.* Not asleep; alert; as, he was *awake* to the danger. — *v.*; A·WOKE′, A·WAKED′ (ȧ·wākt′); A·WAK′ING (ȧ·wāk′ĭng). To arouse from sleep or from inactivity; to stir up; as, the story *awoke* his interest.

a·wak′en (ȧ·wāk′ĕn), *v.* To awake. — **a·wak′en·ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

a·ward′ (*ȧ*·wôrd′), *v.* 1. To give or impose after a lawsuit; as, to *award* damages. 2. To give as a reward; as, he was *awarded* first prize. — *n.* 1. A final decision; as, the *award* of the judges. 2. Something, such as a prize or an honor, given as a reward.

a·ware′ (*ȧ*·wâr′), *adj.* Having knowledge; conscious; as, he was *aware* of the enemy's plans. — **a·ware′ness**, *n.*

a·way′ (*ȧ*·wā′), *adv.* 1. From a place; in another direction. 2. Far; as, *away* up on the hill. 3. Out of one's possession; as, to give one's goods *away*. 4. On and on; continuously; as, to work *away*.

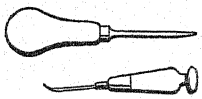
awe (ô), *n.* A feeling of mingled dread, reverence, and wonder; as, to have a feeling of *awe* in a storm at sea. — *v.* To inspire with awe; as, the silence of the great crowd *awed* the leaders.
awe′some, *adj.* **awe′-strick′en**, *adj.*
awe′some·ness, *n.* **awe′-struck′**, *adj.*

aw′ful (ô′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Filling with awe; frightful; as, an *awful* tragedy. 2. In slang use, very bad; ugly; shocking; as, an *awful* hat.
aw′ful·ly, *adv.* **aw′ful·ness**, *n.*

a·while′ (*ȧ*·hwīl′), *adv.* For a while.

awk′ward (ôk′wẽrd), *adj.* 1. Not skillful or expert; clumsy. 2. Not easy or graceful, in movement, expression, etc.; as, an *awkward* dancer. 3. Embarrassing; not convenient or comfortable; as, an *awkward* situation.
awk′ward·ly, *adv.*
awk′ward·ness, *n.*

awl (ôl), *n.* A pointed tool for making small holes, as in leather or wood.

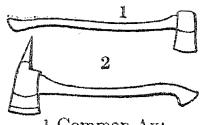

Awls.

awn′ing (ôn′ĭng), *n.* A rooflike cover, especially of canvas, which serves as a shade or a shelter; as, window *awnings*.

a·woke′ (*ȧ*·wōk′), *past tense & past part.* of AWAKE.

a·wry′ (*ȧ*·rī′), *adv. & adj.* To one side; as, to look *awry;* out of the right course; wrong; as, everything goes *awry*.

ax, axe (ăks), *n.; pl.* AXES (ăk′sĕz). A tool for hewing, chopping, or splitting wood.



1 Common Ax; 2 Fireman's Ax.

ax′i·om (ăk′sĭ·ŭm), *n.* A truth or principle that is generally accepted without proof; as, it is an *axiom* that the whole is greater than any of its parts.

ax′is (ăk′sĭs), *n.; pl.* AXES (ăk′sēz). 1. A straight line, real or imaginary, which passes through a body and on which the body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve; as, the *axis* of the earth. 2. An agreement between two or more nations to stand together and to help each other, especially in dealings with other nations. The ***Rome-Berlin axis*** is an agreement between Italy and Germany.

ax′le (ăk′s'l), *n.* The pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revolves with a wheel. On a vehicle, the axles form the two ends of a bar or shaft (the ***ax′le·tree′***) which is fastened underneath the body of the vehicle and connects a pair of wheels.

Ax′min·ster (ăks′mĭn·stẽr), *n.* A kind of carpet made in imitation of Oriental rugs.

aye, *or* **ay** (ā), *adv.* Always; ever.

aye, *or* **ay** (ī), *adv.* Yes; yea. — *n.* A vote or a voter that answers "yes" to a question.

a·za′le·a (*ȧ*·zā′lē·*ȧ*; *ȧ*·zāl′yȧ), *n.* A bush with clusters of fragrant, funnel-shaped flowers that are usually pink or white and about an inch long.

A′zer·bai·jan′ (ä′zẽr·bī·jän′; ăz′ẽr·bī·jän′), *n.* A republic of Soviet Russia, in the eastern part of the Transcaucasian Federation, Asia.

A·zores′ (*ȧ*·zōrz′), *n. pl.* A group of islands in the North Atlantic, belonging to Portugal.

Az′tec (ăz′tĕk), *n.* An Indian of the tribe which founded and developed the Mexican empire that Cortes conquered in 1519.

az′ure (ăzh′ẽr; ā′zhẽr), *n.* The blue color of the clear sky. — *adj.* Sky-blue.

B

B, b (bē), *n.* 1. The second letter of the alphabet. 2. A person or thing that is second in order, rank, etc.; as, *B* spoke after A.

B.A. Bachelor of Arts (a college degree).

baa (bä), *v.;* BAAED (bäd); BAA′ING. To cry "baa"; to bleat like a sheep. — *n.; pl.* BAAS (bäz). The bleat of a sheep.

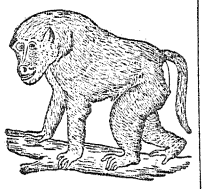
Ba′al (bā′ăl), *n.* 1. In the Bible, a heathen god worshiped by various ancient Semitic peoples. 2. Any heathen god.

bab′ble (băb′'l), *v.* 1. To utter words indistinctly; as, the child *babbled* at his play. 2. To chatter; to talk idly. 3. To murmur, as a brook. — **bab′ble**, *n.* — **bab′bler** (băb′lẽr), *n.*

babe (bāb), *n.* An infant; a baby.

Ba′bel (bā′bĕl), *n.* 1. In the Bible, the city and tower where the confusion of languages took place (*Genesis* xi). 2. [often written with a small letter, ***babel***] A place or scene of noise and confusion; as, a *babel* of voices.

ba·boon′ (bă·bōōn′), *n.* A large ape of Africa and Asia, with a doglike face.



Baboon. (¼₀)

ba′by (bā′bĭ), *n.; pl.* BABIES (-bĭz). An infant; a child too young to talk or walk. — *v.;* BA′BIED (bā′bĭd); BA′BY·ING. To treat as a baby; to fondle.
ba′by·hood, *n.*
ba′by·ish, *adj.*

Bab′y·lon (băb′ĭ·lŏn), *n.* 1. An ancient city, the capital of Babylonia. 2. Any large and wicked city.

Bab′y·lo′ni·a (băb′ĭ·lō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* An ancient country in the Euphrates Valley, in southwestern Asia. — **Bab′y·lo′ni·an,** *adj. & n.*

Bac′chus (băk′ŭs), *n.* The Greek and Roman god of wine.

Bach (bäĸ), Johann Sebastian, 1685–1750. German composer of music.

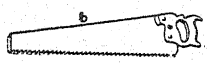
bach′e·lor (băch′ĕ·lẽr), *n.* 1. A man who has not married. 2. A person who has obtained the first, or lowest, degree given by a college or a university.
bach′e·lor·hood′, *n.* **bach′e·lor·ship′,** *n.*

bach′e·lor's-but′ton (băch′ĕ·lẽrz·bŭt′n), *n.* A plant one to two feet tall with blue, purple, or white button-shaped flowers; the cornflower.

Bachelor's-button.

ba·cil′lus (bȧ·sĭl′ŭs), *n.; pl.* BACILLI (bȧ·sĭl′ī). A tiny rod-shaped living body. Bacilli are also known as germs or bacteria. Some are harmless, others cause disease.

back (băk), *n.* 1. The hinder part of the human body from the neck to the end of the spine; the upper part of a body of an animal. 2. The side of a thing that is opposite the front or lower part; as, the *back* of the hand; the *back* of a book. 3. The part of a cutting tool opposite its edge; as, the *back* of a saw. — *adj.* 1. Located at the back or rear. 2. Unpaid; overdue; as, *back* rent. 3. Moving or operating backward. 4. No longer current; as, *back* numbers of a magazine. — *adv.* 1. To or toward the rear; as, the crowd moved *back.* 2. In or into time past; as, some years *back;* to or toward a former place or condition; as, to go *back* home. 3. To oneself or to the owner; as, he took *back* his words; keep *back* the news. 4. In return or repayment; as, he gave *back* the money. — *v.* 1. To help; to assist; as, to *back* one's friends. 2. To bet on the success of; as, to *back* a race horse. 3. To move, go, or drive backward; as, to *back* an automobile. 4. To furnish with a back; as, to *back* a wall with bricks. — **back′er,** *n.*

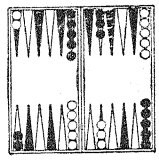


b Back of Saw.

back′bite′ (băk′bīt′), *v.* To blame or speak evil of one who is absent. — **back′bit′er,** *n.*

back′bone′ (băk′bōn′), *n.* 1. The column of bones in the back of a person or an animal; the spine. 2. Firmness; determination.

back′fire′ (băk′fīr′), *n.* 1. A fire that is set in order to burn out a strip of land ahead of a forest fire and so check its spread. 2. In a gas engine or an oil engine, a wrongly timed explosion, or one that takes place in a wrong part of the engine. — **back′fire′,** *v.*



Backgammon Board.

back′gam′mon (băk′găm′ŭn; băk′găm′ŭn), *n.* A game played by two persons on a marked board with counters and dice.

back′ground′ (băk′ground′), *n.* 1. Ground, or a part of a scene, in the rear or in the distance; as, a cottage in the *background.* 2. The total of one's experience or education; as, travel gives a person a broad *background.*

Backhand Stroke in Lawn Tennis.

back′hand′ (băk′hănd′), *adj.* Backhanded. — *n.* 1. A backhanded stroke. 2. Backhanded handwriting.

back′hand′ed (băk′hăn′dĕd), *adj.* 1. Made with the back of the hand, or with the back of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke; also, made with the arm across the body at the moment of striking, hitting, etc.; as, a *backhanded* shot in tennis. 2. Of handwriting, sloping downward from left to right. 3. Not sincere; sarcastic.

back′ing (băk′ĭng), *n.* 1. Support. 2. Something that forms the back of a thing.

back′log′ (băk′lŏg′), *n.* A large log of wood forming the back of a fire in a fireplace.

back′slide′ (băk′slīd′; băk′slīd′), *v.;* for prin. parts, see SLIDE. To slide back; to become worse in one's actions or behavior. — **back′slid′er** (băk′slīd′ẽr), *n.*

back′ward (băk′wẽrd), *adv.* 1. Toward the back or rear. 2. With one's back foremost; as, to ride *backward.* 3. On one's back, or with one's back downward; as, to fall *backward.* 4. From one condition to a worse one. — *adj.* 1. Directed or turned back. 2. Slow in learning or in progress; as, a *backward* child. — **back′ward·ness,** *n.*

back′wards (băk′wẽrdz), *adv.* Backward.

back′wa′ter (băk′wô′tẽr), *n.* Water held back or turned back, as by a dam, or by the tide flowing up a river channel.

back′woods′ (băk′wŏŏdz′), *n. pl.* A woody region away from settled regions; hence, a backward region. — **back′woods′man,** *n.*

ba′con (bā′kŭn), *n.* The flesh from the back and sides of a pig, salted and smoked.

bac·te′ri·a (băk·tēr′ĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* A large and very important group of very small plants that can be seen only through a microscope. They are found in air, water, and soil, and in the bodies of living animals and plants, etc. Some change dead vegetable matter into food for plants, some are active in yeast, some change sweet milk to sour, and many cause disease. — **bac·te′ri·al**, *adj.*

Bacteria (1,000 times natural size).

bac·te′ri·ol′o·gy (băk·tēr′ĭ·ŏl′ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts concerning bacteria. — **bac·te′ri·o·log′i·cal** (băk·tēr′ĭ·ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **bac·te′ri·ol′o·gist**, *n.*

bad (băd), *adj.; comparative* WORSE; *superlative* WORST. Not good; evil; wrong; harmful; unfit; ill; as, a *bad* man; he spoke *bad* English; *bad* news; a *bad* plan; a *bad* cold. — *n.* Anything that is bad; as, from *bad* to worse.
bad′ly, *adv.* **bad′ness**, *n.*

bade (băd), *past tense* of BID.

Ba′den (bä′dĕn), *n.* **1.** A state in southwestern Germany. **2.** A town in this state.

badge (băj), *n.* **1.** A mark or sign, usually worn on the coat, to show that the wearer belongs to a special class, group, or rank; as, a policeman's *badge*. **2.** A symbol or token; as, the right to vote is a *badge* of freedom.

badg′er (băj′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A burrowing animal with long claws on the forefeet. **2.** The fur of this animal. — *v.* To tease or annoy persistently like a dog hunting a badger; to worry; as, the lawyer *badgered* the witness.

Badger. (1/15)

Bad Lands (băd lăndz). A rough and barren region in southwestern South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska.

baf′fle (băf′l), *v.* To check or defeat by confusing; to foil; as, the actions of the enemy *baffled* the general.

bag (băg), *n.* A sack or pouch for holding anything; as, a flour *bag*. — *v.;* BAGGED (băgd); BAG′GING. **1.** To bulge or swell out like a full bag. **2.** To put into a bag. **3.** To take or capture; especially, to kill or capture in hunting; as, they *bagged* two rabbits.

Bag′dad (băg′dăd) *or* **Bagh·dad′** (băg·dăd′), *n.* The capital of Iraq.

bag′gage (băg′ĭj), *n.* **1.** The trunks, suitcases, etc., which one takes on a journey; luggage. **2.** The clothes, tents, utensils, guns, etc., of an army.

bag′ging (băg′ĭng), *n.* Cloth for making bags.

bag′gy (băg′ĭ), *adj.;* BAG′GI·ER (băg′ĭ·ẽr); BAG′GI·EST. Like a bag; loose; as, *baggy* trousers.

bag′pipe′ (băg′pīp′), *n.* A musical instrument, used especially in Scotland and Ireland. It consists of a leather bag into which air is blown from a person's mouth by means of a tube. The air then passes from the bag through three or four sounding pipes. One of these pipes gives the melody, and the others (called *drones*) produce continuous low tones. — **bag′pip′er** (băg′pīp′ẽr), *n.*

Bagpipe.

Ba·ha′mas (bȧ·hä′mȧz; bȧ·hä′mȧz). A group of islands northeast of Cuba, forming a British colony.

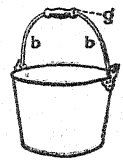
Ba·hi′a (bȧ·ē′ȧ), *n.* A large seaport city in eastern Brazil.

bail (bāl), *v.* To dip and throw out water from something; as, to *bail* a boat. — **bail′er**, *n.*

bail out. To jump from an aircraft in flight in order to make a parachute descent.

bail (bāl), *v.* **1.** To free a prisoner for a time upon the promise of another person to produce the prisoner again when wanted. **2.** To bring about the release of a prisoner by promising to be responsible for his appearance at a date and place required. The promise is usually accompanied by a pledge or a deposit of money to be forfeited if the agreement is not kept. — *n.* The pledge or security given to free a prisoner; as, *bail* fixed at $5,000; also, the release of a prisoner on such security. — **bail′a·ble**, *adj.*

bail (bāl), *n.* **1.** A hoop or ring; a curved piece used as a support for something, such as the cover of a wagon. **2.** The curved handle of a kettle or pail.



b b Bail, and *g* Grip, or Handle, of a Pail.

bail′iff (bāl′ĭf), *n.* **1.** A person who has the care of property, collects rents, etc., for another person; a steward. **2.** A sheriff's deputy or assistant.

bairn (bârn; bārn), *n.* In Scottish use, a child.

bait (bāt), *n.* **1.** Anything, especially food, used to catch fish or other animals, by tempting them to a hook, or into traps, nets, etc. **2.** Anything that tempts or attracts a person. — *v.* **1.** To place bait on or in; as, to *bait* a hook or a trap. **2.** To tempt with bait. **3.** To worry an animal by tormenting it with dogs. **4.** To torment by repeated attacks; to harass; as, the crowd *baited* the speaker.

baize (bāz), *n.* A coarse cloth, usually of wool and dyed in plain colors, used especially for covering tables, etc. — **baize**, *adj.*

bake (bāk), *v.* **1.** To cook, or to be cooked, in a dry heat in an oven; as, to *bake* a pie. **2.** To dry or harden by heat; as, to *bake* bricks.

bak'er (bāk'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who bakes and sells bread, cakes, etc. 2. A portable oven for baking food.

bak'er·y (bāk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BAKERIES (-ĭz). A place for baking bread, pastry, etc.

bak'ing pow'der (bāk'ĭng). A powder used to leaven the dough in making quick breads, cakes, etc.

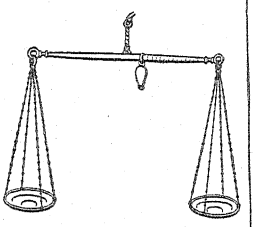
bak'ing so'da. Bicarbonate of soda.

bal. Abbreviation for *balance.*

Ba'laam (bā'lăm), *n.* In the Bible, a prophet who was rebuked by the ass he rode.

Bal'a·kla'va (băl'ȧ·klä'vȧ; bȧ·lȧ·klä'vȧ), *n.* A seaport in the Crimea; battle, 1854.

bal'ance (băl'ăns), *n.* 1. An instrument for weighing. The simplest balance is a bar held up at the center, with pans or scales of equal weight hung at its two ends. 2. An equality between the weights in opposite scales; as, if one scale has 8 ounces, and the other has 12 ounces, a *balance* is obtained by adding a weight of 4 ounces to the 8 ounces. 3. Steadiness; firmness; as, to keep one's *balance* in the face of danger. 4. In bookkeeping, equal total sums on the two sides of an account; also, the amount by which one side is greater than the other; as, a *balance* of ten dollars on the credit side. 5. In careless use, a remainder.

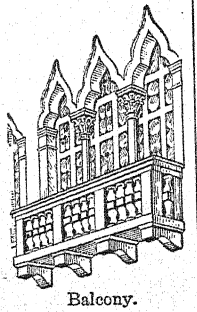

Simple Form of Balance.

— *v.* 1. To weigh in a balance. 2. To weigh one thing against another; to compare; as, to *balance* the chances of the two teams. 3. To make two things come to a balance or equality of weight. 4. To keep an object steady so that it does not fall or tip over; to poise; as, to *balance* a tray. 5. In bookkeeping, to make the two sides of a financial statement add up to the same total. One side contains the sums received; the other contains the sums spent.

bal'a·ta (băl'ȧ·tȧ), *n.* A South American tree yielding a milky juice. When dried the juice forms an elastic gum.

Bal·bo'a (băl·bō'ȧ; bäl·bō'ä), Vasco Núñez de, 1475–1517. A Spanish adventurer who discovered the Pacific Ocean.

bal'co·ny (băl'kō·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BALCONIES (-nĭz). 1. A platform projecting from the side of a building. It is enclosed by a wall or railing. 2. A gallery inside a building, as in a theater.


Balcony.

bald (bôld), *adj.* 1. Not having hair on the head. 2. Not having the natural covering, such as leaves, trees, feathers, etc., on the top; as, a *bald* oak; a *bald* mountain top. 3. Unadorned; plain and simple; bare; as, a *bald* story.
bald'ly, *adv.*
bald'ness, *n.*

Bald Eagle. (1/27)

bald ea'gle. The eagle represented in the coat of arms, and on the coins, of the United States. Full-grown birds have a white head.

bal'dric (bôl'drĭk), *n.* A belt worn over the shoulder and across the body to hold a sword, bugle, etc.

bale (bāl), *n.* A large bundle or package of goods or other material, for storing or shipping; as, a *bale* of cotton. — *v.* To put up in a bale.

bale (bāl), *n.* Evil; woe; sorrow.
bale'ful, *adj.* **bale'ful·ly**, *adv.*

balk (bôk), *n.* A hindrance; disappointment. — *v.* 1. To hinder or check; to foil; as, to *balk* a person's plans. 2. To stop and refuse to go; as, the horse *balked.* — **balk'y**, *adj.*

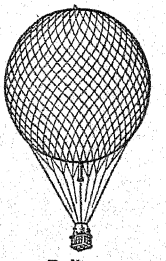
Bal'kan (bôl'kăn; bäl·kän'), *adj.* Naming or having to do with a peninsula in southeastern Europe containing the ***Balkan States:*** Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and Turkey in Europe.

ball (bôl), *n.* 1. Any round body; as, the earth is a *ball;* a *ball* of twine. 2. A round or egg-shaped object used in playing games; as, a billiard *ball;* a *football.* 3. A game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or hit; especially, now, baseball. 4. A shot, especially a round shot, for a firearm; as, a cannon *ball.* — **ball,** *v.*

ball (bôl), *n.* A large social gathering for dancing.

bal'lad (băl'ȧd), *n.* 1. A simple song. 2. A short poem telling, in simple language, legends or adventures; especially, one that can be sung.

bal'last (băl'ȧst), *n.* 1. Anything heavy put into the hold of a ship to steady it. 2. Anything heavy put into the car of a balloon to steady it. 3. Gravel, broken stone, etc., laid in a roadbed, as of a railroad, to make it solid. — *v.* To provide with ballast.


Balloon.

ball bear'ing. A bearing in which the revolving part turns on steel balls that roll easily in a groove. — **ball'-bear'ing,** *adj.*

bal'let (băl'ā; bă·lā'), *n.* 1. An intricate stage dance performed by a group of persons. 2. The persons who perform a ballet.

bal·loon' (bă·lōōn'), *n.* An airtight bag, filled with a gas lighter than air, so that it can rise and float

above the earth; especially, such a bag with a basket attached, used for rising and floating in the air.
bal·loon'ing, *n.* **bal·loon'ist**, *n.*

bal'lot (băl'ŭt), *n.* **1.** An object, especially a printed sheet of paper or a ticket, used in voting; as, to cast one's *ballot*. **2.** The act of voting. **3.** All the votes east at an election.
— *v.* To vote or decide by ballot.

ball'room' (bôl'rōōm'), *n.* A large room for balls or dancing.

balm (bäm), *n.* **1.** A fragrant plant, like mint, common as a garden herb. **2.** A sweet-smelling substance like resin that comes from certain trees; as, ***balm of Gil'e·ad*** is obtained from a tree of the Orient. **3.** Any fragrant ointment used for healing or soothing wounds; hence, something that comforts, soothes, or refreshes.
balm'i·ness, *n.* **balm'y**, *adj.*

bal'sam (bôl'săm), *n.* **1.** A fragrant substance coming from certain plants or trees; also, a preparation containing resin and smelling like balsam, used as a medicine. **2.** Any tree that yields balsam, such as the ***balsam fir***. **3.** A common garden plant with flowers like those of the lady's-slipper.

Leaves and Cone of Balsam Fir.

Bal'tic Sea (bôl'tĭk). The sea north of Germany and Poland, and west of the Baltic States.

Bal'tic States. The states on the eastern shore of the Baltic Sea: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Finland is sometimes included.

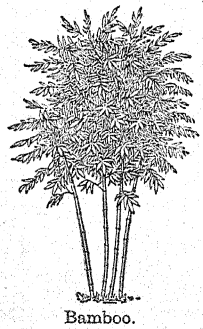
Bal'ti·more (bôl'tĭ·mōr), *n.* A large city in central Maryland.

Ba·lu'chi·stan' (bȧ·lōō'chĭ·stän'), *n.* A country between southern Persia and India.

bal'us·ter (băl'ŭs·tẽr), *n.* One of the posts or uprights of a balustrade; a banister.

bal'us·trade' (băl'ŭs·trād'), *n.* A row of posts or uprights with a rail on the top, as in a staircase.

bam·boo' (băm·bōō'), *n.* **1.** A treelike tropical plant with a hard, jointed stem. It is a giant grass. **2.** The wood of this plant; as, a pole of *bamboo*.


Bamboo.

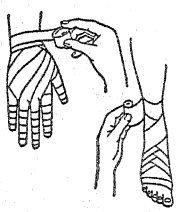
ban (băn), *n.* **1.** A public or official order; especially, an official order against something; as, the government put a *ban* on free speech. **2.** A curse, especially one pronounced by the church. **3.** [used in the *plural*, BANS] Same as BANNS. — *v.;* BANNED; BAN'NING. **1.** To curse. **2.** To forbid by official order.

ba'nal (bā'năl; bȧ·năl'; băn'ăl), *adj.* Commonplace; trite; as, a *banal* remark.

ba·nan'a (bȧ·năn'ȧ; bȧ·nä'nȧ), *n.* A large treelike tropical plant with a soft stem, large leaves, and a cluster of flowers which develops into a bunch of finger-shaped fruit; also, one of these fruit.

Banana. (1/200)

band (bănd), *n.* **1.** Anything that binds, ties, or encircles, such as a cord or string. **2.** A thin flat strip of any material used to bind around an object; as, the *band* of a hat. **3.** Something that unites or holds fast; a bond or tie. **4.** A group of people working together; a troop. **5.** A group of performers on various musical instruments, especially wind instruments and drums.
— *v.* **1.** To bind, tie, or mark with a band. **2.** To unite in a group or company; as, the settlers *banded* together against the Indians.


Bandages.

band'age (băn'dĭj), *n.* A strip, usually of cloth, used in binding up cuts, wounds, etc.
— *v.* To bind, dress, or cover with a bandage.

ban·dan'na, ban·dan'a (băn·dăn'ȧ), *n.* A large colored handkerchief.

band'box' (bănd'bŏks'), *n.* A light box, used for holding collars, caps, etc.

ban'dit (băn'dĭt), *n.; pl.* BANDITS (-dĭts) or BANDITTI (băn·dĭt'ĭ). An outlaw; a lawless person who lives by robbing; as, held up by *bandits*.

band'mas'ter (bănd'măs'tẽr), *n.* The conductor of a musical band.

band'stand' (bănd'stănd'), *n.* A stand used by musicians giving an outdoor concert.

ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *v.;* BAN'DIED (-dĭd); BAN'DYING. To toss back and forth; to give and take; as, to *bandy* words.

ban'dy (băn'dĭ), *adj.* Curved sideways, especially outward; as, *bandy* legs. — **ban'dy-leg'ged** (băn'dĭ·lĕg'ĕd; -lĕgd'), *adj.*

bane (bān), *n.* Anything that causes ruin or lasting injury; harm; woe. — **bane'ful**, *adj.*

bang (băng), *v.* To beat or thump loudly. — *n.* **1.** A violent blow; a thump. **2.** A sudden loud noise. — *adv.* With a bang; also, all of a sudden.

bang (băng), *n.* Hair cut short and even, and worn hanging over the forehead. — **bang**, *v.*

Bang'kok' (băng'kŏk'), *n.* Capital of Siam.

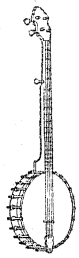
ban'gle (băng'g'l), *n.* A bracelet, especially one with small ornaments hanging from it.

ban'ian (băn'yăn), *n.* Same as BANYAN.

ban'ish (băn'ish), *v.* **1.** To compel a person to leave a country by issuing a ban against him; as, the king *banished* the traitors. **2.** To drive out from a home or from a place to which one is accustomed; to expel. — **ban'ish·ment**, *n.*

ban'is·ter (băn'ĭs·tẽr), *n.* A baluster; [in the *plural*] a balustrade.

ban'jo (băn'jō), *n.*; *pl.* BANJOS (-jōz). A musical instrument that has a long neck, a body like a small drum or tambourine, and usually five strings. — **ban'jo·ist**, *n.*



Banjo.

bank (băngk), *n.* **1.** A mound or ridge of earth; also, the steep slope of a hill. **2.** Anything shaped like a mound or ridge of earth; as, a *bank* of clouds; a *bank* of snow. **3.** The edge of a stream; the ground bordering a river, ditch, lake, pond, etc. **4.** Rising ground under the sea; a shoal or shallow on the sea bottom; as, the *banks* of Newfoundland. — *v.* **1.** To make a bank of earth, especially around something; as, the cabin was *banked* with earth. **2.** To heap up or pile up. **3.** To cover over with fresh fuel, etc.; as, to *bank* a fire. **4.** To incline an airplane sideways, so as to keep it from skidding when making a turn.

bank (băngk), *n.* **1.** A bench for rowers in a galley; also, a tier of oars. **2.** A group or series of objects arranged near together. **3.** A row of keys, as on the keyboard of an organ.

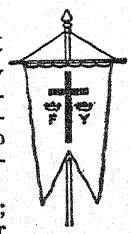
bank (băngk), *n.* A place of business which receives and takes care of money that persons deposit with it, which lends money out at interest, and which helps to transfer money quickly in the payment of debts and in meeting the needs of trade and commerce. — *v.* To deposit money in a bank; to have money in a bank.

bank'er (băngk'ẽr), *n.* A person who has to do with managing the business of a bank.

bank'ing (băngk'ĭng), *n.* The business of a bank or a banker.

bank'rupt (băngk'rŭpt), *n.* A person who becomes unable to pay his debts. — *adj.* Unable to pay one's debts; as, a *bankrupt* merchant; having to do with a bankrupt; as, a *bankrupt* sale. — *v.* To make bankrupt; to reduce to poverty. — **bank'rupt·cy**, *n.*

ban'ner (băn'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A flag; especially, the flag of a nation or of a State. **2.** A flag or piece of cloth bearing a design or device of some sort and suitable for display in celebrations, processions, etc.



Banner of Columbus.

ban'nock (băn'ŭk), *n.* A round flat cake of oatmeal or barley, eaten especially in Scotland.

banns (bănz), *n. pl.* Notice of a proposed marriage, proclaimed in a church; as, the *banns* were published today.

ban'quet (băng'kwĕt), *n.* A feast, often a splendid or costly feast with much ceremony. — *v.*; BAN'QUET·ED; BAN'QUET·ING. To feast.

Ban'tam (băn'tăm), *n.* **1.** A fowl or duck of any small kind. **2.** [written with a small letter, ***bantam***] Any person of small size.

ban'ter (băn'tẽr), *n.* Good-humored, playful joking. — **ban'ter**, *v.*

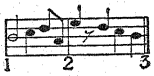
ban'yan (băn'yăn), *n.* A large East Indian tree from whose branches many roots grow downward into the ground and form new trunks.

bap'tism (băp'tĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The act of baptizing. **2.** Any act or experience which purifies a person or starts him on a new way of life. — **bap·tis'mal** (băp·tĭz'măl), *adj.*

Bap'tist (băp'tĭst), *n.* **1.** A member of a Christian church in which baptism is performed by dipping a person's body under water. **2.** A person who baptizes; as, John the *Baptist*. — **Bap'tist**, *adj.*

bap'tis·ter·y (băp'tĭs·tẽr·ĭ), *n.* A building, or a part of a church, used for baptisms. Also written ***bap'tist·ry*** (băp'tĭs·trĭ).

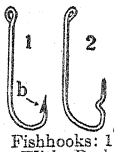
bap·tize' (băp·tīz'), *v.* **1.** To dip in water, or to sprinkle water on, as a part of the ceremony of receiving a person into the Christian church. **2.** To cleanse or purify, as by baptism. **3.** To give a name to, as in the ceremony of baptism.

bar (bär), *n.* **1.** A slender, rigid piece of wood, metal, etc., especially one used for a lever or for fastening something; as, the *bar* of a door. **2.** A piece of any material shaped like such a bar; as, a *bar* of soap. **3.** A broad band or stripe; as, a *bar* of color. **4.** In music, a vertical line across the staff marking equal measures of time; in careless use, a measure. **5.** Anything that hinders or that is in the way; a barrier; as, idleness is a *bar* to success. **6.** A bank of sand, a reef, etc., as at the mouth of a river or a harbor. **7.** The railing in a courtroom that encloses the place where the prisoners are placed; as, the prisoner at the *bar*. **8.** A court of law; the courts of a State, country, etc. **9.** Lawyers regarded as a group or body. **10.** A counter over which liquor or food is served; also, a room with such a counter. — *v.*; BARRED; BAR'RING. **1.** To fasten with a bar; as, to *bar* a door. **2.** To mark with bars; to stripe. **3.** To block up; to obstruct; as, to *bar* the way. **4.** To shut out; to exclude.

1, 2 Bars; 3 Double Bar.

bar (bär), *prep.* With the exception of; as, he is our best speaker, *bar* none.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

barb (bärb), *n.* The point that extends backward in an arrow, a fishhook, etc. — *v.* To furnish with barbs; as, to *barb* an arrow.



Fishhooks: 1 With Barb (*b*); 2 Without Barb.

Bar·ba′dos (bär·bā′dōz), *n.* A British colony in the West Indies.

bar·bar′i·an (bär·bâr′ĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** A foreigner; a person speaking a foreign language. **2.** A person in an uncivilized state of society. **3.** A person who lacks culture or refinement. — *adj.* **1.** Foreign. **2.** Not civilized; barbarous.

bar·bar′ic (bär·băr′ĭk), *adj.* Uncivilized; as, *barbaric* splendor; cruel; primitive; as, *barbaric* torture of captives.

bar′ba·rism (bär′bȧ·rĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The use of words and expressions that are not in good usage. **2.** An uncivilized state of human society. **3.** Rudeness in manners, habits, etc.

bar·bar′i·ty (bär·băr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* BARBARITIES (-tĭz). Cruelty; a cruel or brutal act.

bar′ba·rous (bär′bȧ·rŭs), *adj.* **1.** Uncivilized; rude; as, a *barbarous* tribe. **2.** Cruel; brutal. **3.** Not elegant or refined.

bar′be·cue (bär′bĕ·kū), *n.* **1.** A hog, ox, or other large animal cooked whole. **2.** A gathering of many people, especially out of doors, at which large animals are cooked whole. — *v.* **1.** To cook whole, as an ox. **2.** To cook thin slices of meat or fish in a highly seasoned vinegar sauce. **3.** To cook large pieces, especially of pork or beef, slowly before an open fire.

barbed (bärbd), *adj.* Having barbs.

bar′ber (bär′bẽr), *n.* A person whose business it is to cut hair, shave or trim beards, etc.

bar′ber′ry (bär′bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES. **1.** A low prickly shrub of temperate regions, with oblong red berries. **2.** Its acid berry.

Bar′ce·lo′na (bär′sĕ·lō′nȧ), *n.* A seaport in northeastern Spain, the capital of Catalonia.

bard (bärd), *n.* **1.** In olden times, a man who made his living by composing and singing verses in honor of heroes. **2.** A poet.

bare (bâr), *old past tense* of BEAR.

bare (bâr), *adj.* **1.** Naked; without covering; as, the trees are *bare*. **2.** Exposed; open to view; as, his guilt was laid *bare*. **3.** Lacking the usual furnishing, contents, etc.; as, the cupboard was *bare*. **4.** Plain; simple; as, the *bare* truth. **5.** Mere; as, elected by a *bare* majority. — *v.* To make bare; to show; as, the wolf snarled and *bared* his fangs.

bare′back′ (bâr′băk′), *adv.* & *adj.* On a horse's bare back; without a saddle.

bare′faced′ (bâr′fāst′), *adj.* Without concealment; bold; as, a *barefaced* lie.

bare′foot′ (bâr′fo͝ot′), *adj.* & *adv.* With the feet bare. — **bare′foot′ed**, *adj.*

bare′ly (bâr′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** With nothing to spare; as, he *barely* escaped. **2.** Scarcely; hardly; as, *barely* enough to eat.

bar′gain (bär′gĭn), *n.* **1.** An agreement between parties settling what each shall give and receive in a business deal between them; especially, an advantageous agreement, price, etc.; as, he bought the bicycle at a *bargain*. **2.** A thing got by bargaining; hence, a purchase, especially an advantageous purchase; as, a *bargain* at the price. **3.** A business deal or any event looked upon as having good or bad results; as, he made the best of a bad *bargain*. — *v.* **1.** To talk over or dispute about a business deal. **2.** To make a bargain; to trade. ***bargain for.*** To expect; to plan for.

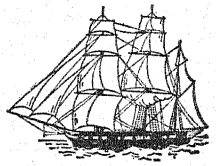
barge (bärj), *n.* **1.** A broad roomy boat, usually flat-bottomed, used chiefly in harbors and on rivers and canals to carry cargo or passengers; as, a coal *barge*. **2.** A large powerboat, formerly a rowboat, for the use of the commanding officer of a flagship. — **barge′man**, *n.*

bar′i·tone (băr′ĭ·tōn), *n.* A male voice between bass and tenor; also, a person who has such a voice. — *adj.* Having the range and quality of a baritone.

bark (bärk), *n.* The tough outside covering of the stem, branches, and roots of trees, shrubs, etc. — *v.* **1.** To remove the bark from. **2.** To rub or take the skin off; as, to *bark* one's shins.

bark (bärk), *n.* The short, loud noise uttered by a dog, a fox, etc.; also, any similar sound, such as a hoarse cough. — *v.* To utter a bark; also, to make a similar noise or cry; as, the guns *barked* a salute.

bark (bärk), *n.* **1.** Any sailing vessel or boat. **2.** A three-masted vessel of a particular type.


Bark, 2.

bar′ley (bär′lĭ), *n.* A hardy cereal grass; also, its seed or grain, used for food and in making malt.

barn (bärn), *n.* A covered building used for storing grain, hay, etc., and for keeping horses, vehicles, etc.

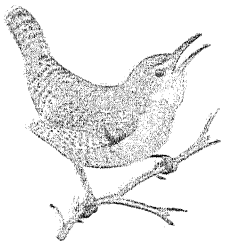
bar′na·cle (bär′nȧ·k'l), *n.* A small salt-water shellfish that fastens itself on rocks, wharves, the bottoms of ships, etc.

barn′yard′ (bärn′yärd′), *n.* The yard or enclosure around a barn.

Barometer.

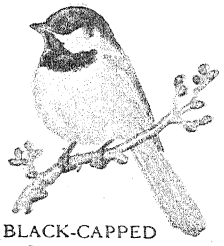
ba·rom′e·ter (bȧ·rŏm′ĕ·tẽr), *n.* An instrument that measures the pressure of the atmosphere, height above sea level, etc., and shows changes of the weather. — **bar′o·met′ric** (băr′ō·mĕt′rĭk), *adj.*

BIRDS OF AMERICA



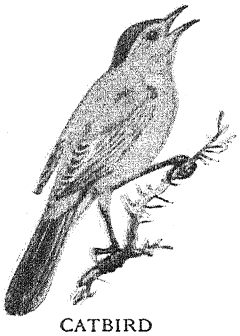
HOUSE WREN

GOLDFINCH

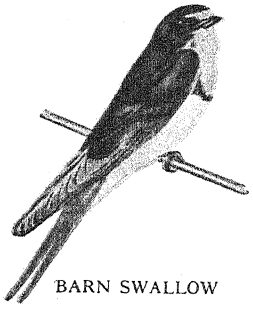


BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE

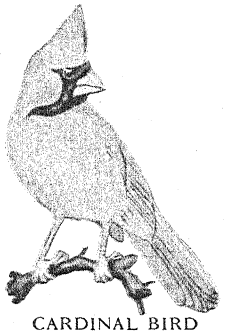
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET



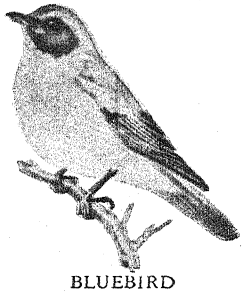
CATBIRD



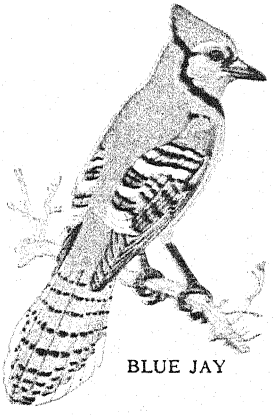
BARN SWALLOW



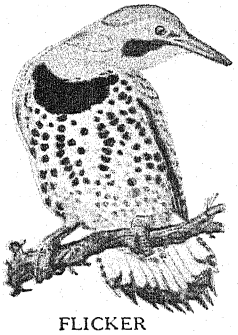
CARDINAL BIRD



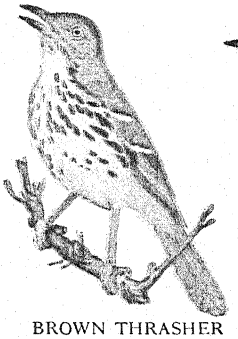
BLUEBIRD



BLUE JAY

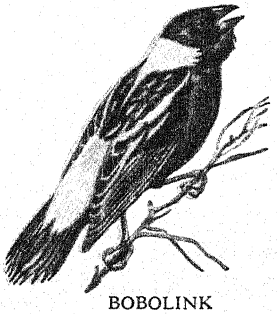


FLICKER

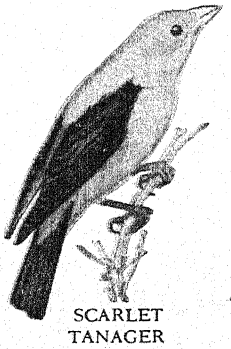


BROWN THRASHER

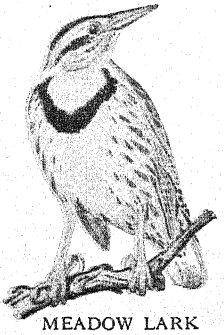
BALTIMORE ORIOLE



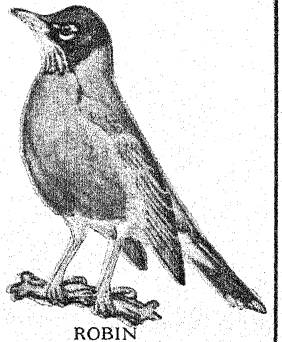
BOBOLINK



SCARLET TANAGER



MEADOW LARK



ROBIN

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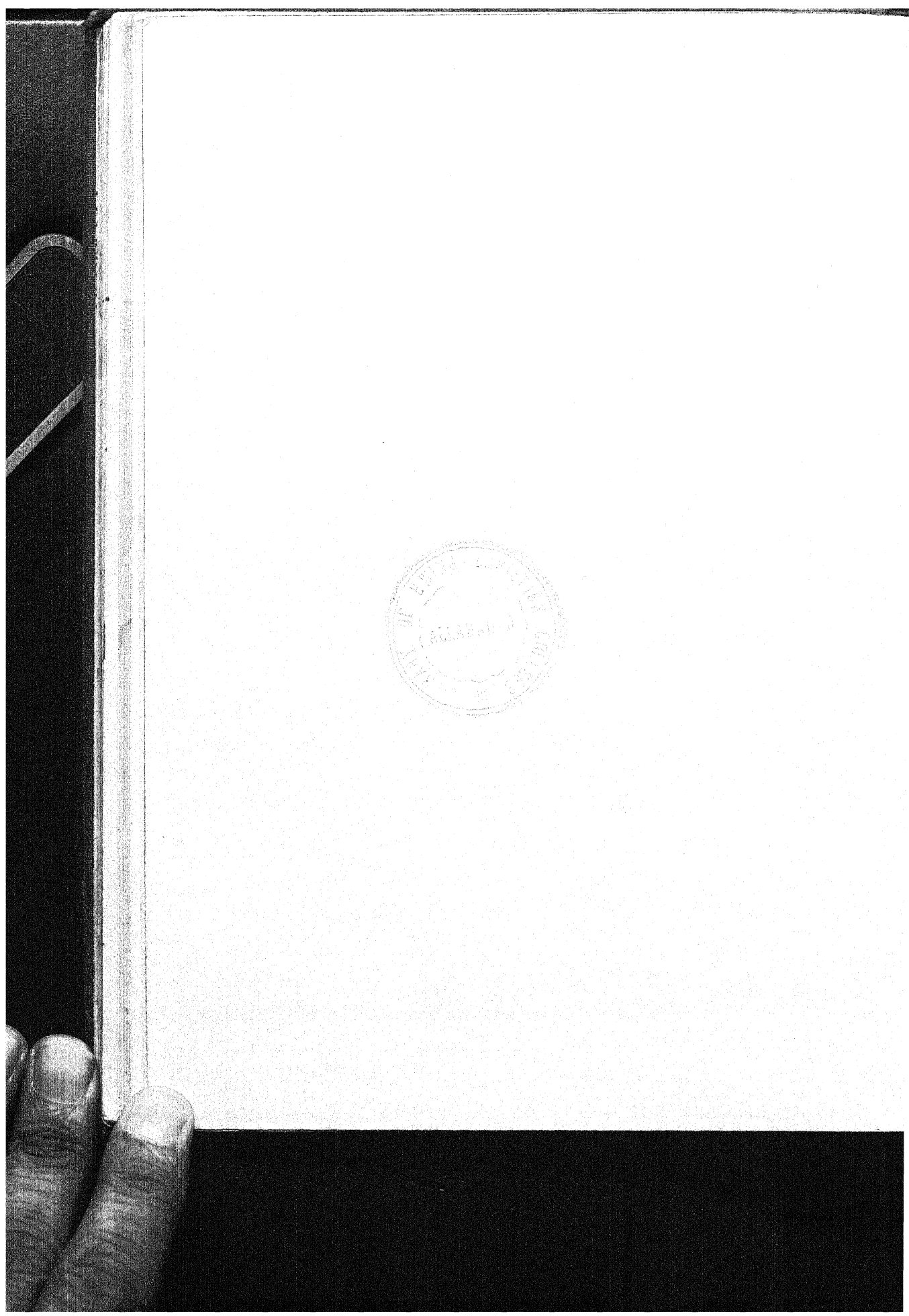


bar'on (băr'ŭn), *n.* **1.** In English history, a member of a class of persons who held their lands and rights directly from the king or from a feudal superior. **2.** A nobleman of the lowest grade; also, the rank he holds. — **bar'on·ess**, *n.*

bar'on·et (băr'ŭn·ĕt), *n.* A rank or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight; also, a person who holds this rank. Baronets have the title "Sir" (as, *Sir* James Barrie).

ba·ro'ni·al (bȧ·rō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Belonging to or suitable for a baron; as, *baronial* castles.

ba·rouche' (bȧ·rōōsh'), *n.* A four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front, two double seats inside facing one another, and a folding top.

barque (bärk), *n.* Same as BARK (the vessel).

bar'racks (băr'ăks), *n. pl.; sing.* BARRACK. **1.** A building or group of buildings for lodging soldiers, especially when on duty in a fort. **2.** A building for use by workmen.

bar·rage' (bȧ·räzh'; băr'äzh), *n.* A barrier formed by continuous artillery or machine-gun fire directed upon a narrow strip of ground.

bar'rel (băr'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A round bulging container or cask, longer than it is wide and having flat ends or heads. **2.** The amount contained in a full barrel. **3.** A cylinder, a drum, or a similarly round part of anything, either hollow or solid; as, the *barrel* of a gun; the *barrel* of a fountain pen. — *v.* To put or pack in a barrel or in barrels.

Barrel.

bar'ren (băr'ĕn), *adj.* **1.** Not capable of bearing seed, fruit, or young; as, *barren* plants, trees, or animals. **2.** Not producing useful plants; bare; as, the *barren* lands of northern Canada. **3.** Yielding no profit; producing no result; fruitless; as, *barren* talk. — *n.* An area or piece of barren land. — **bar'ren·ness**, *n.*

bar·rette' (bä·rĕt'; bȧ·rĕt'), *n.* A clasp or bar for holding a woman's hair in place.

bar'ri·cade' (băr'ĭ·kād'), *n.* **1.** A barrier hastily put together for a protection against attack. **2.** Any bar or obstruction. — *v.* To fortify or to close with a barricade.

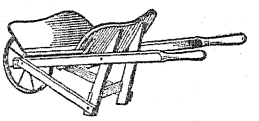
Bar'rie (băr'ĭ), James Matthew, 1860–1937. Scottish novelist and dramatist.

bar'ri·er (băr'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* **1.** A fence, stockade, or similar obstacle made to stop an enemy. **2.** A fence, railing, gate, etc., that acts as an obstacle to a racer, or that holds back a crowd, or that marks the limits of a place, etc. **3.** A limit or boundary; an obstruction; as, a mountain *barrier;* jealousy is a *barrier* to friendship.

bar'ring (băr'ĭng), *prep.* Excepting; as, *barring* an accident, I shall be there.

bar'ris·ter (băr'ĭs·tẽr), *n.* In England, a lawyer who can plead cases in court.

bar'row (băr'ō), *n.* A device consisting of a framework with handles, and sometimes with a wheel or wheels, on which heavy or bulky articles can be moved from place to place. See HANDBARROW, WHEELBARROW.


Barrow (Wheelbarrow).

Bart. Abbreviation for *Baronet.*

bar'ter (bär'tẽr), *v.* To trade one thing for another without the use of money; as, to *barter* skins for beads. — *n.* The act of bartering.

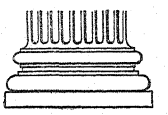
Bar'ton (bär't'n), Clara, 1821–1912. Founder of the American Red Cross Society.

bar'y·tone (băr'ĭ·tōn). Same as BARITONE.

bas'al (bās'ăl), *adj.* Having to do with, situated at, or forming, the base.

ba·salt' (bȧ·sôlt'; bās'ôlt), *n.* A hard, dark-colored, usually fine-grained rock. Basalt came originally from volcanoes.

base (bās), *n.* **1.** A thing or a part on which anything rests for support; bottom; foundation; as, the *base* of a statue. **2.** The chief or necessary part of a thing; a basis; as, the *base* of all right conduct. **3.** A starting point; as, the camp served as a *base* for their explorations. **4.** A station or goal in various games. **5.** A protected place where an army or navy keeps its supplies, or from which it starts its operations. — *v.* **1.** To put on a base; to establish. **2.** To have as a reason for thinking, saying, etc.; as, he *based* his opinions on facts.


Base of a Column.

base (bās), *adj.* **1.** Low or deep in tone; bass. **2.** Poor in quality; as, a *base* imitation; *base* coin. **3.** Low in morals; unworthy; as, a *base* man. **4.** Suitable to, or characteristic of, an inferior person or position; as, *base* cowardice. — **base'ly**, *adv.* — **base'ness**, *n.*

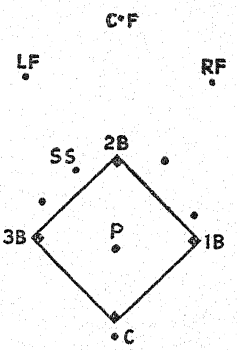


Diagram of a Baseball Field. *P* Pitcher; *C* Catcher; *1B* First Base; *2B* Second Base; *3B* Third Base; *SS* Shortstop; *RF* Right Field; *CF* Center Field; *LF* Left Field. The distance from base to base is 90 feet, from pitcher's plate to home plate, 60 feet, 6 inches, from first base to third base, 127 feet, 3⅓ inches.

base'ball' (bās'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A game played with a bat and a ball on a field containing an infield (or diamond) and an outfield. The diamond has four bases at its corners, which mark the course that a batter must take in order to make a run. There are two sides of nine men each. **2.** The ball used in playing this game.

base′born′ (bās′bôrn′), *adj.* Of lowly birth; mean; low.

base hit. In baseball, a hit on which a batter reaches first base without the help of an error.

Ba′sel (bä′zĕl), *n.* City in Switzerland.

base′less (bās′lĕs), *adj.* Without basis or reason.

base′ment (bās′mĕnt), *n.* The lowest floor or story of a building, usually below ground level.

bash′ful (băsh′fo͝ol), *adj.* Very modest; shy. **bash′ful·ly**, *adv.* **bash′ful·ness**, *n.*

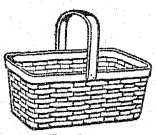
bas′ic (bās′ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the base or basis of a thing, or with its chief quality; as, the *basic* facts. — **bas′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

bas′i·lisk (băs′ĭ·lĭsk; băz′ĭ·lĭsk), *n.* A mythical serpent, lizard, or dragon, whose breath, or even whose look, was deadly.

Basin.

ba′sin (bā′s'n), *n.* **1.** A hollow dish or vessel, wider than it is deep, used for holding water, milk, etc.; also, the quantity a basin holds. **2.** A hollow area in the surface of the earth, often containing a lake. **3.** The land drained by a river and its branches, called in full a ***river basin***. **4.** A hollow or enclosed place containing water, such as a dock for ships.

ba′sis (bā′sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* BASES (-sēz). The base or groundwork; foundation; as, the *basis* of his argument.



Basket.

bask (bäsk), *v.* To lie exposed to comfortable heat, as in the sunshine.

bas′ket (bäs′kĕt), *n.* **1.** A container made by weaving together straw rushes, cane, or similar material. **2.** Anything that resembles a basket in shape or use; as, the *basket* of a balloon. **3.** The contents of a basket.

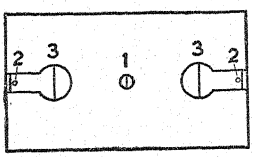
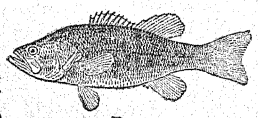


Diagram of a Basketball Court. 1 Center Circle; 2, 2 Baskets; 3, 3 Free-throw Lines. Dimensions of Court: Length, 60 to 94 ft.; Width, 35 to 50 ft. Rings of baskets are 10 ft. above floor.

bas′ket·ball′ (bäs′kĕt·bôl′), *n.*, *or* **bas′ket ball.** **1.** An indoor game played with a large, round, air-filled, leather ball and raised goals like baskets. **2.** The ball used in this game.

Basle (bäl), *n.* Same as BASEL.

Bas′ra (bŭs′rȧ), *n.* A town and river port in southern Iraq.



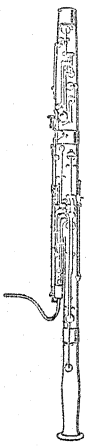
Bass.

bass (băs), *n.*; *pl.* BASS or BASSES (băs′ĕz). Any of a number of edible fresh-water and sea fishes with spiny fins, such as ***black bass***, ***rock bass***, ***sea bass***, etc. See colored picture of *fishes*.

bass (bās), *adj.* Low or deep in tone. — *n.*; *pl.* BASSES (-ĕz). **1.** A bass, or deep, sound or tone. **2.** In music, the lowest part in a harmony, or a male voice that sings this part; also, a singer or instrument having a bass voice or part.

bas′si·net′ (băs′ĭ·nĕt′; băs′ĭ·nĕt), *n.* A wicker basket with a covering over one end, used as a cradle for babies.

bas·soon′ (bă·so͞on′), *n.* A musical instrument which is a doubled wooden tube with holes and keys. It is played by blowing into a long curved mouthpiece at the side.



Bassoon.

bass vi′ol (bās vī′ŭl). A stringed instrument like a violin and larger than a violoncello, used for playing a bass part.

bass′wood′ (băs′wo͝od′), *n.* The linden or its wood.

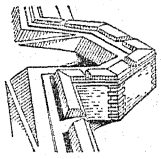
bast (băst), *n.* The tough fiber from the inner bark of some trees, used for making ropes, matting, etc.

baste (bāst), *v.* To beat; to thrash.

baste (bāst), *v.* To wet roasting meat, etc., as with melted butter or fat.

baste (bāst), *v.* To sew loosely, or with long stitches, in order to hold the work temporarily in place.

bas·tille′, bas·tile′ (băs·tēl′), *n.* A prison. The word comes from the ***Bastille***, a prison in Paris, France.



Bastion.

bas′tion (băs′chŭn; băs′tĭ·ŭn), *n.* A part of a fortification that projects outwards from the main enclosure.

Ba·su′to·land′ (bȧ·so͞o′tō·lănd′), *n.* A British colony, southeast of the Orange Free State.

bat (băt), *n.* **1.** A stout, solid stick; especially, a kind of club used in certain games; as, a baseball *bat*. **2.** A turn at batting. — *v.*; BAT′TED; BAT′TING. To strike or hit with a bat.

bat (băt), *n.* A small animal that has a soft furry mouselike body and long front limbs covered with skin so as to form wings. Bats are active at night. They feed on insects and fruit.

Bat. (⅛)

Ba·ta′vi·a (bȧ·tā′vĭ·ȧ), *n.* A seaport in Java, capital of the Netherlands Indies.

batch (băch), *n.* **1.** A quantity of bread baked at one time. **2.** A quantity of any material to be used at one time. **3.** A group of persons or things of the same kind.

bate (bāt), *v.* **1.** To lessen; to take away from; as, he would not *bate* a penny from the rent. **2.** To lower; to moderate; as, *bated* breath.

bath (bȧth), *n.; pl.* BATHS (bȧthz). 1. The act of washing or cleansing one's body with water, vapor, hot air, etc. 2. Water, etc., for bathing. 3. [often used in the *plural*, BATHS] A building especially arranged for bathing.
bath'room', *n.* **bath'tub'**, *n.*

Bath (bȧth), *n.* A city in southwestern England.

bathe (bāth), *v.* 1. To wash one's body or part of one's body; to wash, as in a bathtub or in the sea, etc. 2. To wet; as, the sea *bathes* the islands. 3. To cover as water does; as, sunshine *bathed* the fields. — **bath'er** (bā*th*'ẽr), *n.*

bath'robe' (bȧth'rōb'), *n.* A long loose garment worn as a dressing gown.

ba·tiste' (bȧ·tēst'), *n.* A fine cotton fabric.

ba'ton' (bȧ'tôN'; băt'ŭn), *n.* 1. A staff carried as a symbol of office. 2. In music, the stick with which the leader of a band, an orchestra, etc., beats time.

Bat'on Rouge' (băt'ŭn rōōzh'). The capital of Louisiana, on the Mississippi River.

bats'man (băts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. The person who wields the bat in baseball, cricket, etc.

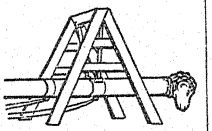
bat·tal'ion (bă·tăl'yŭn), *n.* Any large division of an army organized to act together.

bat'ten (băt''n), *n.* A thin strip of wood. — *v.* To fasten with battens.

bat'ter (băt'ẽr), *v.* To beat with successive blows; to beat violently. — *n.* A thin mixture made by beating together flour, eggs, milk, etc. It is used for making cakes, biscuits, etc.

bat'ter (băt'ẽr), *n.* A batsman.

bat'ter·ing-ram' (băt'ẽr·ĭng·răm'), *n.* A machine of war used in ancient times. It was usually a huge beam with an iron head, mounted so as to be used for beating down walls.

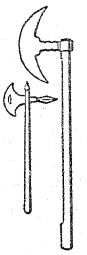

Battering-ram.

bat'ter·y (băt'ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* BATTERIES (-iz). 1. In law, the unlawful beating of another person; as, assault and *battery*. 2. A place in a fort where cannons are mounted. 3. Two or more cannons, especially if forming a unit, under a single command. 4. In electricity, a group of apparatus for producing a combined electrical effect; as, a *battery* of dynamos. 5. A group of two or more cells for storing and supplying electric current; as, storage *batteries*.

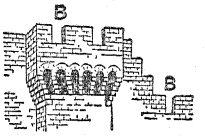
bat'ting (băt'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person who bats. 2. Cotton or wool in sheets, for making quilts, etc.

bat'tle (băt''l), *n.* 1. A fight, especially one between armies or between ships of war; a combat. 2. Fighting; warfare. — *v.* To contend in battle; to fight.
bat'tle·field', *n.* **bat'tle·ground'**, *n.*

bat'tle-ax', **bat'tle-axe'** (băt''l·ăks'), *n.* An ax with a broad blade, formerly used as a weapon of attack.


Battle-axes.

bat'tle·ment (băt''l·mĕnt), *n.* A low wall with open spaces in it, formerly built at the top of fortified buildings.



B, B Battlements.

bat'tle·ship' (băt''l·shĭp'), *n.* A large warship, having heavy armor and carrying large guns.

bau'ble (bô'b'l), *n.* A trifling piece of finery; a showy but useless thing.

baux'ite (bôks'īt; bouks'īt; bō'zīt), *n.* A clayey substance, chief source of aluminum.

Ba·var'i·a (bȧ·vâr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A large state in southern Germany. — **Ba·var'i·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

bawl (bôl), *v.* 1. To shout loudly; as, to *bawl* out a command. 2. To howl with pain.

bay (bā), *n.* A part of the sea or other large body of water, around which the land forms a curve. It is like a gulf but usually smaller.

bay (bā), *n.* 1. A section of a building set off from other parts by pillars, buttresses, etc. 2. A bay window. 3. A compartment in a barn, used for storing hay, etc.

bay (bā), *n.* 1. The laurel tree. 2. [usually used in the *plural*, BAYS] A wreath woven from sprigs of laurel, given as a prize for excellence.

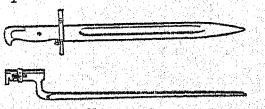
bay (bā), *v.* To bark with deep, prolonged tones, like a dog in hunting. — *n.* 1. The baying of dogs. 2. The position of an animal obliged to face its pursuers when it is impossible to escape; as, the fox was cornered between the river and the cliff and stood at *bay*. 3. The position of the pursuers or attackers who are thus held off. 4. The position of a person obliged to face a difficulty that cannot be avoided.

bay (bā), *n.* 1. A dull dark reddish-brown color. 2. A bay-colored horse or other animal. — *adj.* Of the color bay.

bay'ber'ry (bā'bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BAYBERRIES (-iz). 1. A shrub with narrow, leathery green leaves and small bluish-white waxy berries. Some kinds of ***bay rum*** (rŭm) are made from the leaves. 2. The berry of this shrub.

Ba·yeux' (bȧ·yōō'; *French* bȧ'yû'), *n.* A village in northwestern France. The ***Ba·yeux' tap'es·try***, a famous strip of embroidered linen, was made here in the 11th century.

bay'o·net (bā'ŏ·nĕt), *n.* A weapon, like a dagger in form, made to fit on the muzzle end of a musket or rifle. — *v.* To stab with a bayonet.


Bayonets.

bay'ou (bī'o͞o), *n.* A creek or a branch stream that has a slow current and connects at both ends with other bodies of water. Bayous are found chiefly in the Gulf Coast region of U.S.

Bay'reuth' (bī'roit'), *n.* A city in northern Bavaria, famous for its music festivals.

bay win'dow (bā). A window or set of windows in a compartment that projects outwards from the wall of a building.

ba·zaar' (bȧ·zär'), *n.* Also **ba·zar'**. 1. In Egypt, India, etc., an exchange, market place, or group of shops. 2. A large hall for the sale of goods; also, a fair for the sale of fancy wares.

bbl.; *pl.* BBLS. Abbreviation for *barrel.*

B.C. Abbreviation for *before Christ,* in dates.

B.C. Abbreviation for *British Columbia.*

bdl.; *pl.* BDLS. Abbreviation for *bundle.*

be (bē), *v.; past tense* WAS; *past part.* BEEN; *pres. part.* BE'ING. The various forms of BE are as follows: in the *present tense,* singular, 1st person, AM; 2d, [thou] ART, [you] ARE; 3d, IS; plural, ARE; in the *past tense,* singular, 1st and 3d persons, WAS; 2d, [thou] WAST, [you] WERE; plural, WERE. 1. As a connecting verb, showing a relation between the two parts of a sentence: a To equal in meaning, nature, etc.; as, that man *is* my father. b To belong to the class of; as, this bird *is* a swan. c To signify; to mean; as, to fail in his task *was* to lose his position. 2. As a verb without an object: a To exist; to live; as, there *is* now no slavery. b To have or occupy a certain place, position, etc.; as, the book *was* on the table; to *be* at ease. 3. As an auxiliary verb used with other verbs: as, his money *is* gone.

be- (bē-). A prefix meaning completely, thoroughly; as in *benumb,* to numb completely.

beach (bēch), *n.* The shore of the sea or of a lake. — *v.* To run or drive something upon a beach; as, to *beach* a ship.

beach wagon. An automobile with a flattish top, boxlike body commonly of wood, and seats often removable.

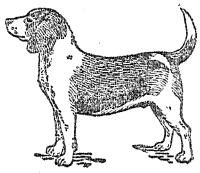
bea'con (bē'kŭn), *n.* 1. A signal, especially a light or a signal fire on a pole, building, or other high place. 2. A structure bearing a light to guide sailors, aviators, etc.

bead (bēd), *n.* 1. A tiny ball, or piece of glass, etc., with a hole through it, to be strung on a thread; as, a string of glass *beads;* also, in the *plural,* a rosary. 2. Any small round body, such as a drop of sweat or of dew. 3. A knob on a gun near the muzzle, used in taking aim. — *v.* To ornament with beads; to form beads.

bead'ing (bēd'ĭng), *n.* 1. Material consisting of beads, often forming a design. 2. A molding or band with small beadlike projections, as on a book or metal box. 3. An openwork trimming.

bea'dle (bē'd'l), *n.* An officer of a parish who preserves order at a church service.

bea'gle (bē'g'l), *n.* A small short-legged hound with a smooth coat.



Beagle. (1/15)

beak (bēk), *n.* 1. The bill of a bird; also, the bill of a turtle or of a few other animals. 2. Anything like a beak, such as the beam projecting from the prow of a vessel, especially of an ancient galley. — **beaked** (bēkt; bēk'ĕd), *adj.*

beak'er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* A large cup or glass with a wide mouth.

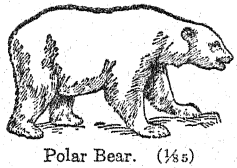
beam (bēm), *n.* 1. Any long, heavy piece of timber or metal, prepared for use. Beams form the main horizontal supports of a building or of a ship. 2. The part of a plow by which it is drawn. 3. The bar of a balance, etc. 4. A ray of light or of heat; as, a *beam* from a lantern. 5. The width of a ship at its widest part. 6. In full ***radio beam.*** Radio waves sent out in one direction from an airport to guide airplane pilots along a particular course.

bean (bēn), *n.* 1. The seed of a pod-bearing plant. Various kinds of beans are the ***broad bean, Lima bean, string bean,*** and ***soybean.*** 2. A seed or fruit like a bean; as, a coffee *bean.* 3. Any plant that produces beans.

Pod of Lima Bean, partly cut away.

bear (bâr), *v.; past tense* BORE, formerly BARE; *past part.* BORNE; *pres. part.* BEAR'ING. 1. To support and move; to carry; as, to *bear* a burden. 2. To possess or have; to wear; as, to *bear* a sword. 3. To bring forth or produce; as, trees *bear* fruit. 4. To give birth to; to bring into life. See BORN. 5. To suffer or endure; as, to *bear* pain or grief. 6. To give; as, to *bear* testimony. 7. To relate to or refer to; as, does this *bear* on the question? — **bear'a·ble,** *adj.*

bear (bâr), *n.* 1. A large, heavy animal with long shaggy hair and a very short tail. Various kinds of bears are the ***black bear, grizzly bear, polar bear,*** and ***sloth bear.*** 2. A rough or sullen person.



Polar Bear. (1/45)

beard (bērd), *n.* The hair on the chin, lips, and sides of the face of a man; also, long hairs about the face of some animals, such as goats. — *v.* To seize by the beard; hence, to defy. **beard'ed,** *adj.* **beard'less,** *adj.*

bear'er (bâr'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that bears, supports, upholds, or carries. 2. A messenger. 3. The person who presents a check, a note, etc., for payment.

bear'ing (bâr'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person or thing that bears. 2. The manner in which a

person carries or conducts himself; behavior; as, men of noble *bearing*. 3. Meaning; intention; as, the *bearing* of his remark was not understood. 4. Direction; way; as, he lost his *bearings* in the fog. 5. In a machine, a part in which another part turns or revolves. See also BALL BEARING.

bear'ish (bâr'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a bear; rough; gruff; sullen. — **bear'ish·ness**, *n.*

beast (bēst), *n.* 1. Any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, reptiles, fishes, and insects; a brute; especially, one of the larger animals; as, *beasts* of the forest. 2. A person thought of as like a beast; a vile person. **beast'li·ness**, *n.* **beast'ly**, *adj.*

beat (bēt), *v.; past tense* BEAT; *past part.* BEAT'EN (bēt''n); *pres. part.* BEAT'ING. 1. To strike again and again. 2. To conquer; to overcome. 3. To pulsate; to throb. — *n.* 1. A blow; a stroke. 2. A throb; as, a *beat* of the heart. 3. In music, the rhythmic throb which is the unit of time measurement; also, the rise and fall, as of a baton, etc., in marking such beats. 4. A course or round; as, a policeman's *beat*. — **beat'er**, *n.*

beat'en (bēt''n), *adj.* 1. Made smooth by treading; as, a *beaten* path. 2. Shaped by beating or hammering; as, *beaten* gold.

be'a·tif'ic (bē'ā·tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Blissful; giving great happiness; as, a *beatific* smile.

be·at'i·fy (bē·ăt'ĭ·fī), *v.* 1. To make blessed or happy. 2. In the Roman Catholic Church, to declare officially that a dead person is one of "the blessed" in heaven. — **be·at'i·fi·ca'tion** (bē·ăt'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

be·at'i·tude (bē·ăt'ĭ·tūd), *n.* 1. Extreme happiness; blessedness. 2. Any one of the statements (*the Beatitudes*) made by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount about the blessedness of persons who have certain virtues.

beau (bō), *n.; pl.* BEAUX (bōz; bō), BEAUS (bōz). 1. A man who dresses in the latest fashion; a dandy. 2. A man who is courting; a lover.

Beau're·gard (bō'rĕ·gärd), Pierre Gustave Toutant, 1818–1893. Confederate general.

beau'te·ous (bū'tē·ŭs), *adj.* Beautiful. **beau'te·ous·ly**, *adv.* **beau'te·ous·ness**, *n.*

beau'ti·ful (bū'tĭ·fo͝ol), *adj.* Pleasing to the senses, especially to the eye or the ear; full of beauty; lovely. — **beau'ti·ful·ly**, *adv.*

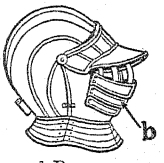
beau'ti·fy (bū'tĭ·fī), *v.* To make beautiful; to adorn. — **beau'ti·fi'er** (bū'tĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.*

beau'ty (bū'tĭ), *n.; pl.* BEAUTIES (-tĭz). 1. Physical loveliness; as, the *beauty* of a face. 2. The qualities in a person or thing which give pleasure to one's senses, especially to one's sight or hearing; as, *beauty* of character; the *beauty* of a piece of music. 3. A lovely person or thing; especially, a lovely woman.

bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* 1. A fur-bearing animal, chiefly of North America. It is about two feet long, and has small front feet, large, webbed hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It can live either on land or in water, builds its houses of mud and branches in the water, and dams streams. 2. The fur of this animal. 3. A hat, formerly made of this fur, but now usually made of silk.

Beaver. (1/25)

bea'ver (bē'vẽr), *n.* In a helmet, the piece of armor protecting the lower part of the face.



b Beaver.

be·calm' (bē·käm'), *v.* 1. To make calm or quiet. 2. To bring to a stop because of lack of wind; as, the fleet was *becalmed*.

be·came' (bē·kām'), *past tense* of BECOME.

be·cause' (bē·kôz'; bē·kŏz'), *conj.* For the reason that; since.

Bech'u·a'na·land' (bĕch'o͞o·ä'nȧ·lănd'), *n.* A British protectorate in southern Africa.

beck (bĕk), *n.* A nod of the head or motion of the hand, especially as a command; hence, bidding; as, servants at his *beck* and call.

beck'on (bĕk'ŭn), *v.* To signal to, or call, a person by a nod or by a motion of the hand. **beck'on·ing**, *adj.* **beck'on·ing·ly**, *adv.*

be·come' (bē·kŭm'), *v.; past tense* BE·CAME'; *past part.* BE·COME'; *pres. part.* BE·COM'ING. 1. To pass from one condition into another; as, a tadpole *becomes* a frog. 2. To fit; to be suitable; as, your dress *becomes* you.

be·com'ing (bē·kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* Suitable; fitting; as, a *becoming* dress. — **be·com'ing·ly**, *adv.*

bed (bĕd), *n.* 1. A piece of furniture on which to rest or sleep. 2. Anything or any place on which to sleep or rest; as, the dog made a *bed* in the grass. 3. A level piece of ground prepared for growing plants or flowers. 4. The bottom or base of anything; as, the *bed* of a river. — *v.;* BED'DED; BED'DING. 1. To go to bed; to rest, lie, or put on a bed. 2. To plant in beds.

bed'cham'ber **bed'quilt'** **bed'spread'**
bed'frame' **bed'room'** **bed'spring'**
bed'post' **bed'side'** **bed'time'**

be·daub' (bē·dôb'), *v.* To smear with something thick, dirty, or sticky.

bed'bug' (bĕd'bŭg'), *n.* A wingless, bloodsucking insect, sometimes found in houses and especially in beds.

Bedbug. Enlarged.

bed'clothes' (bĕd'klōthz'), *n. pl.* Bedding (definition 1).

bed'ding (bĕd'ĭng), *n.* 1. The sheets, pillowcases, mattress, etc., for a bed. 2. Material for a bed; as, straw is good *bedding* for cows.

be·deck′ (bē·dĕk′), *v.* To adorn; to ornament; as, *bedecked* with flowers.

be·dew′ (bē·dū′), *v.* To wet with dew.

bed′fel′low (bĕd′fĕl′ō), *n.* A person who shares one's bed.

be·diz′en (bē·dīz′n; bē·dī′z'n), *v.* To dress up with cheap and showy finery.

bed′lam (bĕd′lăm), *n.* 1. An asylum for the insane. 2. Any scene of confusion.

Bed′loe (bĕd′lō), *or* Lib′er·ty, Is′land. A small island in New York Bay, on which the Statue of Liberty stands.

Bed′ou·in (bĕd′ōō·ĭn; bĕd′ōō·ĕn), *n.* A wandering Arab of the desert.

be·drag′gled (bē·drăg′ld), *adj.* Soiled, as from being dragged in the dust, mud, etc.

bed′rid′ (bĕd′rĭd′), **bed′rid′den** (bĕd′rĭd′n), *adj.* Confined to bed by sickness or weakness.

bed′stead (bĕd′stĕd; bĕd′stĭd), *n.* The framework of a bed.

bee (bē), *n.* 1. Any of various small winged insects, like wasps but with a heavier body and with sucking as well as biting mouth parts. They store up the pollen of flowers, and often honey, for food. See the colored picture of *insects.*

Bee (Honeybee). Natural size.

2. A gathering of people for the purpose of doing something together; as, a quilting *bee.*

bee′bread′ (bē′brĕd′), *n.* A brownish, bitter substance, consisting of pollen from flowers, stored by bees for food.

beech (bēch), *n.* A tree with smooth gray bark, deep-green leaves, and small, sweet, triangular nuts called ***beech′nuts′.*** — **beech′en,** *adj.*

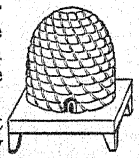
Leaf and Fruit of Beech.

beef (bēf), *n.* 1. The flesh of an ox or of a cow used for food. 2. *plural* BEEVES (bēvz), BEEFS (bēfs). An ox, a cow, or a bull, especially one fattened for food.

beef′steak′ (bēf′stāk′), *n.* A slice of beef, especially one suitable for broiling or frying.

beef′y (bēf′ĭ), *adj.*; BEEF′I·ER (-ĭ·ēr); BEEF′I·EST. Large and fleshy, like a cow fattened for food.

bee′hive′ (bē′hīv′), *n.* A hive for bees. Formerly beehives were shaped like a dome or a cone (as in the picture). Modern beehives are usually box-shaped. See HIVE.



Old-fashioned Beehive.

bee′line′ (bē′līn′), *n.* The shortest line to a place, like the line taken by a bee to its hive.

Be·el′ze·bub (bē·ĕl′zē·bŭb), *n.* The Devil or a devil.

been (bĭn; bēn), *past participle* of BE.

beer (bēr), *n.* 1. An alcoholic liquor brewed from malt and flavored with hops. 2. A nonalcoholic liquor made from roots, barks, etc.; as, ginger *beer;* root *beer.* — beer′y, *adj.*

bees′wax′ (bēz′wăks′), *n.* Wax made by bees and used by them in building honeycomb.

beet (bēt), *n.* A leafy plant with an enlarged root that is used as a vegetable, as a source of sugar, or for cattle feed; also, the root. See also SUGAR BEET.

Beet.

Bee′tho·ven (bā′tō·vĕn), Ludwig van, 1770–1827. German composer of music.

bee′tle (bē′t'l), *n.* A heavy tool, usually with a wooden head, for hammering.

bee′tle (bē′t'l), *n.* 1. An insect of a group which has four wings, the outer pair being stiff cases which cover the others when they are folded. The following beetles are shown in the colored picture of *insects:* ***buprestid beetle, goldsmith beetle, Japanese beetle, meloid beetle, potato beetle, rose beetle, snapping beetle, tiger beetle, tortoise beetle.***

Beetle with Wings Unfolded.

2. In common use, any insect or bug.

bee′tle (bē′t'l), *v.;* BEE′TLED (-t'ld); BEE′TLING (-tlĭng). To jut out; to overhang; as, *beetling* cliffs; *beetling* eyebrows.

beeves (bēvz), *n., pl.* of BEEF.

be·fall′ (bē·fôl′), *v.; past tense* BE·FELL′ (bē·fĕl′); *past part.* BE·FALL′EN; *pres. part.* BE·FALL′ING. To come to pass; to happen to a person.

be·fit′ (bē·fĭt′), *v.;* BE·FIT′TED; BE·FIT′TING. To be suitable to; to be proper or right for. — be·fit′ting·ly, *adv.*

be·fore′ (bē·fōr′), *adv.* 1. In front; ahead. 2. Earlier; sooner. — *prep.* 1. In advance of. 2. Rather than. 3. In the presence of. — *conj.* Sooner than.

be·fore′hand′ (bē·fōr′hănd′), *adv.* In advance; as, to think *beforehand* what one will say.

be·friend′ (bē·frĕnd′), *v.* To act as a friend to; to aid in a friendly way.

be·fud′dle (bē·fŭd′l), *v.* To confuse.

beg (bĕg), *v.;* BEGGED; BEG′GING. 1. To ask for money, food, or help as a charity. 2. To request; as, I *beg* you to go. *Beg* is sometimes used merely as a courtesy; as, I *beg* your pardon.

be·gan′ (bē·găn′), *past tense* of BEGIN.

be·get′ (bē·gĕt′), *v.; past tense* BE·GOT′, formerly BE·GAT′ (bē·găt′); *past part.* BE·GOT′, BE·GOT′TEN; *pres. part.* BE·GET′TING. To become the father of; to cause to exist.

beg'gar (bĕg'ẽr), *n.* A person who begs; especially, one who lives by asking for charity. — *v.* To make wretchedly poor; to reduce to poverty; as, his heavy losses *beggared* him.

beg'gar·ly (bĕg'ẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Like a beggar; suitable to a beggar; as, a *beggarly* gift.

beg'gar's-lice' (bĕg'ẽrz·līs'), *n. sing. & pl.* The prickly fruits of certain weeds, which catch on the clothing; also, any plant bearing such fruit. The name is also spelled ***beg'gar-lice'***.

beg'gar·y (bĕg'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* A condition of being so poor that one has to beg.

be·gin' (bẽ·gĭn'), *v.; past tense* BE·GAN'; *past part.* BE·GUN'; *pres. part.* BE·GIN'NING. 1. To enter upon some action; to start. 2. To come into existence. — **be·gin'ner**, *n.*

be·gin'ning (bẽ·gĭn'ĭng), *n.* 1. The commencement of anything; a first act, effort, etc. 2. Something that begins another thing; source.

be·gone' (bẽ·gŏn'), *v.* Go away! Get out!

be·go'ni·a (bẽ·gō'nĭ·ȧ; bẽ·gō'nyȧ), *n.* A juicy-stemmed plant with ornamental leaves and small, usually red or pink flowers.

Begonia. (⅛)

be·got' (bẽ·gŏt'), **be·got'·ten** (bẽ·gŏt''n). See BEGET.

be·grime' (bẽ·grīm'), *v.* To soil with grime.

be·grudge' (bẽ·grŭj'), *v.* To grudge.

be·guile' (bẽ·gīl'), *v.* 1. To deceive by means of flattery, or by a trick, a lie, etc. 2. To cause time to pass pleasantly; to amuse.

be·gun' (bẽ·gŭn'), *past part.* of BEGIN.

be·half' (bẽ·hăf'; bẽ·hâf'), *n.* Support; defense; interest; as, he argued in her *behalf*.

be·have' (bẽ·hāv'), *v.* 1. To conduct oneself; to act; as, the children *behaved* well. 2. To conduct oneself properly; as, please *behave* yourself.

be·hav'ior, be·hav'iour (bẽ·hāv'yẽr), *n.* Manner of behaving; conduct; deportment.

be·head' (bẽ·hĕd'), *v.* To cut off the head of.

be·held' (bẽ·hĕld'), *past tense & past part.* of BEHOLD.

be·hest' (bẽ·hĕst'), *n.* A command; an order.

be·hind' (bẽ·hīnd'), *adv. & prep.* 1. After or back, in time or place. 2. Lower than, in dignity, rank, etc. — *adj.* In a position in the rear.

be·hind'hand' (bẽ·hīnd'hănd'), *adv. & adj.* Not keeping up with things; late, backward, etc.; as, *behindhand* with the rent.

be·hold' (bẽ·hōld'), *v.;* BE·HELD'; BE·HOLD'ING. To see; to gaze upon. — **be·hold'er**, *n.*

be·hold'en (bẽ·hōl'dĕn), *adj.* Bound by gratitude; as, I am *beholden* to you for your kindness.

be·hoof' (bẽ·hōōf'), *n.* Profit; advantage; personal benefit; as, to act for one's own *behoof*.

be·hoove' (bẽ·hōōv'), **be·hove'** (bẽ·hōv'), *v.* To be necessary or proper as a matter of duty; to be fitting; as, it *behooves* us all to obey orders.

beige (bāzh), *n.* The color of unbleached cloth. It is pale dull yellow.

be'ing (bē'ĭng), *n.* 1. Existence; life. 2. Anything that exists; especially, a person.

Bei'rut (bā'rōōt; bā·rōōt'), *n.* See BEYROUTH.

be·la'bor, be·la'bour (bẽ·lā'bẽr), *v.* To beat soundly; to drub.

be·lat'ed (bẽ·lāt'ĕd), *adj.* Delayed beyond the usual or expected time; too late. **be·lat'ed·ly**, *adv.* **be·lat'ed·ness**, *n.*

be·lay' (bẽ·lā'), *v.* In sailors' language, to wind a running rope around a pin or a cleat so as to secure it; hence, to make fast; to stop. — ***belay there, belay that.*** Stop! Quit!

belch (bĕlch), *v.* 1. To throw up wind or gas from the stomach through the mouth. 2. To hurl or burst forth; as, the volcano *belched* smoke and fire. — **belch**, *n.*

bel'dam, bel'dame (bĕl'dȧm), *n.* An old woman, especially an ugly or loathsome one.

be·lea'guer (bẽ·lē'gẽr), *v.* To besiege.

Be·lém' (bȧ·lĕN') *or* **Pará**, *n.* A seaport in northern Brazil.

Bel'fast (bĕl'fȧst), *n.* A seaport, the capital of Northern Ireland.

bel'fry (bĕl'frĭ), *n.; pl.* BELFRIES (-frĭz). A tower, or a room in a tower, for a bell or bells.

Belg. Abbreviation for *Belgium* or *Belgian*.

Belfry.

Bel'gi·an (bĕl'jĭ·ȧn; bĕl'jȧn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Belgium. — *adj.* Of or relating to Belgium or the Belgians.

Bel'gi·an Con'go (kŏng'gō). A large colony of Belgium in southern central Africa.

Bel'gi·um (bĕl'jĭ·ŭm; bĕl'jŭm), *n.* A kingdom in western Europe.

Bel'grade' (bĕl'grād'; bĕl'grād), *n.* The capital of Yugoslavia, on the Danube River.

Be'li·al (bē'lĭ·ȧl; bēl'yȧl), *n.* The Devil.

be·lie' (bẽ·lī'), *v.;* BE·LIED'; BE·LY'ING. 1. To give a false or lying account of; to represent falsely. 2. To show to be false; to prove false; as, his work *belied* his reputation.

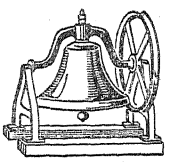
be·lief' (bẽ·lēf'), *n.* 1. Confidence that a person or thing exists, or is true, trustworthy, etc.; trust; reliance; as, *belief* in the principles of democracy. 2. Religious faith; especially, a creed. 3. The thing that is believed; a doctrine; also, opinion; conviction; as, in spite of his statement, she remained of the same *belief*.

be·lieve′ (bē·lēv′), *v.* 1. To have confidence or faith, as in the existence or the truth of something; as, to *believe* in ghosts. 2. To have a firm conviction of the truths of religion. 3. To think; to judge; as, to *believe* ill of one's neighbor. **be·liev′a·ble**, *adj.* **be·liev′er**, *n.*

be·like′ (bē·līk′), *adv.* Probably; perhaps.

be·lit′tle (bē·lĭt′l), *v.* To make a person or thing seem little; to speak of in a slighting way; to discredit; as, to *belittle* his success.

bell (bĕl), *n.* 1. A hollow metallic device that gives forth a ringing sound when struck; as, a dinner *bell;* church *bells.* Bells are usually cup-shaped, with a flaring mouth. 2. A bell which is struck to tell the hour; also, the stroke of such a bell, especially on shipboard. 3. The time indicated by the stroke of a bell; on shipboard, a half-hour: 4, 8, and 12 o'clock are marked by 8 bells; 4.30, 8.30, and 12.30 o'clock by 1 bell; 5, 9, and 1 o'clock by 2 bells; and so on until 8 bells. 4. Something cup-shaped, like a bell. — *v.* To put a bell upon.


School Bell.

Bell (bĕl), Alexander Graham, 1847–1922. A Scottish American, inventor of the telephone.

bel′la·don′na (bĕl′ȧ·dŏn′ȧ), *n.* 1. A poisonous plant with reddish flowers and black berries. 2. A drug obtained from this plant.

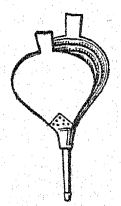
belle (bĕl), *n.* A charming girl or woman.

bel′li·cose (bĕl′ĭ·kōs; bĕl′ĭ·kōs′), *adj.* Inclined to quarrel; warlike. — **bel′li·cose·ly**, *adv.*

bel·lig′er·ent (bĕ·lĭj′ĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* 1. Waging war; carrying on war. 2. Having to do with, or tending to cause, war; warlike; as, a *belligerent* tone; also, having to do with parties engaged in war; as, *belligerent* claims. — *n.* A nation, state, or person engaged in war. — **bel·lig′er·ence**, **bel·lig′er·en·cy**, *n.* — **bel·lig′er·ent·ly**, *adv.*

bell′man (bĕl′măn), *n.; pl.* BELLMEN (-mĕn). A man who rings a bell, as a night watchman.

bel′low (bĕl′ō), *v.* To give a loud, deep, resounding roar, as of a bull; to utter with such a roar; as, to *bellow* orders. — *n.* A loud, deep, resounding roar.


Hand Bellows.

bel′lows (bĕl′ōz), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. A closed boxlike device whose sides can be spread apart or pressed together. It has inlets through which air can be sucked in as the sides are spread apart, and a nozzle or tube through which the air can be forced out as the sides are pressed together. It is used to provide air for blowing fires, organ pipes, etc. 2. A bellowslike part of a photographer's camera, used in focusing. See the picture at *camera.*

bell′weth′er (bĕl′wĕth′ĕr), *n.* A sheep which leads a flock, with a bell on his neck.

bel′ly (bĕl′ĭ), *n.; pl.* BELLIES (-ĭz). 1. The front part of the human body between the chest and the thighs; the abdomen. It encloses the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys. 2. The internal cavity of a person's or an animal's body. 3. The under part of an animal's body. 4. A bulging middle part; as, the *belly* of a sail. — *v.* To swell out; to bulge.

be·long′ (bē·lŏng′), *v.* 1. To be a part of; to go with; as, a wheel *belonging* to a watch. 2. To be the property of; to be owned by; as, this book *belongs* to me. 3. To be the business or concern of; as, fighting *belongs* to soldiers. 4. To be connected with in some way; as, his story *belongs* to the Revolutionary period.

be·long′ings (bē·lŏng′ĭngz), *n. pl.* The things that belong to a person; goods; possessions.

be·lov′ed (bē·lŭv′ĕd; bē·lŭvd′), *adj.* Greatly loved; very dear or cherished.

be·low′ (bē·lō′), *adv.* In or to a lower place; beneath. — *prep.* Lower than; beneath.

belt (bĕlt), *n.* 1. A strip of leather, cloth, etc., worn around a person's body, for holding up a garment or a weapon, for ornament, etc.; as, a lady's *belt;* a sword *belt.* 2. Anything resembling a belt; a band; a circle; as, a *belt* of trees. 3. In various kinds of machinery, a strip running around wheels or pulleys and used for moving or carrying something; as, a fan *belt* on an automobile. 4. A strip of country which has climate and soil suitable for the growth of certain plants or animals; as, the cotton *belt.* — *v.* 1. To put a belt or girdle on or around. 2. To strike with a belt; hence, to strike hard. — **belt′ed**, *adj.*

be·moan′ (bē·mōn′), *v.* To express grief or sorrow for; to lament; as, he *bemoaned* his loss.

Be·na′res (bē·nä′rĕz), *n.* A sacred city of the Hindus, on the Ganges River in India.

bench (bĕnch), *n.* 1. A long seat for two or more persons. 2. The seat or place where a number of officials, especially judges, sit together when on duty; hence, the judges in a court; also, the court itself. 3. In a carpenter shop, etc., a long table for holding the work and tools. 4. A terrace or shelf of land.

bend (bĕnd), *v.;* BENT or BEND′ED; BEND′ING. 1. To pull back the ends of a bow or similar weapon by means of a cord until the bow is taut. 2. To force into a curved shape, as by pulling, pushing, beating, etc.; as, he *bent* the iron into a horseshoe; also, to cause a change of shape of any kind; as, he *bent* the crooked bar back until it was straight. 3. To turn in a certain direction; to direct; as, he *bent* his steps toward town. 4. To cause to bow or yield; to bow; to submit; as, she *bends* all her family to

her will. **5.** In sailors' language, to fasten one rope to another; to fasten by means of ropes, etc.; as, to *bend* new sails to the spars. — *n.* **1.** A turn from a straight line or direction; a curve; as, the river made a sharp *bend* to the east. **2.** A bent thing, or a bent part of anything; as, a *bend* in a road; a *bend* in a wire.

be·neath′ (bĕ·nēth′; bĕ·nēth′), *adv. & prep.* Below; under; lower than.

ben′e·dic′i·te (bĕn′ĕ·dĭs′ĭ·tē; bĕn′ĕ·dī′sĭ·tē), *n.* The asking of a blessing. The ***Benedicite*** is the name of a Latin hymn which has this as its first word.

Ben′e·dict (bĕn′ĕ·dĭkt), Saint, 480–543. An Italian monk.

Ben′e·dic′tine (bĕn′ĕ·dĭk′tĭn; -tīn), *n.* A monk or a nun belonging to the order founded by Saint Benedict. — **Ben′e·dic′tine,** *adj.*

ben′e·dic′tion (bĕn′ĕ·dĭk′shŭn), *n.* The act of blessing; a blessing, especially one spoken at the end of a religious meeting. — **ben′e·dic′to·ry** (bĕn′ĕ·dĭk′tŏ·rĭ), *adj.*

ben′e·fac′tion (bĕn′ĕ·făk′shŭn), *n.* A charitable gift; alms. — **ben′e·fac′tor** (bĕn′ĕ·făk′tĕr; bĕn′ĕ·făk′tĕr), *n.* — **ben′e·fac′tress,** *n.*

be·nef′i·cence (bĕ·nĕf′ĭ·sĕns), *n.* Charity; kindness. — **be·nef′i·cent,** *adj.*

ben′e·fi′cial (bĕn′ĕ·fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* Benefiting; helpful; as, a *beneficial* treatment.

ben′e·fi′ci·ar′y (bĕn′ĕ·fĭsh′ĭ·ĕr′ĭ; bĕn′ĕ·fĭsh′ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* BENEFICIARIES (-ĭz). A person who receives anything as a gift; especially, a person named to receive any part of an estate, the money from an insurance policy, etc.

ben′e·fit (bĕn′ĕ·fĭt), *n.* **1.** An act of kindness; a favor. **2.** Something that does good to a person or thing; a help; an advantage; as, the *benefits* of sunshine. — *v.;* BEN′E·FIT′ED; BEN′E·FIT′ING. **1.** To be advantageous to; to help; as, the change *benefited* him. **2.** To receive advantage or aid; as, to *benefit* from a change.

be·nev′o·lent (bĕ·nĕv′ŏ·lĕnt), *adj.* Disposed to do good; charitable. **be·nev′o·lence,** *n.* **be·nev′o·lent·ly,** *adv.*

Ben·gal′ (bĕn·gôl′; bĕng·gôl′), *n.* A province in northeastern British India. — (bĕn′gôl; bĕng′gôl), *adj.* Coming from or associated with Bengal; as, a *Bengal* tiger.

Ben·gal′, Bay of. The part of the Indian Ocean between India and Burma.

be·night′ed (bĕ·nīt′ĕd), *adj.* Surrounded by darkness as of night; especially, living in ignorance; as, the *benighted* heathen.

be·nign′ (bĕ·nīn′), *adj.* Kind or gentle in character; gracious; mild. — **be·nign′ly,** *adv.*

be·nig′ni·ty (bĕ·nĭg′nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* BENIGNITIES (-tĭz). Kindness; graciousness. **be·nig′nant,** *adj.* **be·nig′nant·ly,** *adv.*

ben′i·son (bĕn′ĭ·z'n; bĕn′ĭ·s'n), *n.* Blessing; benediction.

Ben′ja·min (bĕn′jȧ·mĭn), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** Jacob's youngest son. **2.** One of the twelve tribes of Israel.

Ben Lo′mond (bĕn lō′mŭnd). A mountain near Loch Lomond, western central Scotland.

Ben Ne′vis (bĕn nē′vĭs; nĕv′ĭs). A mountain in northern Scotland, 4,406 ft. high.

bent (bĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of BEND. — *adj.* **1.** Changed by bending; crooked. **2.** Strongly inclined; determined; as, *bent* on going.

bent (bĕnt), *n.* An inclination; a natural liking or fondness; as, he has a *bent* for music.

be·numb′ (bē·nŭm′), *v.* To make numb, as by cold; as, fingers *benumbed* by the wind.

ben′zene (bĕn′zēn; bĕn·zēn′), *n.* A colorless, inflammable liquid that smells like ether. It is used in making gas for lighting purposes, in manufacturing dyes and chemicals, etc.

ben′zine (bĕn′zēn; bĕn·zēn′), *n.* An inflammable liquid obtained from petroleum and used in cleaning, painting, and as a motor fuel.

be·queath′ (bē·kwēth′), *v.* **1.** To give or leave by means of a will; as, his aunt *bequeathed* him a fortune. **2.** To hand down; to transmit; as, a knowledge *bequeathed* to later times.

be·quest′ (bē·kwĕst′), *n.* Something which has been given or left by a person's will.

be·rate′ (bē·rāt′), *v.* To scold violently.

Ber′ber (bûr′bĕr), *n.* A member of a farming people of northern Africa. — **Ber′ber,** *adj.*

be·reave′ (bē·rēv′), *v.;* BE·REAVED′ or BE·REFT′ (bē·rĕft′); BE·REAV′ING. To deprive of some cherished person or thing, especially by death or calamity; as, she was recently *bereaved* of her husband; the shock *bereft* him of his senses. — **be·reave′ment,** *n.*

be·ret′ (bĕ·rā′; bĕ′rā), *n.* A round, flat cap of wool or similar soft material.

berg (bûrg), *n.* An iceberg.

Ber′gen (bûr′gĕn), *n.* A city in Norway, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Be′ring Sea (bē̤r′ĭng; bâr′ĭng). The sea between the Aleutian Islands and Bering Strait.

Be′ring Strait. A strait between Alaska and Siberia.

Berke′ley (bûrk′lĭ), *n.* A city in western California, north of Oakland.

Berk′shire (bärk′shĭr; bärk′shēr; bûrk′-), *n.* A county in southern England.

Ber·lin′ (bûr·lĭn′), *n.* The capital of Prussia and of Germany.

Ber·mu′da (bēr·mū′dȧ), *n.* A group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean, forming a British colony.

Bern *or* **Berne** (bûrn; bĕrn), *n.* The capital of Switzerland.

Ber'nard (bûr'närd; bĕr·närd'), Saint, 1091–1153. A French abbot.

ber'ry (bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BERRIES (-ĭz). 1. Any small pulpy fruit like the strawberry, raspberry, blueberry, etc. 2. The dry seed or kernel of certain plants; as, the coffee *berry*.

berth (bûrth), *n.* 1. A sleeping place in a ship's cabin or on the side of a railroad car. 2. A situation where one is employed; as, a good *berth* in a bank. 3. In sailors' language, plenty of room for a ship to move in; also, the place where a ship lies when at anchor or at a wharf.

ber'yl (bĕr'ĭl), *n.* A very hard, sometimes transparent, green or bluish-green stone.

be·seech' (bē·sēch'), *v.;* BE·SOUGHT'; BE·SEECH'ING. To entreat earnestly; to beg; to implore. — **be·seech'ing·ly**, *adv.*

be·seem' (bē·sēm'), *v.* To be fitting or proper for; as, it ill *beseems* you to boast.

be·set' (bē·sĕt'), *v.;* BE·SET'; BE·SET'TING. 1. To attack from all sides; to assail; as, *beset* with troubles. 2. To besiege; to surround.

be·side' (bē·sīd'), *adv.* In addition; else. — *prep.* By the side of; near by.

be·sides' (bē·sīdz'), *adv.* In addition; beside.

be·siege' (bē·sēj'), *v.* To surround with armed forces, for the purpose of compelling surrender; as, the army *besieged* the city. — **be·sieg'er**, *n.*

be·smear' (bē·smēr'), *v.* To smear thoroughly.

be·smirch' (bē·smûrch'), *v.* To soil.

be·sought' (bē·sôt'), *past tense & past part.* of BESEECH.

be·spat'ter (bē·spăt'ĕr), *v.* To soil with spots of dirty water, mud, etc.; to spatter.

be·speak' (bē·spēk'), *v.;* for prin. parts see SPEAK. 1. To speak for beforehand; to arrange ahead of time; as, to *bespeak* a seat for the next game. 2. To indicate by appearances; to show; as, his manner *bespoke* good training.

Bes'sa·ra'bi·a (bĕs'ȧ·rā'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* A province in eastern Rumania, formerly a part of Russia.

best (bĕst), *adj.; superlative* of GOOD. 1. Good or useful in the highest degree. 2. Most; largest; as, the *best* part of a week. — *adv.; superlative* of WELL. 1. In the best way. 2. To the fullest extent.

best'-dressed'	**best'-na'tured**
best'-known'	**best'-read'**
best'-liked'	**best'-tem'pered**

— *n.* 1. The best part. 2. The greatest effort; the utmost; as, to do one's *best*. — *v.* To get the better of; to defeat.

bes'tial (bĕst'yăl; bĕs'chăl), *adj.* Like a beast; brutish. — **bes'ti·al'i·ty** (bĕs'tĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; bĕs'chĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **bes'tial·ly**, *adv.*

be·stir' (bē·stûr'), *v.;* BE·STIRRED'; BE·STIR'RING. To stir up; to rouse to action.

be·stow' (bē·stō'), *v.* 1. To give, especially in charity; as, to *bestow* money on a beggar. 2. To give in marriage. — **be·stow'al**, *n.*

be·strew' (bē·strōō'), *v.* To strew over.

be·stride' (bē·strīd'), *v.;* for prin. parts see STRIDE. To stand or sit astride of something; as, *bestriding* a pony.

bet (bĕt), *n.* Something wagered; a stake in gambling. — *v.;* BET, or BET'TED; BET'TING. To wager; to place a stake in gambling.

be·take' (bē·tāk'), *v.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. To go; as, they *betook* themselves to an inn.

Beth'a·ny (bĕth'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* A village in Palestine on the Mount of Olives, east of Jerusalem.

be·think' (bē·thĭngk'), *v.;* BE·THOUGHT' (bē·thôt'); BE·THINK'ING. To call to mind; to remember.

Beth'le·hem (bĕth'lē·ĕm; bĕth'lē·hĕm), *n.* 1. A town in Palestine, southwest of Jerusalem. 2. A city in eastern Pennsylvania.

be·tide' (bē·tīd'), *v.* To happen; to befall.

be·times' (bē·tīmz'), *adv.* In good time; early.

be·to'ken (bē·tō'kĕn), *v.* To be a sign of; to indicate; as, the black clouds *betoken* a storm.

be·took' (bē·tŏŏk'), *past tense* of BETAKE.

be·tray' (bē·trā'), *v.* 1. To give over to an enemy by treachery or fraud; as, he *betrayed* the fort. 2. To be faithless to any trust or confidence; to prove false to; as, to *betray* a friend. 3. To reveal; to disclose; as, to *betray* fear. **be·tray'al**, *n.* **be·tray'er**, *n.*

be·troth' (bē·trŏth'; bē·trōth'), *v.* To promise to marry; to engage to marry.

be·troth'al (bē·trŏth'ăl; bē·trōth'ăl), *n.* The act of betrothing; an engagement to marry.

bet'ter (bĕt'ĕr), *adj.; comparative* of GOOD. 1. Preferable to something else. 2. Improved in health. — *adv.; comparative* of WELL. In a superior or more excellent way. — *n.* 1. A thing that is preferable to something else. 2. A person of superior rank, social station, etc. 3. Advantage; superiority. — *v.* To improve.

bet'ter, bet'tor (bĕt'ĕr), *n.* A person who bets or wagers.

bet'ter·ment (bĕt'ĕr·mĕnt), *n.* Improvement; especially, any improvement of a road, a railway, a house, etc.

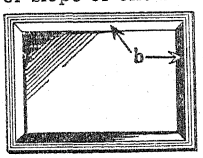
be·tween' (bē·twēn'), *prep.* 1. In the space which separates one thing from another. 2. From one to another; as, a glance passed *between* them. 3. Joining; connecting; as, the bond *between* man and man.

☞ BETWEEN, in its literal sense, is used of only two persons or things; as, *between* two fires. When it is used of more than two persons or

things, it serves to connect each member of the group with each other member; as, an agreement *between* three countries. AMONG always implies more than two persons or things; as, *among* the persons rescued were two children. — *adv.* In a position between others.

be·twixt′ (bē·twĭkst′), *prep.* & *adv.* Between.

bev′el (bĕv′ĕl), *n.* A slant or slope of one surface or line against another; as, cut the edge of the board to the desired *bevel*. — *v.*; BEV′ELED, BEV′ELLED; BEV′EL·ING, BEV′EL·LING. To cut or shape an edge or surface so as to be slanting or sloping against another; as, to *bevel* the edge of a board. — *adj.* Having a slant; slanting; as, a *bevel* edge.



Mirror with Beveled Edge. *b* Bevel.

bev′er·age (bĕv′ĕr·ĭj), *n.* Liquid for drinking.

bev′y (bĕv′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BEVIES (-ĭz). A group or cluster; as, a *bevy* of quail; a *bevy* of girls.

be·wail′ (bē·wāl′), *v.* To express deep grief for; to lament; as, he *bewailed* his loss.

be·ware′ (bē·wâr′), *v.* To be on one's guard; to be cautious or careful; as, *beware* of the dog.

be·wil′der (bē·wĭl′dĕr), *v.* To perplex; to confuse; as, he was *bewildered* by questions. **be·wil′der·ing**, *adj.* **be·wil′der·ment**, *n.*

be·witch′ (bē·wĭch′), *v.* To gain an influence over a person by means of magic, charms, etc.; hence, to charm; to fascinate. **be·witch′ing**, *adj.* **be·witch′ing·ly**, *adv.*

be·wray′ (bē·rā′), *v.* To betray. *Not now used.*

bey (bā), *n.* **1.** A Turkish governor of a province or district. **2.** The title of the rulers of Tunis.

be·yond′ (bē·yŏnd′), *adv.* At a distance; yonder. — *prep.* **1.** Farther away than. **2.** Out of the reach of. **3.** In a greater degree or amount than. — *n.* That which is at a distance, or yonder. — ***the Beyond.*** The hereafter; life beyond the grave.

Bey′routh (bā′rōōt; bā·rōōt′) *or* **Beirut**, *n.* The capital of the Republic of Lebanon, Syria.

bi- (bī-). A prefix meaning: **1.** Two, twice, or doubly, as in *biyearly*, twice a year. **2.** Of two parts, or into two parts, as in *bicycle, bisect.*

bi·an′nu·al (bī·ăn′ū·ăl), *adj.* Occurring twice a year. — **bi·an′nu·al·ly**, *adv.*

bi′as (bī′ăs), *n.* **1.** A seam, cut, or stitching running in a slant across cloth. **2.** An inclination on the part of a person to feel, speak, or act in a certain way; a natural bent or tendency; prejudice; as, he has no *bias* on this matter. — *v.*; BI′ASED, BI′ASSED (bī′ăst); BI′AS·ING, BI′AS·SING. To give a bias to; to influence; as, he was *biased* by his ignorance.

bib (bĭb), *n.* A piece of cloth worn, especially by children, under the chin to protect the clothes.

Bi′ble (bī′b'l), *n.* **1.** The book made up of the writings accepted by Christians as inspired by God. **2.** A book containing the sacred writings of any religion. — **Bib′li·cal** (bĭb′lĭ·kăl), *adj.*

bib′li·og′ra·phy (bĭb′lĭ·ŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* A list of writings about a given subject or author. — **bib′li·og′ra·pher**, *n.* — **bib′li·o·graph′i·cal** (bĭb′lĭ·ō·grăf′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

bi·cam′er·al (bī·kăm′ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Consisting of two chambers, or legislative branches; as, a *bicameral* parliament.

bi·car′bon·ate of so′da (bī·kär′bŏn·ăt ŏv sō′dȧ). A white crystalline salt used in making baking powders, in cooking, and in medicine.

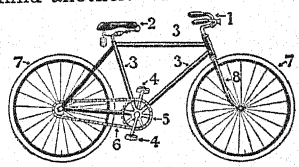
bi′cen·ten′ni·al (bī′sĕn·tĕn′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Consisting of two hundred years. **2.** Occurring every two hundred years. — *n.* The two-hundredth year or anniversary, or its celebration.

bi′ceps (bī′sĕps), *n.*; *pl.* BICEPSES (-sĕp·sĕz). The large muscle of the front of the upper arm.

bick′er (bĭk′ĕr), *v.* To quarrel; to wrangle. — *n.* A petty quarrel; a dispute.

bi·cus′pid (bī·kŭs′pĭd), *n.* Either of the two double-pointed teeth between the canines and the molars on each side of each jaw of a person.

bi′cy·cle (bī′sĭk·'l), *n.* A light vehicle with two wheels one behind another. The rider sits on a saddle, propels the bicycle by pressing his feet upon pedals, and steers it by means of a handle bar. — *v.* To ride a bicycle. **bi′cy·cler**, *n.* **bi′cy·clist**, *n.*



Bicycle. 1 Handle Bar; 2 Saddle; 3, 3, 3 Frame; 4, 4 Pedals; 5 Sprocket Wheel; 6 Chain; 7, 7 Tires; 8 Fork.

bid (bĭd), *v.*; *past tense* BADE, BID; *past part.* BID′DEN, BID; *pres. part.* BID′DING. **1.** To order; to command; as, he *bade* him go. **2.** To express a greeting, a welcome, a farewell, etc.; as, he *bade* his guest good-by. **3.** To make an offer for something; especially, to offer as a price of something at an auction; as, he *bid* three dollars for an old chair. — *n.* An offer, such as one made at an auction; as, a *bid* of three dollars for a chair.

bid′der (bĭd′ĕr), *n.* One who bids.

bide (bīd), *v.*; *past tense* BODE, BID′ED (bīd′ĕd); *past part.* BID′ED; *pres. part.* BID′ING. To wait or wait for.

bi·en′ni·al (bī·ĕn′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Occurring once in two years; as, *biennial* elections. **2.** Lasting for two years; as, a *biennial* plant. — *n.* **1.** Something which occurs once in two years. **2.** A biennial plant. — **bi·en′ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

bier (bēr), *n.* The frame or stand on which a corpse or a coffin is placed or borne to the grave.

big (bĭg), *adj.*; BIG'GER; BIG'GEST. 1. Large in size. 2. Loud and boastful. — **big'ness**, *n.*

big'a·my (bĭg'ə·mĭ), *n.* The act of marrying a person while already married to another person. — **big'a·mist**, *n.*

big'horn' (bĭg'hôrn'), *n.* The wild sheep of the Rocky Mountain region.

Bighorn.

bight (bīt), *n.* 1. A bend or curve, as in a river; also, a large bay between land masses. 2. The middle part of a rope; the loop, or double part, of a bent rope.

big'ot (bĭg'ŭt), *n.* A person who is obstinately devoted to his own opinions, beliefs, etc. **big'ot·ed**, *adj.* **big'ot·ed·ly**, *adv.*

big'ot·ry (bĭg'ŭt·rĭ), *n.* Obstinate attachment to one's own opinions, beliefs, etc.

bi'jou (bē'zhōō; bē'zhōō'), *n.* A trinket; a jewel.

bi·lat'er·al (bī·lăt'ēr·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having two sides. 2. Having to do with two sides or parties; as, a *bilateral* treaty.

bil'ber'ry (bĭl'bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BILBERRIES (-ĭz). A kind of blueberry.

bile (bīl), *n.* 1. A thick, bitter, yellow or greenish fluid supplied by a person's liver to aid in the digestive processes. 2. Ill-humor; irritation; as, to stir one's *bile*.

bilge (bĭlj), *n.* 1. The part of a ship's hull that is between the bottom and the point where the sides go straight up. 2. Also ***bilge wa'ter***. The water that collects in the bottom of a ship. — *v.* To burst, or to make a hole in, the bilge of a ship; also, to leak in the bilge.

bil'ious (bĭl'yŭs), *adj.* 1. Suffering from too much bile; caused by a failure of the liver to act as it should. 2. Ill-natured; bad-tempered. **bil'ious·ly**, *adv.* **bil'ious·ness**, *n.*

-bil'i·ty (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ). A suffix of nouns made from adjectives ending in *-ble;* as in *vulnerability.*

bill (bĭl), *n.* 1. The beak of a bird. 2. A similar beak in other animals, as in a turtle. — *v.* To touch beaks, as doves; hence, to show affection; as, to *bill* and coo.

Bills of Birds. 1 Flamingo; 2 Hawk; 3 Pigeon; 4 Thrush; 5 Finch; 6 Duck (Merganser); 7 Toucan; 8 Spoonbill; 9 Pelican.

bill (bĭl), *n.* 1. A form or draft of a law presented to a legislature for consideration; a proposed law; as, to introduce a *bill* in Congress. 2. A placard advertising something. 3. A record of goods sold, or of services rendered, or of work done, with the price or charge; as, the grocery *bill*. 4. A piece of paper money; as, a five-dollar *bill*. 5. Any paper containing a list of items; as, a *bill* of fare. 6. A promissory note. — *v.* 1. To enter on a bill, or record of purchases; also, to submit a bill to; as, to *bill* a customer for his purchases. 2. To advertise by posters, etc.; as, to *bill* a circus.

bill'board' (bĭl'bōrd'), *n.* A board or a flat surface on which notices, etc., are posted.

bil'let (bĭl'ĕt), *n.* 1. A written order; especially, a written order by a military officer directing a person to provide lodging for a soldier. 2. The lodging provided in accordance with such an order. — *v.*; BIL'LET·ED; BIL'LET·ING. To assign soldiers to private houses for lodging.

bil'liards (bĭl'yĕrdz), *n.* A game played with solid balls on a large oblong table surrounded by an elastic ledge or cushion. The balls are hit with a long stick called a cue.

bil'lion (bĭl'yŭn), *n.* In American and French numbering, a thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in English and German numbering, a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

bil'low (bĭl'ō), *n.* A great wave. — *v.* 1. To roll in great waves; as, the *billowing* ocean. 2. To bulge or swell out; as, sails that *billowed* in the breeze. — **bil'low·y**, *adj.*

bi·met'al·lism (bī·mĕt'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* The use of two metals (such as gold and silver) to be together the standard of value.

bi·month'ly (bī·mŭnth'lĭ), *adj.* Occurring, done, or coming, once in two months.

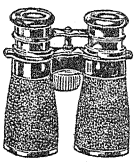
bin (bĭn), *n.* A box, frame, crib, or enclosed place, used for storage; as, a coal *bin;* a corn *bin.*

bind (bīnd), *v.*; BOUND; BIND'ING. 1. To tie up anything with a cord, band, chain, etc.; as, to *bind* a cut finger. 2. To hold or restrain by force of any kind; as, a river *bound* by ice; he was *bound* by ties of friendship. 3. To stick together in a mass; as, tar that *binds* a road surface. 4. To bandage; as, to *bind* a wound. 5. To protect or decorate by a band of material; as, to *bind* the edge of a sleeve. 6. To fasten together and enclose in a cover; as, to *bind* a book. 7. To place oneself under an obligation to do something; as, to *bind* by a vow. 8. To place under legal obligation to serve another person; as, *bound* as an apprentice.

bind'er (bīn'dēr), *n.* A person or thing that binds; especially: 1. A cover for holding loose sheets of paper, etc. 2. A harvesting machine that cuts grain and binds it into bundles.

bind'er·y (bīn'dĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BINDERIES (-ĭz). A place where books are bound.

bind'ing (bīn'dĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person or thing that binds. 2. The material used to bind, such as braid for the edge of a coat, etc., or the cover and the fastenings for the pages of a book.


Binoculars.

bin'na·cle (bĭn'ə·k'l), *n.* On ships, a box or stand that holds a compass and a lamp.

bin·oc'u·lar (bĭn·ŏk'ū·lẽr; bī·nŏk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or using, both eyes. 2. Made for the use of both eyes at once; as, a *binocular* microscope. — *n.* A binocular instrument; [in the *plural*] opera glasses, field glasses, etc.

bi·og'ra·phy (bī·ŏg'rə·fĭ; bĭ·ŏg'rə·fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BIOGRAPHIES (-fĭz). A history of a person's life. — **bi·og'ra·pher**, *n.* — **bi'o·graph'ic** (bī'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **bi'o·graph'i·cal**, *adj.* — **bi'o·graph'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

bi·ol'o·gy (bī·ŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about animals and plants. — **bi'o·log'i·cal** (bī'ŏ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **bi·ol'o·gist**, *n.*

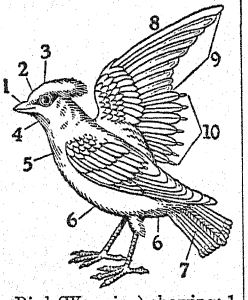
bi'ped (bī'pĕd), *n.* A two-footed animal; as, men and birds are *bipeds*.

bi'plane' (bī'plān'), *n.* An airplane with two main supporting planes, usually one above the other.

Leaf and Fruit of Birch.

birch (bûrch), *n.* 1. A valuable timber tree with a hard wood that takes a fine polish. 2. A stick or a bundle of birch twigs, used for flogging a person. — *v.* To flog with a birch. — **birch, birch'en**, *adj.*

bird (bûrd), *n.* Any member of a class of warm-blooded, egg-laying animals, whose bodies are covered with feathers and whose front limbs are wings by which they fly. See the colored picture facing page 52.



Bird (Waxwing) showing: 1 Bill; 2 Forehead; 3 Crown; 4 Throat; 5 Breast; 6, 6 Abdomen; 7 Tail; 8 Wing; 9 Primary Feathers; 10 Secondary Feathers.

bird'lime' (bûrd'līm'), *n.* A thick, gluey stuff smeared on twigs to catch small birds.

bird of par'a·dise. Any of various brilliantly colored birds of New Guinea.

bird of pas'sage. A bird that moves from one place to another according to the season.

bird's'-eye' (bûrdz'-ī'), *adj.* 1. Seen from above, as if with the eye of a flying bird; hence, general; as, a *bird's-eye* view. 2. Marked with spots resembling birds' eyes; as, *bird's-eye* maple.

Bir'ming·ham (bûr'mĭng·ăm; bûr'mĭng·hăm), *n.* 1. A large city in central England. 2. A city in central Alabama.

birth (bûrth), *n.* 1. Act or fact of coming into life; act of bringing into life. 2. Beginning; origin; as, the *birth* of a nation. 3. A person's lineage or descent; as, a man of noble *birth*.

birth'day' (bûrth'dā'), *n.* 1. The day on which a person is born; a day of origin or beginning. 2. The anniversary of such a day.

birth'place' (bûrth'plās'), *n.* A place of birth or origin.

birth rate. The number of births for every hundred or every thousand persons in a given area, group, etc., during a given time.

birth'right' (bûrth'rīt'), *n.* Any right belonging to a person because of his birth; especially, the rights or inheritance of an eldest son.

Bis'cay, Bay of (bĭs'kā; bĭs'kĭ). A large bay of the Atlantic Ocean west of southern France and north of Spain.

bis'cuit (bĭs'kĭt), *n.*; *pl.* BISCUITS (-kĭts), BISCUIT. A small cake of bread, raised with baking powder, and baked in an oven.

bi'sect' (bī'sĕkt'), *v.* To divide or cut into two parts.

bish'op (bĭsh'ŭp), *n.* In some Christian churches, a clergyman of the highest rank. He is the head of a diocese or of a church district.

bish'op·ric (bĭsh'ŭp·rĭk), *n.* 1. A diocese. 2. The office of a bishop.

Bis'marck (bĭz'märk), *n.* The capital of North Dakota.

Bis'marck (bĭs'märk; *English* bĭz'märk), Otto von, 1815–1898. A German statesman.

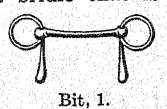
bis'muth (bĭz'mŭth; bĭs'mŭth), *n.* A brittle, grayish-white metallic element. It is used in making medicines, in calico printing, and in making cosmetics, glass, porcelain, etc.

bi'son (bī's'n; bī'z'n), *n.* A large, shaggy-maned, oxlike beast, with short horns and heavy forequarters, formerly found in vast numbers on the plains of the Midwestern United States; a buffalo.

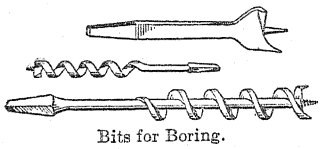
Bison. (1/48)

bis'ter (bĭs'tẽr), *n.* A dull light-brown color.

bit (bĭt), *n.* 1. The part of a bridle that is put in the horse's mouth; hence, anything that curbs or checks. 2. The part of a key which enters and works a lock. 3. The cutting or boring end or edge of a tool. 4. A tool made with a cutting end


Bit, 1.

or edge for drilling or boring. A bit is usually fitted into a brace or similar handle.



Bits for Boring.

bit (bĭt), *n.* A small piece or quantity of anything; a little; as, a *bit* of food; a *bit* of work.

bitch (bĭch), *n.* A female dog.

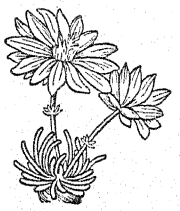
bite (bīt), *v.; past tense* BIT (bĭt); *past part.* BIT'TEN; *pres. part.* BIT'ING (bīt'ĭng). 1. To seize and pierce with the teeth; as, to *bite* an apple; to wound or sting with the teeth or with any part joined with the mouth; as, mosquitoes *bite*. 2. To smart; to sting; as, pepper *bites* the mouth. 3. To eat into; as, acids *bite* metals. — *n.* 1. An act of seizing something with the teeth or the mouth; a sting such as that of a mosquito, a snake, etc. 2. The amount taken by the teeth or mouth at one time; as, a *bite* of food. 3. A sharp or biting sensation; sharpness; a smart; as, the *bite* of a cold wind.

bit'ing (bīt'ĭng), *adj.* 1. That bites. 2. Sharp; cutting; sarcastic; as, *biting* remarks. — **bit'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Bittern. (1/10)

bit'tern (bĭt'ẽrn), *n.* A brownish marsh bird which has a loud booming cry.

bit'ter·root' (bĭt'ẽr·rōōt'), *n.* A plant of the Rocky Mountains, with fleshy roots and handsome pink flowers. It is the State flower of Montana.



Bitterroot.

bit'ter·sweet' (bĭt'ẽr·swēt'), *adj.* Sweet and bitter at the same time. — *n.* 1. Anything that is bittersweet; bitterness mixed with sweetness. 2. A poisonous vine with purple flowers and red berries. 3. A woody-stemmed vine with greenish flowers and orange seedcases that burst open and disclose the scarlet fruit.

Bittersweet, 3. Leaf and Fruit.

bi·tu'men (bĭ·tū'mĕn; bĭt'ū·mĕn), *n.* An inflammable mineral, such as asphalt, tar, etc.

bi·tu'mi·nous (bĭ·tū'mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Having the qualities of bitumen; containing bitumen; as, *bituminous* coal.

bi'valve' (bī'vălv'), *n.* An animal, such as a clam or an oyster, whose shell is divided into two parts that are hinged on one side and can open or shut.

A Bivalve.

biv'ou·ac (bĭv'ōō·ăk; bĭv'wăk), *n.* An encampment for a very short time, either with or without shelter. — *v.;* BIV'OUACKED (bĭv'ōō·ăkt; bĭv'wăkt); BIV'OU·ACK'ING. To encamp, as for a single night.

bi·year'ly (bī·yēr'lĭ), *adj.* Occurring twice a year.

bi·zarre' (bĭ·zär'), *adj.* Odd or unusual in fashion, pattern, color, etc.; as, the *bizarre* costumes of gypsies; *bizarre* designs.

blab (blăb), *v.;* BLABBED (blăbd); BLAB'BING. To talk freely and carelessly; especially, to tell secrets; to tattle. — **blab**, *n.* — **blab'ber**, *n.*

black (blăk), *adj.* 1. Of the color of soot or coal. 2. Very dark or gloomy; as, a *black* night. 3. Having dark skin, hair, and eyes; as, the *black* races of mankind. 4. Soiled; dirty; as, a tablecloth *black* with dirt. 5. Dismal; as, *black* despair. 6. Threatening; as, *black* looks. 7. Morally bad; as, *black* deeds. — *n.* 1. The color of coal, soot, crows, etc.; the opposite of white. It is the color one finds in a dark room where no light can get in. 2. A black garment; black clothes; as, dressed in *black*. 3. A black dye. 4. A Negro; a person of any dark-skinned race. — *v.* 1. To make black; hence, to soil; to dirty. 2. To polish with blacking.

black out. To make dark, especially by putting out all lights as a protection against raids by aircraft in war; as, to *black out* a city. — **black'-out'**, *n.*

black'ball' (blăk'bôl'), *v.* To vote against; especially, to vote to exclude a person, as from membership in a club, etc.

black'ber'ry (blăk'bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES. 1. The black berrylike fruit of several kinds of brambles. See the colored picture of *fruits*. 2. Any bush that bears these berries.

black'bird' (blăk'bûrd'), *n.* 1. In the United States, one of a number of birds so called because the males are largely black, as the cowbird, grackle, and red-winged blackbird. 2. In England, a common thrush.

Red-winged Blackbird. (1/4)

black'board' (blăk'bōrd'), *n.* Any dark, smooth surface, such as one of slate, used for writing, drawing, etc., with chalk or crayons.

black'en (blăk'ĕn), *v.* 1. To make or become black; to darken. 2. To soil; to dirty. 3. To injure a person's reputation.

black′-eyed′ Su′san (blăk′īd′ sū′zăn; sōō′-zăn). A daisy with deep-yellow or orange petals and a dark center. It is the State flower of Maryland. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

Black-eyed Susan.

black′fish′ (blăk′fĭsh′), *n.* Any of a number of fishes, such as: 1. The black sea bass of the Atlantic coast of the United States. 2. A small food fish of Alaska.

black′guard (blăg′ärd), *n.* A vicious scoundrel; a villain. — **black′guard**, *adj.*

black′ing (blăk′ĭng), *n.* A paste or a liquid for blackening and polishing shoes, stoves, etc.

black′ish (blăk′ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat black.

black′jack′ (blăk′jăk′), *n.* A small, leather-covered club with a flexible handle. — *v.* To hit with a blackjack.

black′list′ (blăk′lĭst′), *n.* A list which includes names of persons, firms, etc., blamed for undesirable opinions or activities, or suspected of wrong or unfair practices. — *v.* To put on a blacklist.

black′ly (blăk′lĭ), *adv.* In a black manner; gloomily; threateningly.

black′mail′ (blăk′māl′), *n.* A payment of money forced from a person by frightening him, especially by a threat to reveal something he has done. — **black′mail′**, *v.* — **black′mail′er**, *n.*

black′ness (blăk′nĕs), *n.* Black condition or quality; as, the *blackness* of night.

Black Sea. A sea between Europe and Asia Minor.

Black Shirt. One of the Fascisti who wear black shirts as a part of their uniform.

black′smith′ (blăk′smĭth′), *n.* A workman who shapes iron by heating it in a furnace and hammering it into shape on an iron block.

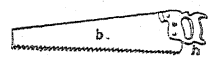
black snake, *or* **black′snake′** (blăk′snāk′), *n.* A snake that is black or very dark in color. Common black snakes in the U.S. are harmless.

black′thorn′ (blăk′thôrn′), *n.* A European prickly shrub or tree with very hard wood which is often used for canes. Its fruit is the ***sloe***, or ***sloe plum***.

b Blade of a Leaf; *p* Petiole; *st* Stipule.

blad′der (blăd′ẽr), *n.* 1. In persons and animals, a pouch or cavity with fleshy walls, which holds a fluid or a gas. 2. Anything like a bladder; especially, a bag or container that can be filled with air or gas.

blade (blād), *n.* 1. A leaf, especially a leaf of grass or of a cereal plant. 2. The broadened part of a leaf. 3. Anything that widens out like the blade of a leaf; as, the *blade* of an oar; a shoulder *blade*. 4. The cutting part of a tool or instrument; as, the *blade* of a knife. 5. A sword. 6. A swordsman; a fencer. 7. A dashing or reckless fellow.



b Blade of Saw; *h* Handle.

blam′a·ble (blām′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving blame; faulty.

blame (blām), *n.* 1. Expression of disapproval; reproof; censure; as, he listened to both *blame* and praise. 2. Responsibility for something that fails or is wrong; fault; as, to take the *blame* for the defeat. — *v.* 1. To express disapproval; to find fault; to censure. 2. To place responsibility for something wrong.
blame′less, *adj.* **blame′less·ness**, *n.*
blame′less·ly, *adv.* **blame′wor′thy**, *adj.*

Blanc′, Mont′ (môN′ bläN′). The highest mountain of the Alps, 15,781 ft.

blanch (blänch), *v.* 1. To whiten by removing the color; to bleach; as, to *blanch* linen. 2. To whiten by removing the skins, by scalding, etc.; as, to *blanch* almonds. 3. To make pale; to become pale; as, she *blanched* with fear.

blanc·mange′ (blȧ·mänzh′), *n.* A dessert made of jellylike or starchy substances and milk, usually sweetened, flavored, and shaped in a mold.

bland (blănd), *adj.* Smooth and soothing in manner; gentle; suave; as, a *bland* smile.
bland′ly, *adv.* **bland′ness**, *n.*

blan′dish (blăn′dĭsh), *v.* To flatter; to coax; to wheedle. — **blan′dish·ment**, *n.*

blank (blăngk), *adj.* 1. Without writing, printing, or marks; having empty spaces to be filled in; as, a *blank* paper. 2. Appearing dazed or confused; also, expressionless; as, a *blank* countenance. 3. Lacking variety or interest; as, a *blank* existence.
— *n.* 1. Any empty space to be filled in with writing, etc., as in a check, a card, etc. 2. A sheet, card, etc. with no printing, writing, etc. 3. A space of time without consciousness, action, etc.; as, my memory was a *blank*.
blank′ly, *adv.* **blank′ness**, *n.*

blan′ket (blăng′kĕt), *n.* A heavy, woven covering, often of wool, used for beds; also, a covering of any kind; as, a *blanket* of clouds. — *v.* To cover with a blanket.

blare (blâr), *v.* To sound loud and harsh, as a trumpet; also, to proclaim loudly. — *n.* The harsh noise of a trumpet; also, any like noise.

blar′ney (blär′nĭ), *n.* Flattering speech.

blas·pheme′ (blăs·fēm′), *v.* To speak very disrespectfully of sacred things; to utter blasphemy; to curse and swear. — **blas·phem′er**, *n.*

blas′phe·my (blăs′fē·mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BLASPHEMIES (-mĭz). Irreverent or disrespectful language, especially about God or sacred things; cursing.
blas′phe·mous, *adj.* **blas′phe·mous·ly**, *adv.*

blast (blăst), *n.* **1.** A strong gust of wind. **2.** A stream of air, gas, etc. forced through an opening. **3.** The sound made by a wind instrument, such as a trumpet. **4.** An explosion; the discharge of dynamite used to break rock, earth, etc.; also, the dynamite, etc., so used. **5.** A sudden, harmful effect; blight, as of plants. — *v.* **1.** To shatter by an explosive, especially by dynamite. **2.** To injure plants, trees, etc., by strong winds; to blight; to ruin.

blast fur'nace. A furnace, used in making steel, in which air is continuously forced upon the fuel in order to melt the ore or metal.

bla'tant (blā'tănt), *adj.* Noisy; loudmouthed. **bla'tan·cy**, *n.* **bla'tant·ly**, *adv.*

blaze (blāz), *n.* **1.** A bright flame; a fire. **2.** Intense brightness accompanied with heat; as, the *blaze* of the sun. **3.** An outburst; as, a *blaze* of anger. **4.** A brilliant display; splendor; as, a *blaze* of glory. — *v.* **1.** To burn with a bright flame; as, the logs *blazed;* to shine with intense brightness and heat; as, the sun *blazing* at noon. **2.** To shine as if on fire; as, his eyes *blazed* with anger.

blaze (blāz), *v.* To proclaim; to make public; as, to *blaze* the news abroad.

blaze (blāz), *n.* **1.** A white mark on the face of an animal. **2.** A mark made on a tree by chipping off a piece of the bark. — *v.* To make a blaze on a tree, etc.; to mark by blazed trees; as, to *blaze* a trail.

blaz'er (blāz'ẽr), *n.* A jacket or coat, usually bright-colored, worn by tennis players, etc.

bla'zon (blā'z'n), *n.* A coat of arms. — *v.* To display; to proclaim.

bldg.; *pl.* BLDGS. Abbreviation for *building.*

-ble (-b'l). A suffix that means capable of being, as in *dissoluble,* capable of being dissolved.

bleach (blēch), *v.* To make a thing white by removing the color or stains; as, to *bleach* sheets; to become white; to blanch. — **bleach,** *n.*

bleach'er (blēch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that bleaches. **2.** [usually used in the *plural,* BLEACHERS] A seat or space, originally roofless, for spectators at outdoor games.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* **1.** Exposed to wind or weather; as, a *bleak* coast; also, dreary; cheerless. **2.** Cold and cutting; as, a *bleak* wind. **bleak'ly**, *adv.* **bleak'ness**, *n.*

blear (blēr), *adj.* Dim or sore with a watery discharge; as, *blear* eyes. — *v.* To make blear. **blear'i·ness**, *n.* **blear'y**, *adj.*

bleat (blēt), *n.* The cry of a sheep, goat, or calf; also, any similar cry. — **bleat,** *v.*

bleed (blēd), *v.;* BLED (blĕd); BLEED'ING. **1.** To lose or to shed blood, sap, etc.; as, a cut finger *bleeds.* **2.** To draw blood, sap, etc., from; as, to *bleed* a maple tree.

blem'ish (blĕm'ĭsh), *n.* Any mark of imperfection or injury; a flaw. — *v.* To mar; to injure.

blench (blĕnch), *v.* To grow pale; to blanch.

blend (blĕnd), *v.* To mix one thing with another; to mingle together; to combine; to merge. — *n.* A thorough mixture of things; as, a *blend* of teas; also, a merging, as of colors.

bless (blĕs), *v.;* BLESSED (blĕst), BLEST (blĕst); BLESS'ING. **1.** To make holy; to declare to be holy; to hallow. **2.** To pray for the well-being of a person; as, Isaac *blessed* Jacob. **3.** To guard; to protect; as, God *bless* you. **4.** To praise; to honor; as, to *bless* the Lord.

bless'ed (blĕs'ĕd; *sometimes,* blĕst), *adj.* **1.** Holy; hallowed. **2.** Favored with blessings; happy. — **bless'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **bless'ed·ness,** *n.*

bless'ing (blĕs'ĭng), *n.* The act of a person who blesses; benediction; also, a means of happiness or welfare; as, his loss was a *blessing.*

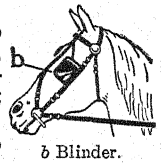
blest (blĕst), *past tense & past participle* of BLESS. — *adj.* Blessed.

blew (bl o͞o), *past tense* of BLOW.

blight (blīt), *n.* **1.** Any disease or injury of plants that causes withering or decay. **2.** Anything that destroys or ruins. — *v.* To injure or destroy by a blight; to wither; to blast; to ruin.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* **1.** Sightless. **2.** Not having, using, or depending on judgment or reason; as, he made a *blind* choice; *blind* faith. **3.** Closed at one end; as, a *blind* street. **4.** Having no opening for light or passage; as, a *blind* wall. **5.** Hidden from sight; as, a *blind* path. **6.** Difficult to see or understand; as, a *blind* question. — *v.* To make blind; to dazzle; to dim. — *n.* **1.** Something to hinder sight or to keep out light, as a window shutter, etc.; a screen. **2.** Something to mislead, or to conceal a plan. **blind'ly**, *adv.* **blind'ness**, *n.*

blind'er (blīn'dẽr), *n.* A flap on a horse's bridle, over each eye, to prevent him from seeing objects at his side or behind him; a blinker.



b Blinder.

blind'fold' (blīnd'fōld'), *v.* To cover a person's eyes, as with a bandage. — *adj.* With eyes covered; hence, heedless; reckless.

blink (blĭngk), *v.* **1.** To look with half-shut eyes, as one who is dazzled by strong light. **2.** To wink quickly; as, he *blinked* his eyes to keep back the tears. **3.** To twinkle; as, stars were *blinking.* — **blink,** *n.*

blink'er (blĭngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that blinks; especially, a blinking light used as a warning signal. **2.** A blinder.

bliss (blĭs), *n.* Great happiness; joy; blessedness. — **bliss'ful,** *adj.* — **bliss'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **bliss'ful·ness,** *n.*

blis'ter (blĭs'tẽr), *n.* 1. A small cavity under the skin, filled with a watery liquid. 2. Any swelling resembling this, as an air bubble in paint. — *v.* To cause blisters; to rise in blisters.

blithe (blīth), *adj.* Gay; cheerful.
blithe'ly, *adv.* **blithe'some**, *adj.*

blitz'krieg' (blĭts'krēg'), *n.* War conducted with lightninglike speed and force, especially by means of a large number of airplanes and tanks.

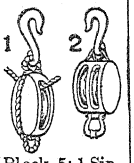
bliz'zard (blĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A driving storm of wind and snow; a long and severe snowstorm.

bloat (blōt), *v.* To swell by filling with water or air; to puff up or puff out. — **bloat'ed**, *adj.*

bloat'er (blōt'ẽr), *n.* A herring cured by being salted, smoked, and partly dried.

bloc (blŏk), *n.* A group of persons or states politically united to gain some end.

block (blŏk), *n.* 1. A solid piece of wood, stone, etc.; as, a *block* of marble. 2. A piece of wood on which condemned persons are beheaded. 3. A stand on which slaves were placed for sale. 4. A mold for shaping articles; as, a hat *block*. 5. A grooved pulley in a frame. Blocks are much used in hoisting weights, especially on board ships. 6. A solid piece of material, as wood or metal, used to strengthen or support something. 7. A number of things thought of as forming one series or group; as, a *block* of seats. 8. A large building divided into separate houses or stores; as, an apartment *block*. 9. A space, especially in a city, enclosed by streets; also, the length of one of its sides. 10. An obstacle.



Block, 5: 1 Single. 2 Double.

— *v.* 1. To stop the progress of a person or thing; to obstruct; to hinder. 2. To mark the outline of; as, to *block* out a drawing. 3. To shape or mold on a block; as, to *block* a hat.

block·ade' (blŏk·ād'), *n.* The act of shutting up a place by troops, warships, etc., to prevent coming in or going out. — **block·ade'**, *v.*

block'head' (blŏk'hĕd'), *n.* A stupid person.

block'house' (blŏk'hous'), *n.* A building, often of heavy logs, and built with holes in its sides, through which persons inside may fire out at an enemy.

Blockhouse.

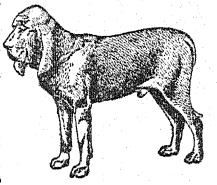
blond, blonde (blŏnd), *adj.* 1. Fair in color; light-colored. 2. Having light hair and pale skin. — **blond'ness, blonde'ness**, *n.*

blond (blŏnd), *n. masc.*, **blonde** (blŏnd), *n. fem.* A blond person.

blood (blŭd), *n.* 1. The fluid, usually red, which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins of persons and animals. 2. Relationship by descent from a common ancestor; as, ties of *blood;* kindred; relatives; as, one's own flesh and *blood;* also, honorable birth; as, *blood* will tell. 3. Temper; anger; as, her *blood* was up. 4. A man of spirit; as, a gay young *blood*.

blood'ed (blŭd'ĕd), *adj.* Of superior or approved blood, race, stock, etc.; as, *blooded* horses.

blood'hound' (blŭd'hound'), *n.* A powerful hound with long, drooping ears, a wrinkled face, and a keen sense of smell. Bloodhounds are often used in tracking criminals.


Bloodhound. (1/45)

blood'less (blŭd'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Having no blood; pale; as, *bloodless* cheeks; hence, lifeless; dead. 2. Done or accomplished without shedding blood; as, *bloodless* surgery; a *bloodless* victory. 3. Not having or showing the usual feelings of kindness, mercy, etc.
blood'less·ly, *adv.* **blood'less·ness**, *n.*

blood mon'ey. Money obtained as the price, or at the cost, of another's life.

blood poi'son·ing. A diseased condition of the blood caused by poisonous matter in it.

blood'root' (blŭd'rōōt'), *n.* A plant with a red root and red sap and a white flower with yellow center. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

Bloodroot. (1/4)

blood'shed' (blŭd'shĕd'), *n.* The shedding of blood; slaughter.

blood'shot' (blŭd'shŏt'), *adj.* Tinged with blood; red and inflamed; as, *bloodshot* eyes.

blood'stone' (blŭd'stōn'), *n.* A green stone sprinkled with red spots. See the colored picture of *precious stones*.

blood'suck'er (blŭd'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* An animal that sucks blood, such as a leech.

blood'thirst'y (blŭd'thûrs'tĭ), *adj.* Eager to shed blood; cruel; murderous.
blood'thirst'i·ly, *adv.* **blood'thirst'i·ness**, *n.*

blood ves'sel. Any vessel or canal in an animal, in which the blood flows.

blood'y (blŭd'ĭ), *adj.*; BLOOD'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); BLOOD'I·EST. 1. Having to do with blood or bloodshed; like blood; smeared or stained with blood; as, *bloody* wounds. 2. Murderous; cruel. — *v.* To make bloody; to stain with blood.
blood'i·ly, *adv.* **blood'i·ness**, *n.*

bloom (blōōm), *n.* 1. A blossom; a flower or a number of flowers together; also, the condition or time when something flowers; as, roses are in *bloom*. 2. A condition or time of beauty, freshness, and vigor; as, the *bloom* of youth. 3. The rosy color of the cheek; a flush. 4. The delicate, powdery coating on some fruits and leaves; as,

the *bloom* on a peach; also, any surface coating which suggests this; as, a *bloom* on glass, steel, etc. — *v.* To produce blooms; to flower.

bloom'ers (blōōm'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Loose trousers gathered at the knees and worn by women in athletics; also, a woman's undergarment of similar design.

blos'som (blŏs'ŭm), *n.* 1. A flower or flowers; bloom. 2. The condition of a plant, etc., when it has blossoms; the time when something blooms or develops. — *v.* To flower; to bloom. — **blos'som·y**, *adj.*

Apple Blossoms.

blot (blŏt), *n.* A spot or stain, as of ink; also, a blemish; a disgrace; as, a *blot* on one's reputation.

— *v.*; BLOT'TED; BLOT'TING. 1. To spot or stain; to make a blot or blots; also, to disgrace. 2. To dry or absorb, as ink, with a blotter. 3. To wipe out; to cancel; as, to *blot* out a debt. 4. To obscure or eclipse; to conceal completely; as, clouds *blotted* out the moon.

blotch (blŏch), *n.* A blot or spot, as of ink or color; also, an eruption of the skin. — **blotch**, *v.* — **blotch'y**, *adj.*

blot'ter (blŏt'ĕr), *n.* A piece of blotting paper.

blot'ting pa'per (blŏt'ĭng pā'pĕr). A spongy paper for drying or absorbing wet ink, etc.

blouse (blouz; blous), *n.* 1. A loose outer garment like a smock; as, a Russian *blouse*. 2. A waist worn by women and children. — *v.* To make like a blouse.

blow (blō), *n.* 1. A hard stroke with the hand, fist, or some object; also, an attack. 2. Something that causes suffering or loss; a sudden calamity; as, her death was a severe *blow*.

blow (blō), *v.*; *past tense* BLEW; *past part.* BLOWN (blōn); *present part.* BLOW'ING. 1. To move or to be moved, as air or gas, especially rapidly or with power. 2. To send forth a strong current of air, etc., as from the mouth or from a bellows; to puff; to pant. 3. To make a sound by blowing, as in whistling, hissing, etc.; also, to cause to sound, as a trumpet. 4. To swell by forcing air into; as, to *blow* glass; to *blow* bubbles. 5. To clear of contents by forcing air through. 6. To burst, shatter, or destroy by an explosion; as, to *blow* up a fort. — *n.* The act of blowing; also, a gale of wind. — **blow'er**, *n.*

blow (blō), *v.* To blossom; to flower.

blown (blōn), *past participle* of BLOW. — *adj.* 1. Swollen; puffed up, as cattle when they have eaten too much green food. 2. Out of breath; winded; as, our horses are *blown*.

blow'out' (blō'out'), *n.* A blowing out or bursting of something, caused by pressure of air, gas, etc., inside; as, the *blowout* of a tire.

blow'pipe' (blō'pīp'), *n.* A small, round, somewhat long tube for blowing air or gas into a flame in such a way as to increase its heat.

blowz'y (blouz'ĭ), *adj.* Coarse and ruddy-faced; high-colored; also, slovenly.

blub'ber (blŭb'ĕr), *n.* The fat of whales, walruses, etc., from which the oil is obtained.

blub'ber (blŭb'ĕr), *v.* To weep noisily or childishly. — **blub'ber·ing·ly**, *adv.*

bludg'eon (blŭj'ŭn), *n.* A club or clublike weapon. — *v.* To hit or beat with a bludgeon.

blue (blōō), *adj.*; BLU'ER (blōō'ĕr); BLU'EST. 1. Of the color blue; also, of a color resembling blue; as, hands *blue* with cold. 2. Low in spirits; melancholy; as, to feel *blue*; also, in colloquial use, gloomy; as, things looked *blue*. 3. Severe or overstrict in morals; as, *blue* laws.

— *n.* 1. The color in the rainbow between green and violet; the color of the clear sky. Different shades of blue are often given special names, as *navy blue*, *Alice blue*, etc. 2. Something blue in color, especially the sea or the sky; as, birds soaring in the *blue*. 3. Any pigment or dye that colors blue; also, a powder or bluing for use in laundering. 4. A person dressed in blue or belonging to an organization whose uniform or badge is blue.

— *v.*; BLUED (blōōd); BLU'ING, BLUE'ING (blōō'ĭng). To make or turn blue; as, to *blue* clothes. — **blue'ness**, *n.*

Bluebell.

blue'bell' (blōō'bĕl'), *n.* A plant with blue, bell-shaped flowers.

blue'ber'ry (blōō'bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES. 1. The edible blue or blackish berry of certain shrubs. 2. A shrub that bears such berries.

blue'bird' (blōō'bûrd'), *n.* A common songbird of the northern United States, which appears in early springtime. It is larger than a sparrow and has a bluish back. See the colored picture of *birds*.

Bluebird. (⅛)

blue'bon'net (blōō'bŏn'ĕt), *n.* A low-growing plant with blue flowers. It is the State flower of Texas. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

blue'bot'tle (blōō'bŏt''l), *n.* A steel-blue, hairy fly which is larger than the housefly.

blue'fish' (blōō'fĭsh'), *n.* A very active and greedy salt-water fish, used for food. See the colored picture of *fishes*.

blue flag. A blue iris. See IRIS, 2.

blue'grass' (blōō'grăs'), *n.* A grass with bluish-green stems. It is valued for fodder.

blue'ing (blōō'ĭng), *n.* Same as BLUING.

blue'jack'et (blōō'jăk'ĕt), *n.* An enlisted man in the navy.

blue jay (jā). A bird of eastern North America, with a handsome crest and bright-blue plumage. See the colored picture of *birds*.

Blue Jay. (⅛)

blue laws. Certain very severe laws which were passed in the early days of New Haven, Connecticut; hence, any very strict laws.

blue'print' (blo͞o'prĭnt'), *n.* A photographic print, white on a bright-blue background, made on paper or cloth. — **blue'print'**, *adj.* & *v.*

blu'et (blo͞o'ĕt), *n.* A plant growing in tufts about three inches high.

Bluets.

bluff (blŭf), *n.* A high steep bank; a cliff with a broad face. — *adj.* 1. Having a steep, broad front; as, the *bluff* bows of a ship; a *bluff* cliff. 2. Roughly frank; blunt in manner; as, a *bluff* sea captain.
bluff'ly, *adv.* **bluff'ness**, *n.*

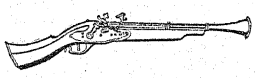
bluff (blŭf), *v.* To deceive or frighten by a show of confidence. — **bluff**, *n.*

blu'ing, blue'ing (blo͞o'ĭng), *n.* A substance used in laundering to give a bluish tint and to counteract the yellow tinge of white linen, etc.

blu'ish (blo͞o'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat blue.

blun'der (blŭn'dĕr), *n.* A bad or stupid mistake. — *v.* 1. To make a bad or stupid mistake. 2. To move clumsily; to stumble; as, he *blundered* along the dark road.
blun'der·er, *n.* **blun'der·ing·ly**, *adv.*

blun'der·buss (blŭn'dĕr·bŭs), *n.* 1. A short gun or firearm for shooting objects at close range, without exact aim. It is no longer in use. 2. A stupid, blundering person.



Blunderbuss.

blunt (blŭnt), *adj.* 1. Having a thick edge or point; dull; as, a *blunt* instrument. 2. Slow to understand or feel; stupid. 3. Abrupt or rough in speech or manners; plain. — *v.* To take the edge off; to make or become blunt; as, to *blunt* an ax.
blunt'ly, *adv.* **blunt'ness**, *n.*

blur (blûr), *v.*; BLURRED (blûrd); BLUR'RING. 1. To obscure or blemish; to smear; as, to *blur* a paper with ink. 2. To make indistinct and confused; as, fog *blurred* the light. — *n.* 1. A stain; a blot; as, a *blur* on a page. 2. Indistinctness; dimness; as, a *blur* in one's memory.

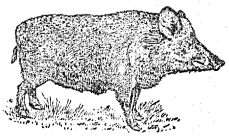
blurt (blûrt), *v.* To utter suddenly and without thinking; as, to *blurt* out a secret.

blush (blŭsh), *v.* To become red, especially in one's face, as from shame, modesty, or confusion; to flush. — *n.* The act of blushing; also, the red color of one's cheeks when blushing.
blush'ing, *adj.* & *n.* **blush'ing·ly**, *adv.*

blus'ter (blŭs'tĕr), *v.* 1. To blow violently and noisily; as, the wind *blusters*. 2. To talk or act in a noisy, boastful way; to bully. — *n.* 1. Noise and violence; as, the *bluster* of the storm. 2. Noisy, boastful language.
blus'ter·er, *n.* **blus'ter·ing·ly**, *adv.*
blus'ter·ing, *adj.* **blus'ter·y**, *adj.*

bo'a (bō'ȧ), *n.*; *pl.* BOAS (bō'ȧz). 1. Any large snake that crushes its prey by winding itself around it, such as the ***bo'a con·stric'tor*** (kŏn·strĭk'tĕr) of tropical America. 2. A large, round scarf of fur, feathers, etc., worn by women.

boar (bōr), *n.* A male swine; a wild hog.



Wild Boar. (1/40)

board (bōrd), *n.* 1. A thin piece of lumber, comparatively broad and long. 2. A piece of thin wood or other material used for some special purpose; as, a drawing *board*. 3. A table, especially for food; hence, food; meals, usually as furnished regularly for pay; as, to work for *board*. 4. A number of persons authorized to manage a business, institution, etc.; as, a school *board*.
— *v.* 1. To cover with boards. 2. To furnish or obtain meals regularly for pay.

board (bōrd), *n.* 1. The border, side, or edge of anything; as, the *seaboard*. 2. The side of a ship; as, *overboard*. — ***on board.*** Aboard; on shipboard; also, in or into a railway car.

board (bōrd), *v.* To enter, or to go on board of, a ship, a railroad car, etc.

board'er (bōr'dĕr), *n.* A person who pays for meals, or for meals and lodging, at another's house (***board'ing·house'***).

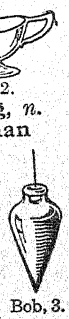
boast (bōst), *v.* To brag; to speak of or display, often with empty pride or vanity; as, to *boast* of one's wealth. — *n.* Bragging.
boast'er, *n.* **boast'ful·ness**, *n.*
boast'ful, *adj.* **boast'ing**, *n.* & *adj.*
boast'ful·ly, *adv.* **boast'ing·ly**, *adv.*

boat (bōt), *n.* 1. A small, open vessel, usually moved by oars or paddles, but often by a sail or power; a ship; any vessel for traveling on the water. 2. A table dish for pouring gravy, melted butter, etc. — *v.* To row, sail, etc., in a boat. — **boat'ing**, *n.*
boat'house' **boat'keep'er** **boat'man**

Boat, 2.

boat'swain (bō's'n; bōt'swān'), *n.* An officer on a ship who superintends the crew and work in the forward part of the ship.

bob (bŏb), *n.* 1. A short, jerky motion; as, a *bob* of the head; also, a curtsy. 2. Bobbed hair. 3. A knob or weight, as at the end of a pendulum or of a plumb line; also, a cork or float on a fishing line. 4. A bobsled. — *v.*; BOBBED (bŏbd); BOB'BING.



Bob, 3.

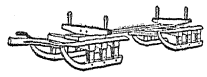
1. To move or cause to move with a short, jerky motion; as, to *bob* up and down. 2. To cut short, as hair. — **bobbed**, *adj.*

bob'bin (bŏb'ĭn), *n.* A spool or a reel used for holding or winding thread, yarn, etc., as in a sewing machine, etc.

Bobolink. (⅙)

bob'o·link (bŏb'ō·lĭngk), *n.* An American songbird, somewhat smaller than a blackbird, which lives in damp meadows. See the colored picture of *birds*.

bob'sled' (bŏb'slĕd'), *n.* A sled made by joining two short sleds together. — **bob'sled'**, *v.*



Bobsled.

bob'stay' (bŏb'stā'), *n.* A rope, chain, or bar which extends from the stem of a ship to the end of the bowsprit to hold the bowsprit down.

bob'tail' (bŏb'tāl'), *n.* A short tail; a tail cut short; hence, an animal with a short tail. — **bob'tail'**, *adj.* — **bob'tailed'**, *adj.*

Bobwhite. (¼)

bob'white' (bŏb'hwīt'), *n.* Any quail, especially a common game bird of the United States east of Colorado. It is named from its call.

bode (bōd), *v.* To indicate beforehand; to foreshadow; as, this *bodes* no good for his success.

bode (bōd), *past tense* of BIDE.

bod'ice (bŏd'ĭs), *n.* 1. The close-fitting waist of a woman's dress. 2. A woman's tight-fitting outer garment, usually laced, reaching from the waist to the breast.

bod'i·less (bŏd'ĭ·lĕs), *adj.* Having no body.

bod'i·ly (bŏd'ĭ·lĭ), *adj.* Having to do with a person's body; as, *bodily* harm. — *adv.* In one body or mass; all together; completely; as, to be carried away *bodily*.

bod'kin (bŏd'kĭn), *n.* 1. A sharp implement for making holes, especially in cloth. 2. A blunt needle with a large eye for drawing tape, etc., through a loop or hem.

bod'y (bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BODIES (-ĭz). 1. The physical whole of a person or an animal living or dead. 2. The trunk, or main part, of a person, animal, or plant; also, the main part of anything, as of a letter, building, etc. 3. A person; as, he is a queer *body*. 4. A group of persons or things united for some purpose; as, Congress is a legislative *body*; a *body* of troops. 5. A mass or portion of matter distinct from other masses; as, a *body* of cold air. 6. That part of a garment which covers the body.

bod'y·guard' (bŏd'ĭ·gärd'), *n.* A guard for a person; as, the king's *bodyguard*.

Boer (bo͝or; bōr), *n.* A South African of Dutch descent.

bog (bŏg), *n.* Wet spongy ground consisting mainly of decayed vegetable matter; a marsh. — *v.*; BOGGED (bŏgd); BOG'GING. To sink or to stick fast in a bog. — **bog'gy**, *adj.*

bo'gey (bō'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOGEYS (-gĭz). A hobgoblin; a bugbear; a specter. It is also spelled *bo'gie* or *bo'gy*; *pl.* BOGIES (bō'gĭz).

Bo'go·tá' (bō'gō·tä'), *n.* The capital of Colombia.

bo'gus (bō'gŭs), *adj.* Not genuine; sham.

Bo·he'mi·a (bō·hē'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. A former kingdom, now a province in western Czechoslovakia. 2. A place where persons live in an unusual or unconventional way.

Bo·he'mi·an (bō·hē'mĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. A native of Bohemia. 2. The language of Bohemia. 3. A gypsy. 4. A person, as a writer, who adopts an unusual or unconventional way of living. — *adj.* Of or relating to Bohemia or its language, or to Bohemians.

boil (boil), *v.* 1. Of a liquid, to heat or to be heated to the point (***boil'ing point***) at which it changes to vapor; as, to *boil* water; to cook or to be cooked in a liquid heated to this point. 2. To be excited, as with anger, etc.; to seethe; to rage; as, the waves *boil*. — *n.* The condition of something that is boiling; as, bring the water to a *boil*.

boil (boil), *n.* A hard, inflamed, painful lump or swelling in a person's skin, caused by infection.

boil'er (boil'ẽr), *n.* 1. A container in which anything is boiled. 2. A tank holding hot water. 3. A strong metal container in which steam, as for driving engines, etc., is produced.

Boi'se (boi'sĭ), *n.* The capital of Idaho.

bois'ter·ous (bois'tẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Rough and violent or noisy; loud; stormy. **bois'ter·ous·ly**, *adv.* **bois'ter·ous·ness**, *n.*

bold (bōld), *adj.* 1. Brave; courageous; daring; spirited. 2. Too forward; rude; also, showing freedom; as, *bold* ideas. 3. Steep; abrupt; as, a *bold* cliff. 4. Clear; prominent; as, *bold* type. **bold'ly**, *adv.* **bold'ness**, *n.*

bole (bōl), *n.* The trunk of a tree.

Bo·liv'i·a (bō·lĭv'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A republic in west central South America. — **Bo·liv'i·an**, *n.* & *adj.*

boll (bōl), *n.* The seed pod of a plant, especially of cotton or flax.

Boll Weevil (3 times natural size).

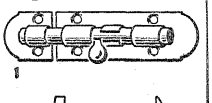
boll' wee'vil (bōl' wē'v'l). A grayish insect which lays its eggs in cotton bolls.

Bol'she·vik, bol'she·vik (bŏl'shĕ·vĭk; bōl'-), *n.*; *pl.* BOLSHEVIKI (bŏl'shĕ·vē'kē; bōl'-), BOLSHEVIKS (bŏl'shĕ·vĭks; bōl'-). 1. In Russian

politics, a member or supporter of the radical party (the ***Bol'she·vi'ki***), in power since 1917. The Bolsheviki oppose private ownership, and favor a dictatorship by the workers. 2. Any extreme radical of similar aims. — **Bol'she·vik,** *adj.* — **Bol'she·vism,** *n.* — **Bol'she·vist,** *n.* & *adj.* — **Bol'she·vis'tic,** *adj.*

bol'ster (bōl'stẽr), *n.* A long pillow or cushion; also, a pad; a support. — *v.* To support with a bolster; hence, to support or maintain in any way; as, to *bolster* up a person's courage.

bolt (bōlt), *n.* 1. A short, blunt-headed arrow for a crossbow. 2. A sliding catch used for fastening a door, etc.; also, the portion of a lock worked by the key. 3. A strong pin or rod, used to hold something in place. 4. Lightning; a thunderbolt; hence, a sudden suprise; as, a *bolt* from the blue. 5. A package or roll; as, a *bolt* of cloth. 6. The act of bolting; as, to swallow one's breakfast at one *bolt*. — *adv.* Like a bolt; suddenly; straight. — *v.* 1. To swallow hurriedly or without chewing. 2. To fasten with a bolt or bolts. 3. To start forth like a bolt, or an arrow; to come or go suddenly; as, he *bolted* out of the room. 4. To refuse to support; as, to *bolt* one's political party. — **bolt'er,** *n.*



1 Bolt, 2; 2 Bolt, 3.

bolt (bōlt), *v.* To sift the coarser particles from the finer; as, to *bolt* flour. — **bolt'er,** *n.*

bomb (bŏm; bŭm), *n.* A hollow case or shell containing explosive material. Bombs may be fired from a gun, thrown by hand, or dropped from an airplane, etc. — *v.* To bombard; to attack with bombs. — **bomb'proof',** *adj.*

bom·bard' (bŏm·bärd'; bŭm·bärd'), *v.* 1. To attack with shot and shell; as, to *bombard* a fort. 2. To assail vigorously; as, to *bombard* a person with questions. — **bom·bard'ment,** *n.*

bom'bast (bŏm'băst), *n.* High-flown or pompous language. — **bom·bas'tic,** *adj.*

Bom·bay' (bŏm·bā'), *n.* 1. A province in western British India. 2. The capital city of this province.

bomb'shell' (bŏm'shĕl'), *n.* A bomb.

bo'na fi'de (bō'nȧ fī'dē). In good faith; without fraud; genuine; as, a *bona fide* trade.

bo·nan'za (bō·năn'zȧ), *n.* 1. A rich mass of ore in a mine. 2. In colloquial use, anything that yields a large income.

Bo'na·parte (bō'nȧ·pärt). See NAPOLEON.

bon'bon' (bŏn'bŏn'), *n.* A piece of confectionery; a sweetmeat.

bond (bŏnd), *adj.* In slavery; captive.

bond (bŏnd), *n.* 1. Anything that binds or confines; a band; a shackle. 2. [used in the *plural,* BONDS] Chains; fetters; imprisonment. 3. A binding force, influence, etc.; as, *bonds* of fellowship. 4. A legal agreement by which a person binds himself to pay a certain sum, usually only in the event that some condition is not fulfilled. 5. A certificate, issued by a government or a corporation, which binds the maker to pay the sum named therein on or before a certain date. — *v.* To place under a bond to do something in the future; especially, to mortgage.

bond'age (bŏn'dĭj), *n.* Slavery; captivity.

bond'ed (bŏn'dĕd), *adj.* Secured by a bond; under a binding legal agreement; as, a ***bond'ed ware'house'***, a warehouse which is under bond to the government for the payment of taxes on goods made or stored there.

bond'man (bŏnd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A male slave. — **bond'wom'an,** *n.*

bonds'man (bŏndz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. 1. A male slave. 2. A person who gives security for another.

bone (bōn), *n.* 1. The hard material of which the skeleton of most animals is formed; one of the hard pieces of the framework of the body. 2. A similar hard animal substance; as, *whalebone;* also, something usually made of bone, ivory, etc., as dice, a stay for a corset, etc. 3. A bone with meat on it, used for food; as, a soup *bone.* — *v.* 1. To take the bones from; as, to *bone* a chicken. 2. To stiffen with bone or with whalebone; as, to *bone* a corset.

bone'set' (bōn'sĕt'), *n.* A rough, hairy plant with pointed leaves and white flowers.

bon'fire' (bŏn'fīr'), *n.* A large fire built in the open air.

Boneset.

bon'net (bŏn'ĕt), *n.* 1. A covering for a person's head. Bonnets worn by women and children are usually kept in place by ribbons or strings tied under the chin. 2. A soft, thick woolen cap worn by men in Scotland. — *v.* To dress or provide with a bonnet.

bon'ny, bon'nie (bŏn'ĭ), *adj.;* BON'NI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); BON'NI·EST. Good-looking; pretty; also, healthy.

Bonnet.

bo'nus (bō'nŭs), *n.; pl.* BONUSES (-nŭs·ĕz). Something given to a person in addition to what is usual or in addition to what is strictly due him.

bon'y (bōn'ĭ), *adj.;* BON'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); BON'I·EST. Having to do with bones; full of bones; like bone or bones; having large or prominent bones.

boo (bōō), *interj.* An exclamation used to express dislike, disapproval, etc. — **boo,** *v.*

boo'by (bōō'bĭ), *n.; pl.* BOOBIES (-bĭz). 1. A dunce; a stupid fellow. 2. In card games, etc.,

the player whose score is lowest. 3. A large, heavy, stupid sea bird.

book (bo͝ok), *n.* 1. A collection of sheets of paper, etc., bound together; a bound volume. 2. A composition of some length; also, a subdivision of a literary work. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***Book***] The Bible; as, the good *Book*. 4. In certain card games, the cards that make up a set. — *v.* To register one's name in a book or list, especially so as to engage service or accommodation; as, to *book* passage on a boat.

book'bind'er **book'sell'ing**
book'bind'ing **book'shelf'**
book'sell'er **book'store'**

book'case' (bo͝ok'kās'), *n.* A case for books; especially, a set of shelves to hold books.

book'ish (bo͝ok'ĭsh), *adj.* Fond of books or study; learned. — **book'ish·ness**, *n.*

book'keep'er (bo͝ok'kēp'ẽr), *n.* A person who keeps accounts, as for a business.

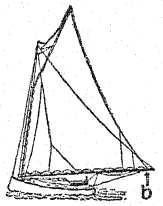
book'keep'ing (bo͝ok'kēp'ĭng), *n.* The work of keeping a record of business transactions.

book'let (bo͝ok'lĕt), *n.* A little book.

book'mark' (bo͝ok'märk'), *n.* Something placed in a book to mark a place.

book'worm' (bo͝ok'wûrm'), *n.* 1. A small worm that injures books. 2. A person unusually devoted to books and reading.

boom (bo͞om), *n.* 1. A long pole or spar used especially to stretch the bottom of a sail. 2. A long beam projecting from the mast of a derrick to support or guide the thing that is being lifted. 3. A line of connected floating timbers to hold logs together, as in a river.



b Boom.

boom (bo͞om), *v.* 1. To make a deep, hollow rumbling sound, like that made by waves or cannon. 2. To increase or develop rapidly; as, prices *boomed* during the war. — **boom**, *n.*

boom'er·ang (bo͞om'ẽr·ăng), *n.* 1. A curved club or stick, thrown by Australian natives as a weapon. Some boomerangs can be thrown so as to return to or near the thrower. 2. Hence, anything that reacts with harm to its maker or author; as, the lie he told proved a *boomerang*.

Boomerangs.

boon (bo͞on), *n.* Something asked or granted as a favor; a gift; a blessing.

boon (bo͞on), *adj.* Jolly; gay; congenial; as, a *boon* companion.

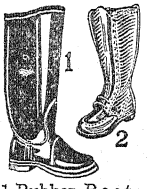
Boone (bo͞on), Daniel, 1735–1820. American explorer and pioneer.

boor (bo͝or), *n.* 1. A peasant; a rustic. 2. An awkward, clownish, bad-mannered person. **boor'ish**, *adj.* **boor'ish·ness**, *n.*

boost (bo͞ost), *v.* In colloquial use, to raise or push up; as, to *boost* prices; hence, to help a person to progress; as, to *boost* a candidate. — **boost**, *n.* — **boost'er**, *n.*

boot (bo͞ot), *v.* To be of use; to profit; as, it *boots* him little to be angry. — *n.* Profit; — now used only in *to boot*, meaning: in addition; besides; as, he won the race and a prize *to boot*.

boot (bo͞ot), *n.* 1. A covering, of leather, rubber, etc., for a person's foot and leg; also, a high shoe. 2. A place for baggage at the end of some vehicles. — *v.* To put boots on; also, to kick; as, he *booted* him downstairs. — **boot'ed**, *adj.*



1 Rubber Boot; 2 Leather Hunting Boot.

boot'black' (bo͞ot'blăk'), *n.* A person who polishes boots or shoes.

booth (bo͞oth; bo͞oth), *n.* A covered stall or temporary structure; as, a *booth* at a fair.

Booth (bo͞oth), William, 1829–1912. English founder of the Salvation Army.

boot'jack' (bo͞ot'jăk'), *n.* A V-shaped device for pulling off one's boots.

boot'less (bo͞ot'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Useless; unprofitable. 2. Without boots.

boo'ty (bo͞o'tĭ), *n.* 1. Goods seized in war; plunder. 2. Any rich gain.

bo·rac'ic ac'id (bō·răs'ĭk). Boric acid.

bo'rax (bō'răks), *n.* A saltlike substance, colorless or white when pure, used for cleansing, in soldering metals, etc.

Bor'deaux' (bôr'dō'), *n.* A city and port on the Garonne River in southwestern France.

bor'der (bôr'dẽr), *n.* 1. The outer part or edge of anything. 2. A boundary or frontier. — *v.* 1. To make a border for; as, to *border* the garden with gay flowers. 2. To touch at the edge or boundary; to bound; to adjoin; as, the United States *borders* on Canada. 3. To come near to; as, language that *borders* on ridicule. — **bor'der·er** (bôr'dẽr·ẽr), *n.*

bor'der·land' (bôr'dẽr·lănd'), *n.* 1. Land on the borders of two neighboring countries. 2. A border, fringe, space, etc., between two things; as, the *borderland* between sleeping and waking.

bore (bōr), *n.* Water rushing in high waves into the mouths of certain rivers.

bore (bōr), *past tense* of BEAR.

bore (bōr), *v.* 1. To pierce; as, to *bore* a piece of wood; to make by piercing or drilling; as, to *bore* a hole; to *bore* a well. 2. To make an opening or a passage by pushing, etc.; as, to *bore* through a crowd. 3. To weary by dullness; to tire; as, he *bores* me with his jokes. — *n.* 1. A hole made by boring. 2. A hole, such as that of a gun barrel, a pipe, etc. 3. The

size of such a hole; the distance across the inside of a tube or a hole. 4. A tiresome person.
bore'dom, *n.* **bor'er**, *n.*

Bo're·as (bō'rē·ăs), *n.* The north wind.

bo'ric ac'id (bō'rĭk). A white acid mixture used as an antiseptic and preservative.

born (bôrn), a *past part.* of BEAR, meaning: brought into life. — **born**, *adj.*

borne (bōrn), *past part.* of BEAR.

Bor'ne·o (bôr'nē·ō), *n.* A large island in the Malay Archipelago.

bor'ough (bûr'ō), *n.* 1. In the United States, an incorporated town or village; also, one of the five political divisions of Greater New York. 2. In England, a town that sends members to Parliament; also, an incorporated town.

bor'row (bŏr'ō), *v.* 1. To take or receive something with the promise of returning it. 2. To copy or imitate; to adopt; as, to *borrow* an idea. — **bor'row·er**, *n.*

bos'om (bo͝oz'ŭm; bo͞o'zŭm), *n.* 1. The breast of a human being. 2. Anything that is thought of as resembling the breast; the inside; as, in the *bosom* of one's family; the *bosom* of the earth. 3. The place of the secret thoughts or feelings of a person; as, a secret locked in his *bosom*. 4. The part of a garment which is worn over the breast; as, a shirt *bosom*.
— *adj.* Intimate; close; as, a *bosom* friend.

Bos'po·rus (bŏs'pō·rŭs), *n.* A strait connecting the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.

boss (bŏs), *n.* A knoblike ornament, as on a shield, ceiling, etc.; a rounded projecting part. — *v.* To ornament with bosses; to emboss.

boss (bŏs), *n.* 1. A chief workman or superintendent; a foreman, director, or manager; also, an employer. 2. A political leader who controls a large number of votes. — *v.* To be boss over; to superintend; as, to *boss* a job. — **boss'y**, *adj.*

boss (bŏs; bôs), **bos'sy** (bŏs'ĭ; bôs'ĭ), *n.* A pet name for a cow or calf.

Bos'ton (bŏs'tŭn), *n.* A seaport city, the capital of Massachusetts.

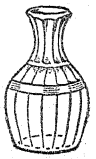
bo·tan'i·cal (bō·tăn'ĭ·kăl), **bo·tan'ic** (bō·tăn'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with botany.

bot'a·ny (bŏt'ă·nĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about plants and plant life. — **bot'a·nist**, *n.*

botch (bŏch), *v.* To do something clumsily and unskillfully; to patch or repair in a clumsy way; to spoil; to bungle; as, he *botched* the job. — *n.* Clumsy, awkward work.
botch'er, *n.* **botch'y**, *adj.*

both (bōth), *adj. & pron.* The one and the other; the two. — *conj.* As well; not only; equally; as, *both* the good and the bad.

both'er (bŏth'ẽr), *v.* To annoy; to trouble; to make a fuss. — *n.* Trouble, or a source of trouble; especially, petty annoyance; fuss. — **both'er·some**, *adj.*


Water Bottle.

bot'tle (bŏt''l), *n.* 1. A hollow container of glass, earthenware, etc., usually with a narrow neck or mouth, and without handles. 2. The contents of a bottle; as, to drink a *bottle* of milk. — *v.* 1. To put into bottles; as, to *bottle* milk. 2. To enclose, as if in a bottle; to keep shut up; as, to *bottle* up one's anger.

bot'tom (bŏt'ŭm), *n.* 1. The lowest part of anything; the base; also, a foundation; a groundwork. 2. The part of a thing that is under and that supports the contents or bulk; as, the *bottom* of a chair. 3. The bed of a body of water. 4. Low land along a river; as, the Mississippi River *bottoms*. 5. The part of a ship that is under water. 6. A ship.
— *adj.* Having to do with the bottom; also, lowest; as, *bottom* prices.

bot'tom·less (bŏt'ŭm·lĕs), *adj.* Without a bottom; also, exceedingly deep.

bou'doir (bo͞o'dwär), *n.* A lady's private room.

bough (bou), *n.* A branch of a tree.

bought (bôt), *past tense & past part.* of BUY.

bouil'lon' (bo͞o'yôN'; bo͞ol'yŭn), *n.* A clear soup of beef or other meat; broth.

boul'der (bōl'dẽr), *n.* A rounded or worn stone or mass of rock. Many boulders have been carried from their original sources, as by rivers and glaciers.

Boul'der Dam (bōl'dẽr). A great dam in the Colorado River.

bou'le·vard (bo͞o'lĕ·värd; bo͞ol'ĕ·värd), *n.* A broad avenue, especially one with trees, etc.

Bou'logne' (bo͞o'lôn'y'; *English* bo͞o·lōn'), *n.* A seaport in northern France.

bounce (bouns), *v.* 1. To throw something against a hard surface so that it will spring back; as, to *bounce* a ball. 2. To spring backward after striking; as, the ball *bounced* into my face. 3. To leap or spring noisily or suddenly; as, to *bounce* in or out of a room.
— *n.* A sudden leap; a bound; as, with a *bounce* he darted off. — **bounc'er**, *n.*

bounc'ing (boun'sĭng), *adj.* Big and lively; as, a *bouncing* baby.

bounc'ing Bet *or* **Bess.** A narrow-leaved, smooth-stemmed plant about two feet tall, bearing pinkish-white clusters of flowers with notched petals.

bound (bound), *adj.* Going; on the way; headed; as, homeward *bound; bound* for New York.

bound (bound), *n.* 1. A boundary line, as of a piece of property. 2. A limit; a point or a line beyond which a person or thing cannot go; as, his ambition has no *bounds*.

— *v.* 1. To name the boundaries of; as, *bound* the United States. 2. To form the boundary or boundaries of; as, water *bounds* Australia.
bound'less, *adj.* **bound'less·ly**, *adv.*

bound (bound), *n.* A leap; a spring; as, to cover a distance in three *bounds*. — *v.* To move with bounds; as, dogs *bounded* forward.

bound (bound), *past tense & past part.* of BIND. — *adj.* 1. Fastened; tied. 2. Held or tied down; restrained. 3. Morally or legally obliged. 4. Covered with binding; as, a *bound* book. 5. Certain; sure; as, success is *bound* to come.

bound'a·ry (boun'dȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOUNDARIES (-rĭz). Something which fixes or shows the limits of a region, piece of land, etc.; a line, as in a map, which marks the limits of a town, state, or country, or a division of such; also, the land or body of water which lies at this line.

bound'en (boun'dĕn), *adj.* Placed upon a person as a duty; binding; as, our *bounden* duty.

boun'te·ous (boun'tē·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Generous. 2. Given plentifully; as, *bounteous* gifts.
boun'te·ous·ly, *adv.* **boun'te·ous·ness**, *n.*

boun'ti·ful (boun'tĭ·fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Extremely generous; giving in abundance; as, a *bountiful* host. 2. Plentiful; as, a *bountiful* feast.
boun'ti·ful·ly, *adv.* **boun'ti·ful·ness**, *n.*

boun'ty (boun'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BOUNTIES (-tĭz). 1. Generosity; also, generous gifts; as, the old servant now depends on the *bounty* of his master. 2. Money given as a reward or inducement; as, the State gives a *bounty* for every wolf killed.

bou·quet' (bo͞o·kā'; bō·kā'), *n.* 1. A bunch of flowers. 2. Fragrance; aroma.

Bour'bon (bo͝or'bŭn), *n.* A member of a former ruling family in France and Spain.

bour·geois' (bo͝or·zhwä'; bo͝or'zhwä), *n.* A person of the middle class of society. — *adj.* Characteristic of the middle class.

bour'geoi'sie' (bo͝or'zhwȧ'zē'), *n.* The middle class of society.

bourn, bourne (bōrn; bôrn), *n.* A brook.

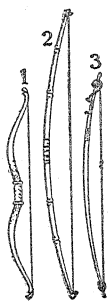
bourn, bourne (bōrn; bo͝orn), *n.* A boundary; also, a destination; a goal.

bout (bout), *n.* 1. A contest; a trial of skill, strength, etc.; as, a wrestling *bout*. 2. A spell or turn at doing something; as, a *bout* of work.

bo'vine (bō'vīn; bō'vĭn), *adj.* 1. Of or like the cow or ox. 2. Hence, slow, dull, and patient.

bow (bou), *v.* To bend the head, body, or knee in greeting, or in showing reverence, submission, thanks, etc.; as, to *bow* to a friend; to *bow* down before an altar. — *n.* A bend of the head or body in token of reverence, courtesy, submission, etc.; as, to make a *bow*.

bow (bō), *n.* 1. A weapon used for shooting arrows. It is made of a strip of wood or other pliant material, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent. 2. Anything shaped in a curve like a bow; as, a *rainbow;* a bend, loop, etc. 3. A long wooden rod with a number of horsehairs stretched from end to end of it, used for playing a violin or similar instrument. 4. A knot formed with double loops; as, to tie a sash in a *bow*.
— *v.* To bend or curve in the shape of a bow.



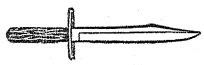
1 Ancient Greek Bow; 2 African Bow; 3 South American Bow.

bow (bou), *n.* The forward part of a boat, ship, airship, etc. — *adj.* Located at or near the bow; as, a *bow* anchor.

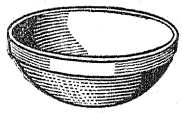
bow'els (bou'ĕlz), *n. pl.* 1. The tubelike organs through which food passes after it has left the stomach; the intestines. 2. Pity; kindness. 3. The inmost parts of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth.

bow'er (bou'ẽr), *n.* 1. A shelter in a garden, made with boughs of trees or vines, etc., twined together; an arbor. 2. A retreat; a place where one may retire to rest.

bow'ie knife (bō'ĭ; bo͞o'ĭ). A knife with a long strong blade.


Bowie Knife.

bowl (bōl), *n.* 1. A hollowed or concave dish without handles. 2. A hollowed or bowl-shaped part of a thing; as, the *bowl* of a pipe or of a spoon.


Chopping Bowl.

bowl (bōl), *n.* 1. A heavy wooden ball used in ninepins, tenpins, and similar games. 2. The act of rolling a bowl. — *v.* 1. To roll or play a bowl. 2. To move smoothly as if rolling; as, the car *bowled* along. — **bowl'er**, *n.*

bowl'der (bōl'dẽr). Same as BOULDER.

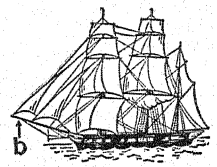
bow'leg'ged (bō'lĕg'ĕd; bō'lĕgd'), *adj.* Having crooked legs, especially bowed outward.

bowl'ing (bōl'ĭng), *n.* 1. A game played by rolling balls so as to knock down wooden pins that are set up at the far end of an alley; ninepins or tenpins. 2. Bowls. — **bowl'ing**, *adj.*

bowls (bōlz), *n.* A game played on a lawn or plot of grass, in which balls are rolled so as to come as close as possible to another ball (*jack*).

bow'man (bō'măn), *n.*; *pl.* BOWMEN. A person skilled in the use of bow and arrows; an archer.

bow'shot' (bō'shŏt'), *n.* The distance covered by an arrow shot from a bow.



b Bowsprit.

bow'sprit (bou'sprĭt; bō'sprĭt), *n.* A strong spar or boom projecting forward from the prow of a vessel.

bow'string' (bō'strĭng'), *n.* The string of a bow.

box (bŏks), *n.* A blow with the hand; a slap. — *v.* 1. To slap. 2. To fight with the fists for sport or as a trial of skill.

box (bŏks), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree whose branches grow close together.

box (bŏks), *n.*; *pl.* BOXES (bŏk'sĕz). 1. A case of wood, cardboard, etc., usually with a lid or cover. 2. The contents of a box; as, to eat a *box* of candy. 3. A trunk. 4. An enclosed place for one or more persons; as, a *box* in a theater; a sentry *box*. — *v.* To enclose in a box or as if in a box; as, to *box* fruits.

box'er (bŏk'sĕr), *n.* 1. A person who boxes with his fists. 2. A person who packs things.

box'ing (bŏk'sĭng), *n.* Fighting with fists.

box'wood' (bŏks'wo͝od'), *n.* 1. The hard, tough wood of the box. 2. The box.

boy (boi), *n.* 1. A male child up to about his fourteenth year. 2. A male servant, attendant, etc.; as, a messenger *boy*.
boy'hood, *n.* **boy'ish**, *adj.*

boy'cott (boi'kŏt), *v.* To join with other persons in having no dealings with a certain person, business firm, state, etc. — **boy'cott**, *n.*

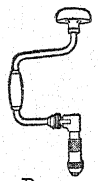
boy scout. A boy who is a member of one of various organizations called "*Boy Scouts*," which have for their aim training in good citizenship and the development of healthy, active, and manly youth.

Bp. Abbreviation for *Bishop*.

Br. Abbreviation for *Britain* or *British*.

brace (brās), *n.* A handle for bits, or small tools for boring, etc.

brace (brās), *v.* To make tense, firm, strong, or steady; as, to *brace* a shelf with brackets; to *brace* oneself. — *n.* 1. Something which braces; as: a A support to resist weight or pressure in a structure, as a bridge. b A support of steel or the like for a weak leg, back, etc. c [used in the *plural*, BRACES (brās'ĕz)] Suspenders. 2. A pair; as, a *brace* of ducks. 3. A written or printed mark (}) which shows that the words, figures, etc., within it are grouped together.

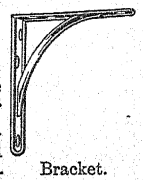

Brace.

brace'let (brās'lĕt), *n.* An ornamental band for the wrist or arm.

brac'ing (brās'ĭng), *adj.* Strengthening; invigorating; as, *bracing* weather.

brack'en (brăk'ĕn), *n.* A large, coarse, branching fern.

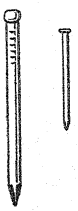
brack'et (brăk'ĕt), *n.* 1. A piece or a framework of wood or other material that supports a shelf, etc. 2. Either of two written or printed marks ([ ]) used to enclose something not a part of a sentence. — *v.* 1. To furnish with a bracket or brackets. 2. To couple together as being of the same kind.


Bracket.

brack'ish (brăk'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat salty; as, *brackish* water. — **brack'ish-ness**, *n.*

bract (brăkt), *n.* 1. A leaf out of which a flower grows. 2. A leaf which grows on a flower-bearing stem.

brad (brăd), *n.* A thin small nail.


Brads.

brad'awl' (brăd'ôl'), *n.* A tool used for making small holes for brads or screws.

Brad'ford (brăd'fẽrd), William, 1590–1657. The second governor of Plymouth Colony.

Bradawl.

brae (brā; brē), *n.* A hillside. *Scottish.*

brag (brăg), *v.*; BRAGGED (brăgd); BRAG'GING. To boast. — *n.* Boasting. — **brag'ger**, *n.*

brag'ga·do'ci·o (brăg'ȧ·dō'shĭ·ō), *n.* Boastful talk.

brag'gart (brăg'ẽrt), *n.* A person who brags.

Brah'ma (brä'mȧ), *n.* In the Hindu religion, the god who created the world.

Brah'man (brä'măn), *n.*; *pl.* BRAHMANS (-mănz). A Hindu of the highest or priestly caste in India. — **Brah'man·ism**, *n.*

Brah'ma·pu'tra (brä'mȧ·pōō'trȧ), *n.* A long river in Tibet and northeastern India.

Brah'min (brä'mĭn), *n.* Same as BRAHMAN.

Brahms (brämz; *German* bräms), Johannes, 1833–1897. German composer of music.

braid (brād), *v.* To weave or entwine together three or more strands of hair, cloth, etc.; to plait. — *n.* 1. Something that is braided; as, her hair hung in two *braids*. 2. A ribbonlike trimming or binding of braided silk, wool, or cotton; also, a fine cord used as a trimming.

braid'ing (brād'ĭng), *n.* Braid; trimming.

brain (brān), *n.* 1. The grayish matter which fills the skull of a person or animal and forms the main organ of the nervous system. 2. [used in the *plural*, BRAINS] A good mind; understanding; as, he has *brains*. — *v.* To dash out the brains of a person or animal.
brain'less, *adj.* **brain'y**, *adj.*

braise (brāz), *v.* To cook meat by letting it simmer slowly in a covered dish.

brake (brāk), *n.* A large kind of fern.

brake (brāk), *n.* A thick growth of shrubs, small trees, canes, etc.; a thicket.

brake (brāk), *n.* A device for slowing up or stopping the motion of a car, an engine, etc. — *v.* To slow up or stop by using a brake.

brake (brāk). Same as BREAK, a carriage.

brake'man (brāk'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man employed to operate brakes, as on a freight train.

bram'ble (brăm'b'l), *n.* A prickly shrub, such as a blackberry or a raspberry bush.

bran (brăn), *n.* The broken husks left after ground grain has been sifted.

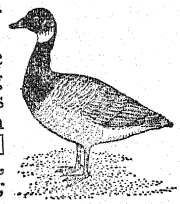
branch (brănch), *n.* 1. A part growing out of the trunk or a large bough of a tree. 2. Anything extending from a main line or body like a branch; as, a *branch* of a railroad. 3. A part; a division; as, artillery is a *branch* of military service. 4. A subordinate office, as of a bank, library, etc., serving a district at some distance from the main office.
— *v.* To send forth a branch; to spread or divide into branches; as, the river *branches* here.

brand (brănd), *n.* 1. A charred or burning piece of wood. 2. A mark made with a hot iron upon the flesh of a person or an animal or upon the surface of something. Brands are burned on cattle, casks, etc., to show the owner or manufacturer. 3. A manufacturer's label or trademark; also, a kind or quality of goods as known by the label; as, a good *brand* of flour.
— *v.* 1. To mark with a brand or with a label. 2. To show up; to reveal as clearly as if marked; as, such actions *brand* a man as a thief.

bran'dish (brăn'dĭsh), *v.* To wave threateningly or boldly; as, he *brandished* his sword.

bran'dy (brăn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BRANDIES (-dĭz). An alcoholic liquor made from wine or from fruit juices.

brant (brănt), *n.* The smallest of wild geese.


Brant. (1/20)

brass (brăs), *n.* 1. A metallic substance made by combining copper, zinc, and sometimes other metals. 2. [used in the *plural*, BRASSES (brăs'ĕz)] Brass ornaments, candlesticks, etc.; as, to polish the *brasses*; also, brass-wind instruments. 3. The color of brass. It is pale yellow with a tinge of orange. — **brass'y**, *adj.*

brat (brăt), *n.* A child; an annoying child.

bra·va'do (brȧ·vä'dō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVADOES, BRAVADOS (-dōz). An appearance of bravery.

brave (brāv), *adj.* 1. Fearless; courageous. 2. Showy. — *n.* 1. A brave person. 2. An Indian warrior. — *v.* To meet or face with courage; to defy; to dare. — **brave'ly**, *adv.*

brav'er·y (brāv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVERIES (-ĭz). 1. Courage. 2. Showy clothes; finery.

bra'vo (brä'vō), *n.*; *pl.* BRAVOS (-vōz). A cheer meaning "Well done!" "Excellent!"

bra'vo (brä'vō; brā'vō), *n.* A daring villain; a hired assassin.

brawl (brôl), *v.* 1. To quarrel noisily and roughly. 2. To make a loud, confused noise.
— *n.* A noisy wrangling. — **brawl'er**, *n.*

brawn (brôn), *n.* Large, strong muscles; muscular strength. — **brawn'y**, *adj.*

bray (brā), *n.* The loud harsh cry of a donkey or an ass, or a sound like it. — **bray**, *v.*

bra'zen (brā'z'n), *adj.* 1. Of brass; as, *brazen* kettles. 2. Loud and resounding as a brass musical instrument; as, *brazen* voices. 3. Bold; impudent; shameless; as, a *brazen* girl.
— *v.* To be brazen or shameless about something one has done or said.
bra'zen·ly, *adv.* **bra'zen·ness**, *n.*

bra'zier (brā'zhĕr), *n.* A worker who makes brass, brass things, etc.

bra'zier (brā'zhĕr), *n.* A pan for holding burning coals.

Bra·zil', U·nit'ed States of (brȧ·zĭl'). A republic in South America. — **Bra·zil'ian** (brȧ·zĭl'yăn), *adj.* & *n.*

Bra·zil' nut (brȧ·zĭl'). A dark three-sided nut with a white kernel. It is one of the seeds of the fruit of a certain Brazilian tree.

Brazil Nuts.

breach (brēch), *n.* 1. A break; an opening made by breaking through; as, a *breach* in a wall. 2. A breaking by not obeying; as, a *breach* of the law. 3. A breaking up of friendly relations; as, a *breach* between friends.

bread (brĕd), *n.* 1. A baked food made from flour or meal. 2. Food; as, our daily *bread*. — *v.* To cover with bread crumbs before cooking; as, to *bread* a veal chop.

bread'fruit' (brĕd'frōōt'), *n.* A large round tropical fruit, which when baked resembles bread.

bread'stuff' (brĕd'stŭf'), *n.* 1. Grain or flour used in making bread. 2. Bread in any form.

breadth (brĕdth), *n.* 1. The distance between the sides of a surface or thing; the measure across; width. 2. A piece or a thing of a certain width; as, a *breadth* of cloth.

break (brāk), *n.* A four-wheeled high carriage holding six or more persons besides the driver.

break (brāk), *v.*; *past tense* BROKE; *past part.* BRO'KEN; *pres. part.* BREAK'ING. 1. To smash, burst, split, crack, etc.; as, to *break* a dish, a wire, or a leg; waves *break* on the rocks. 2. To fail to keep; as, to *break* step; to *break* a law. 3. To force a way in or out; as, to *break* jail; to *break* into a house. 4. To tell, eat, etc., bit by bit; as, to *break* news. 5. To lessen in force; as, to *break* a fall. 6. To go beyond; as, to *break* bounds; to *break* a record. 7. To come into sight or notice; as, day is *breaking;* a rash *broke* out on his skin.
— *n.* 1. A breaking; as, a *break* for freedom; the *break* of day. 2. Something made or produced by breaking, such as a crack, a hole, an omission, etc.; as, a bad *break* of the leg; a *break* in a dam; a *break* in a manuscript.

break'age (brāk'ĭj), *n.* 1. A breaking. 2. Articles broken. 3. Cost of replacing or repairing broken things.

break'er (brāk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that breaks; as, a coal *breaker*. 2. A wave that breaks into foam on the shore, a shoal, etc.

break'fast (brĕk'fȧst), *n.* The first meal of the day. — *v.* To eat breakfast.

break'neck' (brāk'nĕk'), *adj.* Of a nature to cause a broken neck; as, *breakneck* speed.

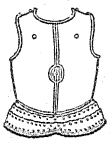
break'wa'ter (brāk'wô'tẽr), *n.* A sea wall that protects a beach or harbor.

bream (brēm), *n.* A European fresh-water fish of the carp family.

breast (brĕst), *n.* 1. The front part of the chest. 2. A gland that gives milk; a teat. 3. Anything resembling the human breast, or bosom. 4. The part of a piece of clothing, or of armor, etc., that covers the chest. — *v.* To face or oppose bravely; as, to *breast* the waves.

breast'bone' (brĕst'bōn'), *n.* The bony framework at the front and in the center of the breast.

breast'plate' (brĕst'plāt'), *n.* In defensive armor, a metal covering for the breast.



Breastplate.

breast'work' (brĕst'wûrk'), *n.* A hastily built wall high enough to serve as a defense in battle.

breath (brĕth), *n.* 1. Air taken in or sent out by the lungs. 2. A single effort of breathing; hence, an instant; as, it all happened in a *breath*. 3. A slight breeze; as, not a *breath* of air. 4. Power of breathing naturally; as, he is out of *breath*; hence, life; as, no *breath* left in him.

breathe (brēth), *v.* 1. To draw in and send out air; hence, to live; to exist. 2. To utter softly or secretly; to whisper; as, do not *breathe* it to anybody. — **breath'er** (brēth'ẽr), *n.*

breath'less (brĕth'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Not breathing; dead. 2. Out of breath; panting. 3. Holding one's breath from suspense, interest, fear, etc.; as, to give *breathless* attention.
breath'less·ly, *adv.* breath'less·ness, *n.*

bred (brĕd), *past tense & past part.* of BREED.

breech (brēch), *n.* The hinder or lower part of anything; especially, the rear part of a cannon, a rifle, a shotgun, etc.

breech'es (brĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* Trousers.

breech'ing (brĭch'ĭng; brēch'ĭng), *n.* A part of a horse's harness. See the picture at *harness*.

breed (brēd), *v.*; BRED; BREED'ING. 1. To give birth to; to hatch. 2. To raise, as horses or flowers, for sale or to develop improved forms. 3. To bring up; to train; as, *bred* a gentleman. 4. To produce; as, pools *breed* mosquitoes. — *n.* 1. A kind or variety of animals or plants; race; stock; as, cattle of a sturdy *breed*. 2. A class; sort; kind; as, action of a different *breed*.

breed'er (brēd'ẽr), *n.* A person who makes a business of breeding animals or flowers.

breed'ing (brēd'ĭng), *n.* 1. Training, especially in manners; as, he shows his *breeding*. 2. The work of one who breeds dogs, etc.

breeze (brēz), *n.* A gentle wind.

breez'y (brēz'ĭ), *adj.*; BREEZ'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); BREEZ'I·EST. 1. Windy; swept by breezes. 2. Full of life; brisk; vivacious; as, a *breezy* manner.
breez'i·ly, *adv.* breez'i·ness, *n.*

breth'ren (brĕth'rĕn), *n. pl.* Brothers.

Bret'on (brĕt'ŭn), *adj.* Of or relating to Brittany or its people. — **Bret'on**, *n.*

breve (brēv), *n.* A curved mark [˘] used to indicate a short vowel or syllable.

bre'vi·ar'y (brē'vĭ·ĕr'ĭ; brĕv'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BREVIARIES (-ĭz). The book containing the daily prayers of a Roman Catholic priest.

brev'i·ty (brĕv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Shortness.

brew (brōō), *v.* 1. To make from malt and hops, by steeping, boiling, fermenting, etc.; as, to *brew* beer. 2. To prepare as if by brewing; to plot; as, to *brew* mischief. 3. To be mixing, forming, or gathering; as, a storm is *brewing*. — *n.* A brewed beverage. — **brew'er**, *n.*

brew'er·y (brōō'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BREWERIES (-ĭz). A place where malt liquors are brewed.

bri'ar (brī'ẽr), etc. Same as BRIER, etc.

bribe (brīb), *n.* Money or the like given or promised to a person in order to influence dishonestly his decision or action. — *v.* To give or promise a bribe; to influence by a bribe. — **brib'er** (brīb'ẽr), *n.* — **brib'er·y**, *n.*

bric'-a-brac' (brĭk'ȧ·brăk'), *n.* Small artistic articles; curios; knickknacks.

brick (brĭk), *n.* 1. A building or paving material made from clay molded into blocks and baked; also, one of these blocks. 2. A brick-shaped mass; as, a *brick* of ice cream. — *v.* To cover or pave with bricks.

brick'bat' (brĭk'băt'), *n.* A piece of brick or the like thrown in a fight.

brick'lay'er (brĭk'lā'ẽr), *n.* A person who builds or paves with bricks.

brid'al (brīd'ăl), *adj.* Of or relating to a bride or a wedding; as, *bridal* flowers; a *bridal* feast.

bride (brīd), *n.* A woman just married, or about to be married.

bride'groom' (brīd'grōōm'), *n.* A man just married, or about to be married.

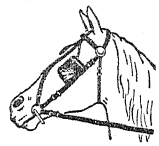
brides'maid' (brīdz'mād'), *n.* An unmarried woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

bridge (brĭj), *n.* 1. A structure built over a river, a chasm, a railroad, etc., for passageway. 2. A movable gangway from a ship to the shore. 3. On a ship or other vessel, a platform for the captain or officer in charge.

It is higher than the rail and extends across or over the deck. 3. Something like a bridge, as the upper bony part of the nose, an arch for strings on a violin, etc. 4. A card game resembling whist. There are two kinds, ***auction bridge*** and ***contract bridge***. — *v.*; BRIDGED (brĭjd); BRIDG'ING. To build a bridge over; as, to *bridge* a river.

bridge'head' (brĭj'hĕd'), *n.* 1. The head, or end, of a bridge. 2. A fortified position protecting a bridge.

bri'dle (brī'd'l), *n.* In a horse's harness, the part which covers the head and by means of which a rider or driver controls the animal. — *v.* 1. To put a bridle or other curb or restraint on; as, to *bridle* a horse; to *bridle* one's tongue. 2. To hold up one's head and draw in one's chin as an expression of anger, indignation, etc.; as, he *bridled* at the remark.

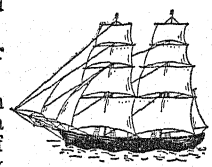


Bridle.

brief (brēf), *adj.* 1. Short, especially in time; as, a *brief* visit. 2. Concise; not wordy. **brief'ly**, *adv.* **brief'ness**, *n.*

bri'er (brī'ĕr), *n.* 1. Any plant with a thorny or prickly woody stem, as the blackberry or wild rose. 2. A thicket of briers. — **bri'er·y**, *adj.*

brig (brĭg), *n.* A two-masted square-rigged vessel.



Brig.

Brig. Abbreviation for *Brigade* or *Brigadier*.

bri·gade' (brĭ·gād'), *n.* In the United States Army, a body of troops consisting of two regiments, and regularly commanded by a ***brig'a·dier'*** (brĭg'ȧ·dēr'), or ***brig'a·dier' gen'er·al***.

brig'and (brĭg'ănd), *n.* A bandit.

brig'an·tine (brĭg'ăn·tēn; brĭg'ăn·tīn), *n.* A ship like a brig but not carrying a square mainsail.

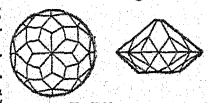
bright (brīt), *adj.* 1. Shedding much light; shining; glowing; as, a *bright* fire or day. 2. Very light or very vivid in color; as, a *bright* red. 3. Clever; as, a *bright* boy. 4. Lively. 5. Cheerful; cheering; as, a *bright* future. **bright'ly**, *adv.* **bright'ness**, *n.*

bright'en (brīt'n), *v.* To make or grow bright.

bril'liance (brĭl'yăns), *n.* Great brightness.

bril'lian·cy (brĭl'yăn·sĭ), *n.* Brilliance.

bril'liant (brĭl'yănt), *adj.* 1. Flashing with light; sparkling; very bright; as, *brilliant* jewels. 2. Very clever or successful; distinguished; splendid; as, a *brilliant* student; a *brilliant* career. — *n.* A diamond or other precious stone so cut as to have special brilliancy. — **bril'liant·ly**, *adv.*



Brilliants.

brim (brĭm), *n.* 1. The edge of something, especially of something hollow; the rim; as, the cup was filled to the *brim*. 2. The part of a hat that projects from the lower edge of the crown. — *v.* To come to the brim; as, tears *brimmed* in her eyes; to flow over the brim.

brim'ful' (brĭm'fo͝ol'; brĭm'fo͝ol), *adj.* Full to the brim.

brim'stone' (brĭm'stōn'), *n.* Sulphur.

brin'dle (brĭn'd'l), *adj.* Brindled.

brin'dled (brĭn'd'ld), *adj.* Having dark streaks or spots on a gray or tawny background.

brine (brīn), *n.* 1. Water in which a great deal of salt is dissolved. 2. The ocean or the sea.

bring (brĭng), *v.*; BROUGHT; BRING'ING. 1. To cause to come with oneself; as, *bring* your book to me. 2. To cause to come; as, winter *brings* snow; good skating *brings* a crowd. — ***bring up***. To rear; to train; as, to *bring up* a child.

brink (brĭngk), *n.* The edge at the top of a steep place; as, the *brink* of a precipice.

brin'y (brīn'ĭ), *adj.*; BRIN'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); BRIN'I·EST. Very salty; like brine.

bri·quette', bri·quet' (brĭ·kĕt'), *n.* Coal dust, etc., mixed with a binding material and molded into brick-shaped pieces, used as fuel.

Bris'bane (brĭz'bān; brĭz'băn), *n.* A seaport, capital of Queensland, Australia.

brisk (brĭsk), *adj.* Very active; lively. **brisk'ly**, *adv.* **brisk'ness**, *n.*

bris'ket (brĭs'kĕt), *n.* In four-footed animals used as food, the lower part of the chest in front of and between the forelegs.

bris'tle (brĭs'l), *n.* 1. A short, stiff hair, as on the back of a hog. 2. One of the stiff hairs on a brush. — *v.* 1. To stand up like the bristles of an angry hog; as, his hair *bristles*. 2. To show signs of anger or defiance; as, the boy *bristled* under criticism. — **bris'tly** (brĭs'lĭ), *adv.*

Bris'tol (brĭs't'l), *n.* A city in western England, on the Avon River.

Brit. Abbreviation for *Britain* or *British*.

Brit'ain (brĭt'ĕn), *n.* Great Britain.

Bri·tan'ni·a (brĭ·tăn'ĭ·ȧ; brĭ·tăn'yȧ), *n.* Great Britain or the British Empire.

Brit'ish (brĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the original inhabitants of Britain. 2. Having to do with Great Britain, or its people, government, empire, etc. — *n.* 1. The language of the ancient Britons. 2. The people of Great Britain or of the British Empire.

Brit'ish Co·lum'bi·a (kŏ·lŭm'bĭ·ȧ). A province of Canada on the Pacific Ocean.

Brit'ish Em'pire. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India, and the British Dominions, colonies, protectorates, etc.

Brit'ish·er (brĭt'ĭsh·ẽr), *n.* A British subject.

Brit'ish Gui·a'na (brĭt'ĭsh gē·ä'nȧ). A British colony in northern South America.

Brit'ish Hon·du'ras (hŏn·dōō'rȧs; hŏn·dū'rȧs). A British colony in Central America.

Brit'ish In'di·a. The part of India under direct British administration.

Brit'ish Isles' (īlz'). Great Britain, Ireland, and adjacent islands.

Brit'ish North Bor'ne·o. A British protectorate in northeastern Borneo.

Brit'ish West In'dies. The islands of the West Indies forming British colonies.

Brit'on (brĭt'ŭn), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Great Britain. 2. One of the people who lived in Great Britain before the Anglo-Saxons came.

Brit'ta·ny (brĭt'ȧ·nĭ), *n.* An old province in northwestern France.

brit'tle (brĭt''l), *adj.* Hard but not tough; easily broken; as, *brittle* glass.

Bro.; *pl.* BROS. Abbreviation for *Brother.*

broach (brōch), *n.* A small, long, round, pointed tool, especially one used for rounding out irregularly shaped holes in metal. — *v.* 1. To pierce; to tap, as a cask, in order to draw off liquor. 2. To open up a subject for discussion; to introduce as a topic for conversation.

broad (brôd), *adj.* 1. Wide; not narrow. 2. Extensive; not limited; as, your composition subject is too *broad.* 3. Broad-minded. — **broad'ly,** *adv.*

broad'ax', broad'axe' (brôd'ăks'), *n.*; *pl.* BROADAXES (-ăk'sĕz). A broad-bladed ax.

Broadax.

broad'cast' (brôd'kȧst'), *adv.* So as to scatter; so as to spread far and wide; as, to sow seeds *broadcast.* — *v.*; BROAD'CAST', BROAD'CAST'ED; BROAD'CAST'ING. In radio transmission, to send out so that any station may receive; as, to *broadcast* a speech. — *n.* A broadcasting. — **broad'cast'er,** *n.*

broad'cloth' (brôd'klŏth'), *n.* 1. A smooth glossy woolen cloth, used for suits, etc. 2. A fine cotton or silk cloth, used for shirts, etc.

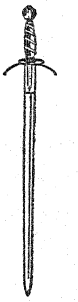
broad'en (brôd''n), *v.* To grow or make broad; as, to *broaden* one's interests.

broad jump (brôd). In athletics, a jump made for distance along the ground.

broad'-mind'ed (brôd'mīn'dĕd), *adj.* Liberal or tolerant in opinions, etc. — **broad'-mind'ed·ness,** *n.*

broad'side' (brôd'sīd'), *n.* 1. The part of a ship's side above the water line; also, any similar broad surface or side, as of a building. 2. All the guns of a ship that can be fired from the same side of the ship; also, a discharge of all these guns together; as, to fire a *broadside.*

broad'sword' (brôd'sōrd'), *n.* A broad-bladed sword.



Broadsword.

Broad'way' (brôd'wā'), *n.* An important street in New York City. It is sometimes called the *Great White Way* on account of its many electric-lighted signs.

bro·cade' (brō·kād'), *n.* A silken fabric with a raised design of flowers, etc. — **bro·cad'ed** (brō·kād'ĕd), *adj.*

broc'co·li (brŏk'ō·lĭ), *n.* A vegetable of the cauliflower kind, with green tops and stalks (***broccoli sprouts***) which are cooked and eaten.

bro'gan (brō'gȧn; brō·gȧn'), *n.* A brogue (shoe).

brogue (brōg), *n.* A stout, heavy shoe.

brogue (brōg), *n.* A marked dialectal pronunciation, as the Irish pronunciation of English.

broi'dered (broi'dẽrd), *adj.* Embroidered.

broil (broil), *v.* 1. To cook, or to be cooked, by direct exposure to great heat. 2. To make, or to be, extremely hot; as, the *broiling* sun.

broil'er (broil'ẽr), *n.* 1. A rack and pan, or an oven equipped with a rack and pan, for broiling meats. 2. A young chicken suitable for broiling.

broke (brōk), *past tense* of BREAK.

bro'ken (brō'kĕn), *past part.* of BREAK.

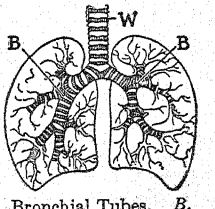
bro'ken·heart'ed (brō'kĕn·härt'ĕd), *adj.* Crushed by sorrow; heartbroken.

bro'ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* A person who acts as an agent for others in the purchase or sale of property.

bro'ker·age (brō'kẽr·ĭj), *n.* 1. The business of a broker. 2. Money paid a broker for his services.

bro'mide (brō'mīd; brō'mĭd), **bro'mid** (brō'mĭd), *n.* 1. A chemical often used as a quieting drug. 2. A commonplace or tiresome person, statement, idea, etc.

bron'chi·al (brŏng'kĭ·ȧl), *adj.* Having to do with the branches of the windpipe, which are called ***bron'chi*** (brŏng'kī), or ***bronchial tubes***; also, resulting from inflammation in these tubes; as, a *bronchial* cough.



Bronchial Tubes. *B, B* Bronchi; *W* Windpipe.

bron·chi'tis (brŏn·kī'tĭs; brŏng·kī'tĭs), *n.* An inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

bron'co, bron'cho (brŏng'kō), *n.*; *pl.* BRONCOS, BRONCHOS (-kōz). A small, half-wild horse of western North America, used chiefly as a saddle horse or a pack horse.

bronze (brŏnz), *n.* 1. A metallic substance that is made by mixing copper and tin. It is now used chiefly for bells, statues, and orna-

ntal doors, but long ages ago, in a period called the *Bronze Age*, it was used for tools, dishes, etc. 2. A brown color of a yellowish-orange shade. — *v.* To make like bronze, as in color; as, a face *bronzed* by sun and wind.

Brooch.

brooch (brōch; brōōch), *n.* An ornamental pin or clasp, worn at or near the neck of a dress.

brood (brōōd), *n.* 1. The young of birds, hatched at the same time; as, a hen's *brood*. 2. A group of young children or animals, having the same mother; offspring. — *v.* 1. To sit on eggs; as, *brooding* hens. 2. To think long, seriously, or moodily over something; as, to *brood* over a wrong. — **brood'er**, *n.*

brood'y (brōōd'ĭ), *adj.* Brooding.

brook (brŏŏk), *n.* A small stream.

brook (brŏŏk), *v.* To put up with; to stand; to bear; as, he will not *brook* contradiction.

brook'let (brŏŏk'lĕt), *n.* A little brook.

Brook'lyn (brŏŏk'lĭn), *n.* A borough of New York City, at the western end of Long Island.

broom (brōōm), *n.* A long-handled brush used for sweeping floors, rugs, etc.

broth (brŏth), *n.* Liquid in which meat has been gently boiled; thin soup.

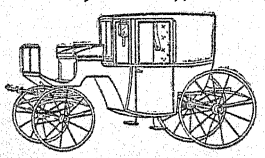
broth'er (brŭth'ĕr), *n.* 1. A boy or man related to another person by having the same parents (*whole brother*) or by having one parent the same (*half brother*). 2. One of the members of a common family, race, etc.; also, a fellow man. 3. A fellow Christian; a member of the same religion or of the same religious order.

broth'er·hood (brŭth'ĕr·hŏŏd), *n.* A group of men closely associated in business, profession, etc.; as, the legal *brotherhood*.

broth'er-in-law' (brŭth'ĕr·ĭn·lô'), *n.*; *pl.* BROTHERS-IN-LAW. 1. Brother of one's husband or wife. 2. Husband of one's sister.

broth'er·ly (brŭth'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Of or relating to brothers; natural to brothers; fitting for brothers; as, *brotherly* love. — **broth'er·li·ness**, *n.*

brougham (brōōm; brōō'ŭm; brō'ŭm), *n.* A kind of vehicle with a closed part for the passengers and an outside seat for the driver.


Brougham.

brought (brôt), *past tense & past part.* of BRING.

brow (brou), *n.* 1. The eyebrow. 2. The forehead. 3. The edge of a chasm or of a steep slope; as, the *brow* of a hill.

brow'beat' (brou'bēt'), *v.*; *past tense* BROW'BEAT'; *past part.* BROW'BEAT'EN; *pres. part.* BROW'BEAT'ING. To frighten, as by threats.

brown (broun), *n.* Any of many colors between black and orange or yellow. Coffee, molasses, chocolate, etc., are different shades.

brown'ie (broun'ĭ), *n.* 1. A goblin supposed to perform good deeds at night. 2. A flat chocolate cake with nuts in it.

Brown'ing (broun'ĭng), Elizabeth Barrett, 1806–1861. Wife of Robert Browning. English poet. —, Robert, 1812–1889. English poet.

brown'ish (broun'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat brown.

Brown Shirt. In Germany, a member of Hitler's private army (organized 1923, disbanded 1934), who wore uniforms with brown shirts.

brown'stone' (broun'stōn'), *n.* A reddish-brown sandstone used for building.

browse (brouz), *v.* 1. To nibble young shoots and foliage; to graze; as, *browsing* cattle. 2. To read here and there in a book or books.

Bruce (brōōs), Robert de, 1274–1329. Known as *Robert Bruce*. Liberator of Scotland, and king from 1306 to 1329.

bru'in (brōō'ĭn), *n.* A bear.

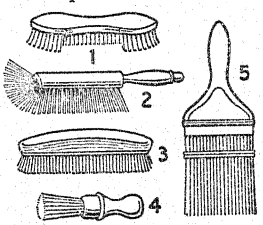
bruise (brōōz), *v.* 1. To injure the flesh, as by a blow, without breaking the skin. 2. To wound the feelings of; to hurt. — *n.* A black-and-blue spot on the body, caused by a blow, a bump, or the like. — **bruis'er**, *n.*

bruit (brōōt), *v.* To report; to make widely known; as, the news was *bruited* abroad.

bru·net', **bru·nette'** (brōō·nĕt'), *adj.* Having hair and eyes that are dark-brown or black. — *n.* A brunet person.

brunt (brŭnt), *n.* The force of a blow or attack; the heaviest damage, burden, share, etc.

brush (brŭsh), *n.* 1. An implement for cleaning, scrubbing, painting, etc., with bristles or the like set in a back or a handle. 2. A brushing; as, give my hair a *brush*. 3. A light stroke; as, the *brush* of a hand; also, a light skirmish; as, a *brush* with the Indians. 4. A bushy tail, as of a fox. — *v.* 1. To clean, scrub, or paint with a brush. 2. To touch lightly; as, a falling branch *brushed* his cheek.



1 Scrubbing Brush; 2 Dusting Brush; 3 Shoebrush; 4 Shaving Brush; 5 Paintbrush.

brush (brŭsh), *n.* 1. Branches and twigs cut from trees. 2. A heavy growth of small trees.

brush'wood' (brŭsh'wŏŏd'), *n.* The wood of small branches cut from trees; also, a thicket.

brusque (brŭsk; brŏŏsk), *adj.* Rough and short in manner; blunt; as, a *brusque* reply. **brusque'ly**, *adv.* **brusque'ness**, *n.*

Brus'sels (brŭs'ĕlz), *n.* Capital of Belgium.

Brus'sels sprouts (brŭs'ĕlz sprouts). Tiny green cabbagelike heads, growing thickly on the stem of a plant of the cabbage family, and cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

Brussels Sprouts.

bru'tal (brōō'tăl), *adj.* Cruel and inhuman; as, a *brutal* soldier; a *brutal* sport. — **bru·tal'i·ty** (brōō-tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **bru'tal·ly**, *adv.*

brute (brōōt), *n.* 1. A beast; especially, a wild beast. 2. A brutal person; as, the man is a *brute*. — *adj.* 1. Not having the power to reason; as, cats and dogs are *brute* beasts. 2. Of or like a wild beast; savage; brutal; as, to use *brute* force to get one's way. **brut'ish**, *adj.* **brut'ish·ness**, *n.*

Bru'tus (brōō'tŭs), Marcus Junius, 85–42 B.C. One of Caesar's assassins.

Bry'ant (brī'ănt), William Cullen, 1794–1878. American poet.

bu. Abbreviation for *bushel* or *bushels*.

bub'ble (bŭb''l), *n.* 1. A tiny round body of air or gas in a liquid; as, *bubbles* in boiling water; a globule of air; as, a *bubble* in glass. 2. A round film of liquid filled with air or gas; as, soap *bubbles*. 3. Anything that lacks firmness, solidity, etc.; as, fame is a *bubble* that may burst. — *v.* 1. To rise in bubbles; to form bubbles; as, the ginger ale *bubbled* over the bottle. 2. To flow or pour with a gurgle; as, a *bubbling* brook. 3. To make a sound like water bubbling.

bu·bon'ic plague (bū·bŏn'ĭk plāg). A very dangerous contagious disease characterized by chills and fever, weakness, and swellings in certain glands, especially in the groin.

buc'ca·neer' (bŭk'ä·nēr'), *n.* A pirate.

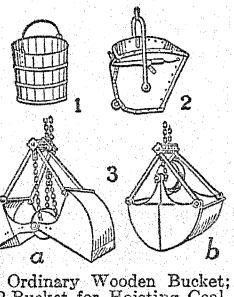
Bu·chan'an (bŭ·kăn'ăn; bū-), James, 1791–1868. The 15th president of the U.S.A., 1857–1861.

Bu'cha·rest' (bū'kä·rĕst'; bōō'kä·rĕst'), *n.* The capital of Rumania.

buck (bŭk), *n.* 1. The male of deer or antelopes, or of goats, hares, rabbits, rats, etc. 2. The plunge of a bucking horse. 3. In American football, a charge into the opposing line. — *v.* 1. To spring or plunge upward, as a horse or mule, with head bent down and back arched. 2. In American football, to charge into the opponents' line.

buck'a·roo' (bŭk'ä·rōō'; bŭk'ä·rōō'), *n.* A cowboy.

buck'et (bŭk'ĕt), *n.* 1. A pail for drawing up water from a well.

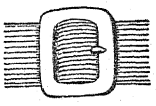

1 Ordinary Wooden Bucket; 2 Bucket for Hoisting Coal, etc.; 3 Bucket used in Excavating, *a* Open, *b* Closed.

2. Any pail or paillike vessel in which something is collected, or scooped, and carried; as, a coal *bucket*. — **buck'et·ful**, *n.*

buck'eye' (bŭk'ī'), *n.* A tree like the horse chestnut.

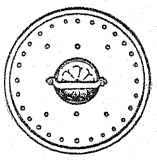
Buckeye. Leaf and Fruit. (1/12)

buck'le (bŭk''l), *n.* A fastening with openings or slits through which the loose end of a strap or belt is passed and held. — *v.* 1. To fasten by means of a buckle. 2. To apply oneself with vigor; as, to *buckle* down to work.


Buckle.

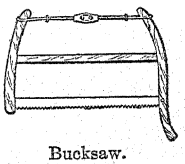
buck'le (bŭk''l), *v.* To become bent; as, the steel girders *buckled* in the heat of the flames. — *n.* A bend, bulge, or twist.

buck'ler (bŭk'lĕr), *n.* A small shield worn on the arm.


Buckler.

buck'ram (bŭk'răm), *n.* A very stiff, coarse cloth of linen, hemp, or cotton, used in making hat frames and in binding books.

buck'saw' (bŭk'sô'), *n.* A saw set in a deep H-shaped frame and used for sawing wood on a sawhorse.


Bucksaw.

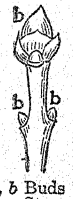
buck'shot' (bŭk'shŏt'), *n.* A coarse lead shot for large game.

buck'skin' (bŭk'skĭn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a buck. 2. A soft yellowish or grayish leather used for gloves, etc. — **buck'skin'**, *adj.*

buck'wheat' (bŭk'hwēt'), *n.* 1. A plant growing about two feet tall, with pinkish-white flowers, and seeds from which a flour is ground. 2. This flour. — **buck'wheat'**, *adj.*

bu·col'ic (bū·kŏl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to shepherds or to country life; pastoral; rustic.

bud (bŭd), *n.* 1. A small growth, at the tip or on the side of a stem, that later develops into a flower, a leaf, or a new stem or branch. 2. A part that grows out from the body of an organism and develops into a new organism; as, the *buds* or eyes of a potato; the *buds* of a coral. 3. A person or thing not yet developed; an early stage or condition; as, his plans are still in the *bud*. — *v.* 1. To put forth buds; to shoot. 2. To insert a bud from one plant into an opening specially cut in a stem or branch of another plant in order to have the bud grow on the stem or branch.


b, *b*, *b* Buds on Stem of Plant.

Bu'da·pest' (bōō'dä·pĕst'), *n.* The capital of Hungary, on the Danube River, in the northern part of the country.

Bud'dha (bŏŏd'ä), 563–483 B.C. An Indian philosopher. His real name was *Gautama*.

Bud'dhism (bo͝od'ĭz'm), *n.* One of the chief religions of the world, founded by Buddha, and widespread in Asia. — **Bud'dhist** (bo͝od'ĭst), *n. & adj.*

budge (bŭj), *v.* To move; to stir; as, the dog would not *budge* from the gate.

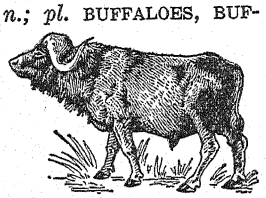
budg'et (bŭj'ĕt), *n.* 1. A stock or store; a collection; as, a *budget* of stories. 2. A report or plan which contains in one part an estimate of the money due to be received during a certain period, and in another part an estimate of the expenses for the same period; as, a family *budget* for each week; a government *budget*. **budg'et·ar'y**, *adj.* **budg'et·er**, *n.*

Bue'na Vis'ta (bwā'nä vēs'tä). A battlefield (1847) in northeastern Mexico.

Bue'nos Ai'res (bwā'nōs ī'rās; bō'nŏs ār'ĕz). The capital of Argentina, on the Plata River.

buff (bŭf), *n.* 1. A high-grade leather made from the skin of the ox, elk, etc.; also, a soldier's coat of this leather. 2. A small wheel covered with this leather and used for polishing. 3. The color of this leather, a dull yellowish orange, lighter than tan. — *v.* To polish with a buff.

buf'fa·lo (bŭf'ȧ·lō), *n.; pl.* BUFFALOES, BUFFALOS (-lōz). Any of various kinds of wild ox, such as the ***water buffalo*** of India, etc., the ***Cape buffalo*** of South Africa, and the American bison.


African Buffalo. (1/30)

Buf'fa·lo (bŭf'ȧ·lō), *n.* A large city and port on Lake Erie, New York State.

Buf'fa·lo Bill' (bŭf'ȧ·lō bĭl'). See CODY, W. F.

buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* Anything that lessens or softens the shock of a blow, a collision, etc.

buff'er (bŭf'ẽr), *n.* One that polishes.

buf'fet (bŭf'ĕt), *n.* A blow with the hand; a slap; hence, any blow. — *v.;* BUF'FET·ED; BUF'FET·ING. 1. To strike with the hand or with the fist; to knock about; as, he was *buffeted* by the crowd. 2. To struggle against; as, a swimmer *buffeting* the waves.

buf·fet' (bo͝o·fā'; bŭf'ĕt), *n.* 1. A set of shelves on which dishes, silverware, etc., are kept; also, a sideboard. 2. A counter for refreshments; hence, a restaurant or lunch counter.

buf·foon' (bŭ·fo͞on'), *n.* A person who amuses other people by tricks, jokes, etc.; a clown. — **buf·foon'er·y**, *n.*

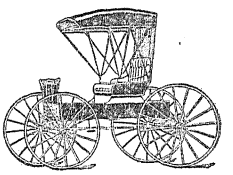
Bug (Potato Bug). Natural size.

bug (bŭg), *n.* In common use, an insect of almost any kind.

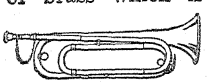
bug'a·boo' (bŭg'ȧ·bo͞o'), *n.* An imaginary object of which one is afraid; a bugbear.

bug'bear' (bŭg'bâr'), *n.* An imaginary goblin used to arouse fear in children; hence, anything of which one is afraid.

bug'gy (bŭg'ĭ), *n.; pl.* BUGGIES (-ĭz). A light, usually one-horse, vehicle or carriage.


Buggy.

bu'gle (bū'g'l), *n.* 1. A horn used by huntsmen. 2. A musical instrument of brass which is like a trumpet but shorter. It is used chiefly for sounding calls. — **bu'gler** (bū'glẽr), *n.*


Bugle.

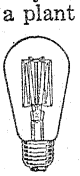
build (bĭld), *v.;* BUILT (bĭlt); BUILD'ING. 1. To construct; as, to *build* a house. 2. To base; to establish; as, an argument *built* on theory. — *n.* Form of construction; as, the *build* of a ship; general figure; as, a man of strong *build*.

build'er (bĭl'dẽr), *n.* A person who builds; especially, one whose business is the construction of buildings.

build'ing (bĭl'dĭng), *n.* 1. The act of making, erecting, or establishing. 2. A structure built for use as a dwelling, storehouse, factory, etc.

Bulb of a Lily.

bulb (bŭlb), *n.* 1. A large bud, usually underground, bearing overlapping, scalelike leaves, as in the lily, onion, etc. 2. A short fleshy plant stem resembling a bulb; as, a dahlia *bulb*. 3. Any object or part resembling a plant bulb; as, an electric-light *bulb*.


Electric-light Bulb.

bulb'ous (bŭl'bŭs), *adj.* 1. Having a bulb or bulbs. 2. Like a bulb; round; swollen.

Bul·gar'i·a (bŭl·gâr'ĭ·ȧ; bo͝ol·gâr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A kingdom in southeastern Europe. — **Bul·gar'i·an** (bŭl·gâr'ĭ·ăn; bo͝ol·gâr'ĭ·ăn), **Bul'gar** (bo͝ol'gär; bŭl'-), *adj. & n.*

bulge (bŭlj), *n.* A swelling part; a part that has an outward bend, as from pressure. — *v.* To swell or bend outward.

bulk (bŭlk), *n.* 1. Greatness of size or mass; as, a man of large *bulk*. 2. The largest or chief part; the main mass; as, the *bulk* of his fortune.

bulk'head' (bŭlk'hĕd'), *n.* 1. A structure built to resist pressure from earth, rock, waves, etc.; especially, a sea wall. 2. In a ship, any of the upright partitions separating sections.

bulk'y (bŭl'kĭ), *adj.;* BULK'I·ER (-kĭ·ẽr); BULK'I·EST. Large in size or mass; hence, clumsy; unwieldy. — **bulk'i·ness**, *n.*

bull (bo͝ol), *n.* A silly blunder in speaking.

bull (bo͝ol), *n.* An official letter or decree of the Pope, which bears his leaden seal, or *bulla*.

bull (bo͝ol), *n.* 1. The male of any animal of the cattle kind and of certain other large animals, as the elephant, the moose, etc. 2. In dealing in stock, goods, land, etc., a person who buys because he believes market prices are going up. — *v.* To try to raise the market price of stocks or bonds by making purchases.
bull'ish, *adj.* **bull'ish·ly**, *adv.*

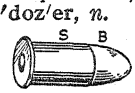
bull'bat' (bo͝ol'băt'), *n.* The nighthawk.

bull'dog' (bo͝ol'dŏg'), *n.* A short-haired, thickset, powerful dog, of which there are several varieties. It has a wrinkled, ugly face, with a lower jaw that juts out beyond the upper jaw and locks fast when the dog bites. — *v.* To throw a steer by seizing its horns and twisting its neck.

Bulldog. (1/4 s)

bull'doze' (bo͝ol'dōz'), *v.* In colloquial use, to frighten, as by threats. — **bull'doz'er**, *n.*

bul'let (bo͝ol'ĕt), *n.* A ball, usually of lead, to be shot from a rifle, pistol, or the like.
bul'let·mak'er, *n.*
bul'let·proof', *adj.*



Revolver Cartridge, showing *S* Shell, *B* Bullet.

bul'le·tin (bo͝ol'ĕ·tĭn), *n.* A short statement of news for the public, especially when it comes from some authority; as, newspaper *bulletins* of the war. — **bul'le·tin**, *v.*

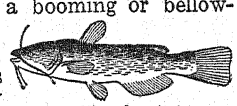
bull'fight' (bo͝ol'fīt'), *n.* A public entertainment in which men torment, fight with, and kill a bull in an arena known as a ***bull ring***.
bull'fight'er, *n.*
bull'fight'ing, *n.*

bull'finch' (bo͝ol'fĭnch'), *n.* A thick-necked, heavy-billed, sparrowlike European bird, valued as a cage bird because of its song.

Bullfrog. (1/6)

bull'frog' (bo͝ol'frŏg'), *n.* Any of certain large, heavy frogs with a booming or bellowing cry.

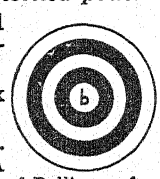
bull'head' (bo͝ol'hĕd'), *n.* Any of various fishes which have a noticeably large head. One common kind is called a ***bull'pout'*** or ***horned pout***.


Bullhead. (1/6)

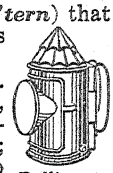
bul'lion (bo͝ol'yŭn), *n.* Gold or silver, especially in bars, ingots, or the like.

bul'lock (bo͝ol'ŭk), *n.* An ox or steer.

bull's'-eye' (bo͝olz'ī'), *n.* 1. The center of a target. 2. A shot that hits the center of a target; hence, any striking success. 3. A kind of hard round candy. 4. A lens used in a small lantern (***bull's'-eye' lan'tern***) that concentrates the rays of light it throws out.



b Bull's-eye of a Target.

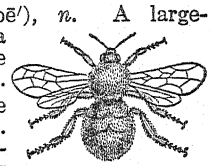

Bull's-eye Lantern.

bul'ly (bo͝ol'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BULLIES (-ĭz). A person who constantly teases, hurts, or threatens smaller or weaker persons. — *adj.* In colloquial use, fine; first-rate; as, a *bully* day. — *v.* To tyrannize over persons weaker or smaller than oneself.

bul'rush' (bo͝ol'rŭsh'), *n.* A large rush, or sedge, growing in wet land or in water.

bul'wark (bo͝ol'wĕrk), *n.* 1. A solid, wall-like, defensive structure. 2. A protection.

bum'ble·bee' (bŭm'b'l·bē'), *n.* A large-sized bee which makes a loud humming sound. See the colored picture of *insects*.


Bumblebee. (3/4)

bump (bŭmp), *v.* To strike or thump against anything. — *n.* A heavy blow; a collision; also, a swelling, as from a blow.

bump'er (bŭmp'ẽr), *n.* 1. In colloquial use, anything unusually big. 2. A cup or glass filled to the brim, especially with liquor. 3. A buffer, as on a car to prevent shock or damage from a collision. — *adj.* Very large or fine; as, a *bumper* crop.

bump'kin (bŭmp'kĭn), *n.* An awkward, clumsy fellow; a lout.

bump'tious (bŭmp'shŭs), *adj.* Conceited; especially, stupidly and offensively conceited.
bump'tious·ly, *adv.* **bump'tious·ness**, *n.*

bun (bŭn), *n.* A sweetened, raised biscuit.

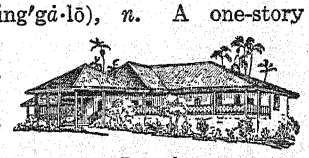
bunch (bŭnch), *n.* 1. A cluster of things of the same kind; as, a *bunch* of grapes or flowers. 2. A group; a collection; as, a *bunch* of cattle. — *v.* To gather or collect in a bunch.

bun'dle (bŭn'd'l), *n.* A number of things fastened together in a bunch; a package; as, a *bundle* of old clothes. — *v.* 1. To wrap up or tie up in a bundle. 2. To hurry off; to hasten; as, his mother *bundled* him off to school.

bung (bŭng), *n.* The stopper in the hole of a cask; also, the hole itself, called also ***bung'hole'*** (bŭng'hōl'). — *v.* To close up the hole in a cask with a stopper.

b Bunghole.

bun'ga·low (bŭng'gȧ·lō), *n.* A one-story house, usually built of light material and having a wide veranda.


Bungalow.

bun'gle (bŭng'g'l), *v.* To do, act, or work in a clumsy manner. — **bun'gler** (bŭng'glẽr), *n.*

bun'ion (bŭn'yŭn), *n.* An inflamed swelling on the first joint of the big toe.

bunk (bŭngk), *n.* Originally, a frame fastened to a side wall of a room and used for a bed; hence, a sleeping place; a bed; a berth. — *v.* To go to bed in a bunk.

bunk'er (bŭngk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A large bin, as for coal on a ship. 2. On a golf course, any pit, trap, or obstruction; hence, any obstacle.

Bunk'er Hill' (bŭngk'ẽr hĭl'). A hill in Charlestown, Boston, Massachusetts. A battle was fought near by, on June 17, 1775.

bun'ny (bŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BUNNIES (-ĭz). A child's name for a rabbit.

bunt (bŭnt), *v.* 1. To strike or push with the horns or head; to butt. 2. In baseball, to tap the ball lightly. — **bunt**, *n.*

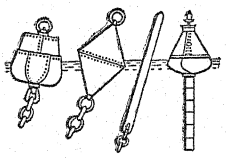
bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), **bun'tine** (bŭn'tĭn), *n.* A thin woolen stuff, used chiefly for flags; hence, flags used in decoration.

Snow Bunting. (⅛)

bun'ting (bŭn'tĭng), *n.* A bird of sparrowlike habits and size, such as the ***indigo bunting*** and ***snow bunting.***

Bun'yan (bŭn'yăn), John, 1628–1688. English preacher, and author of *Pilgrim's Progress.*

buoy (bōō'ĭ; boi), *n.* 1. A floating object anchored in a body of water to mark a channel, a rock, a reef, etc. 2. A life buoy. — *v.* To keep from sinking; to keep afloat; hence, to keep up one's spirits; as, he was *buoyed* up by the hope of success.



Buoys.

buoy'an·cy (bōō'yăn·sĭ; boi'ăn·sĭ), *n.* 1. The power of rising and floating on the surface when placed in a liquid; as, the *buoyancy* of cork. 2. The power of a liquid to hold up a floating body; as, the *buoyancy* of sea water. 3. Lightheartedness; natural lightness of spirit.

buoy'ant (bōō'yănt; boi'ănt), *adj.* 1. Tending to rise and float on the surface of a liquid; as, cork is *buoyant.* 2. Cheerful; lively. — **buoy'ant·ly**, *adv.*

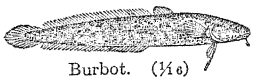
bu·pres'tid bee'tle (bū·prĕs'tĭd). A hard-shelled beetle whose larva bores into trees. See the colored picture of *insects.*

Chestnut Burs.

bur, burr (bûr), *n.* 1. Any rough or prickly covering or shell of a fruit. 2. Anything that clings or sticks like a bur.

Bur'bank (bûr'băngk), Luther, 1849–1926. American naturalist, who originated many new varieties of fruits and flowers.

bur'bot (bûr'bŏt), *n.* Either of two fresh-water fishes of the cod family.



Burbot. (1/16)

bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* The refrain of a song; the main theme or idea; as, the *burden* of his plea.

bur'den (bûr'd'n), *n.* 1. Something carried; a load. 2. Something that troubles or saddens a person; as, a heavy *burden* of woe. 3. The carrying of loads; as, a beast of *burden.* 4. The capacity of a ship for carrying cargo. — *v.* To lay a burden on; hence, to oppress heavily; as, a people *burdened* by taxation. **bur'den·some**, *adj.* **bur'den·some·ly**, *adv.*

bur'dock' (bûr'dŏk'), *n.* A tall, coarse plant with burlike flower head.

Burdock.

bu'reau (bū'rō), *n.*; *pl.* BUREAUS (-rōz), BUREAUX (-rōz). 1. A chest of drawers for a bedroom, usually low and with a mirror. 2. A business office of various kinds; as, an employment *bureau;* a farm *bureau.* 3. A government department or office; as, the *Bureau* of Pensions.

bu·reauc'ra·cy (bū·rŏk'rȧ·sĭ; bū·rō'krȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BUREAUCRACIES (-sĭz). 1. A system of government in which things are done in a routine way through departments. 2. Government officials. — **bu'reau·crat** (bū'rō·krăt), *n.*

bur'gess (bûr'jĕs), *n.* 1. An inhabitant or citizen of a borough. 2. In American history, a representative in the lower branch (***House of Bur'gess·es***) of the Virginia legislature.

burgh (bûrg; *Scottish* bŭr'ō, -ŭ), *n.* A Scottish town, with certain local lawmaking rights.

burgh'er (bûr'gẽr), *n.* A citizen of a borough.

bur'glar (bûr'glẽr), *n.* A person who commits a burglary; a thief.

bur'gla·ry (bûr'glȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BURGLARIES (-rĭz). The breaking into the house of a person in the night with the intention of stealing.

bur'go·mas'ter (bûr'gō·mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The official head of a city in some parts of Europe.

Bur'gun·dy (bûr'gŭn·dĭ), *n.* A former French kingdom, duchy, and province.

bur'i·al (bĕr'ĭ·ăl), *n.* The placing of a dead body in the earth, in a tomb, etc.

bur'lap (bûr'lăp), *n.* A coarse fabric of jute or hemp, used for bagging, for curtains, etc.

bur·lesque' (bûr·lĕsk'), *n.* A theatrical entertainment now made up of many short acts, songs, dances, and skits. — **bur·lesque'**, *adj.*

bur'ly (bûr'lĭ), *adj.*; BUR'LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); BUR'LI·EST. Large and strong. — **bur'li·ness**, *n.*

Bur'ma (bûr'mȧ), *n.* A British dependency, east of India.

burn (bûrn), *n.* A brook. *Scottish.*

burn (bûrn), *v.*; BURNED (bûrnd) or BURNT (bûrnt); BURN'ING. 1. To be on fire; to set on fire. 2. To destroy or be destroyed by fire or heat. 3. To injure or affect in some way by fire or heat or by something, such as an acid, that acts in a similar way; also, to be injured or affected in this way. 4. To make or produce by fire or heat, or by an acid, etc.; as, to *burn* a hole. 5. To feel, or to cause to feel, as if on fire; as, he *burned* with anger. — *n.* 1. An injury or an effect caused by burning. 2. The act or process of burning.

bur'nish (bûr'nĭsh), *v.* To make shiny; to polish; as, to *burnish* armor. — **bur'nish·er**, *n.*

bur·noose' (bûr·nōōs'; bûr'nōōs), *n.* A one-piece cloaklike garment and hood worn by Arabs.

Burnoose.

Burns (bûrnz), Robert, 1759–1796. Scottish poet.

burnt (bûrnt). See BURN.

burr (bûr). Same as BUR.

burr (bûr), *n.* 1. A roughness left by a tool in cutting metal. 2. A rough trilling of the letter *r* in speaking.

bur'ro (bûr'ō; bŏŏr'ō), *n.*; *pl.* BURROS (-ōz). A small donkey used to carry loads.

bur'row (bûr'ō), *n.* A hole in the ground made by rabbits, etc., for their homes. — *v.* To dig a hole in the earth; also, to hide.

burst (bûrst), *v.*; BURST; BURST'ING. 1. To break to pieces as by an explosion from within; as, shells *bursting* in the air. 2. To come or go suddenly and unexpectedly; as, he *burst* into the room. 3. To be filled to the breaking point; as, barns *bursting* with grain. — *n.* 1. A bursting; a violent outbreak; as, a *burst* of applause. 2. A short, violent effort; a spurt; as, a *burst* of speed.

bur'then (bûr'thĕn). Same as BURDEN.

bur'y (bĕr'ĭ), *v.*; BUR'IED (-ĭd); BUR'Y·ING. 1. To place a dead body in a grave, tomb, or the like. 2. To cover or put away as if in a grave.

bus (bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* BUSSES, BUSES (bŭs'ĕz). An omnibus.

bush (bŏŏsh), *n.* 1. A shrub; a cluster of shrubs. 2. A stretch of uncleared country.

bush'el (bŏŏsh'ĕl), *n.* 1. A dry measure containing 4 pecks, or 32 quarts. 2. A container holding a bushel.

bush'ing (bŏŏsh'ĭng), *n.* A removable lining of brass or of some special metal, used as a bearing for an axle, etc., to lessen friction.

bush'rang'er (bŏŏsh'rān'jĕr), *n.* A person who lives in the bush, or in a wooded area.

bush'y (bŏŏsh'ĭ), *adj.*; BUSH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); BUSH'I·EST. 1. Overgrown with bushes. 2. Thick and spreading; as, *bushy* whiskers.

bus'i·ly (bĭz'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a busy manner.

busi'ness (bĭz'nĕs), *n.* 1. Something that takes one's time, attention, or effort, especially as a regular occupation. 2. An affair; a matter. 3. A commercial or industrial enterprise; as, the shoe *business*. 4. Activity in buying and selling goods. — **busi'ness·like'**, *adj.* — **busi'ness·man'**, *n.*

bus'kin (bŭs'kĭn), *n.* A boot strapped or laced part way up the leg.

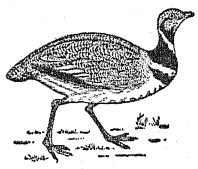
Bust.

Bus'ra *or* **Bus'rah** (bŭs'rȧ). Same as BASRA.

bus'ses (bŭs'ĕz), *n.*, *pl.* of BUS.

bust (bŭst), *n.* 1. A piece of sculpture representing the upper part of the human figure, including the head and neck. 2. The part of the human body between the head and the waist.

bus'tard (bŭs'tērd), *n.* A game bird, the largest European land bird.


Bustard. (1/4)

bus'tle (bŭs''l), *v.* To move about with fussy or noisy activity. — *n.* Fussy activity; stir; commotion.

bus'tle (bŭs''l), *n.* A pad or light frame formerly worn by women on the back below the waist to give fullness to the skirt.

bus'y (bĭz'ĭ), *adj.*; BUS'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); BUS'I·EST. 1. Actively at work; not idle. 2. Crowded with business or activity; as, a *busy* street; a *busy* day. — *v.* To keep busy; to be busy.

bus'y·bod'y (bĭz'ĭ·bŏd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BODIES (-ĭz). A person who meddles in the affairs of others.

but (bŭt), *prep.* 1. With the exception of. 2. Other than. — *conj.* 1. On the contrary; notwithstanding. 2. Unless. 3. Except that.

butch'er (bŏŏch'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person whose business is slaughtering animals for sale as food. 2. A person who kills in large numbers or brutally. — *v.* 1. To slaughter as a butcher does. 2. To mangle; to botch; to bungle.

butch'er·y (bŏŏch'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* 1. The business of a butcher. 2. Murder, especially savage murder; great slaughter.

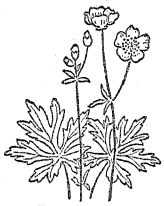
but'ler (bŭt'lĕr), *n.* A manservant, usually the head servant, in a household.

butt (bŭt), *n.* A large cask, as for wine or beer.

butt (bŭt), *n.* 1. The thicker end of anything; the bottom part; as, the *butt* of a tree; the *butt* of a rifle; a cigar *butt*. 2. A target. 3. A person who is a target for jokes and ridicule. 4. A push, thrust, or sudden blow such as given by the head of a goat or ram. — *v.* To strike or thrust, as with the head.

butte (būt), *n.* A steep hill standing alone.

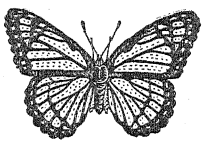
but'ter (bŭt'ĕr), *n.* 1. The solidified fat part of milk, obtained from cream as a yellowish oily substance. 2. A substance resembling butter, such as ***apple butter***, ***peanut butter***, etc. — *v.* To cover or spread with butter. — **but'ter·y**, *adj.*


Buttercup.

but'ter·cup' (bŭt'ĕr·kŭp'), *n.* A common wild flower having bright-yellow blossoms coming in early spring and summer.

but'ter·fat' (bŭt'ĕr·făt'), *n.* The natural fatty substance in milk.

but'ter·fly' (bŭt'ĕr·flī'), *n.*; *pl.* BUTTERFLIES (-flīz'). 1. Any of various slender-bodied insects, with large, broad wings, often brightly colored. See the colored picture of *butterflies* facing page 180. 2. A person who is thought of as like a butterfly.


Butterfly.

but'ter·fly' weed. An orange-flowered showy milkweed of the eastern United States. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

but'ter·milk' (bŭt'ĕr·mĭlk'), *n.* The liquid which is left after butter has been churned from milk or cream.

but'ter·nut' (bŭt'ĕr·nŭt'), *n.* The edible, oily nut of an American tree of the walnut family; also, the tree bearing this nut.

Leaf and Fruit of Butternut.

but'ter·y (bŭt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* BUTTERIES (-ĭz). A room for storing provisions.

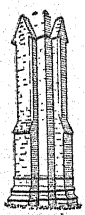
but'tocks (bŭt'ŭks), *n. pl.* The rump.

but'ton (bŭt''n), *n.* A small knob or disk of bone, metal, etc., used for holding parts of a garment together or as an ornament. — *v.* To fasten with buttons.

but'ton·hole' (bŭt''n·hōl'), *n.* The slit or loop for a button on a garment. — *v.* To hold a person in close conversation.

but'ton·wood' (bŭt''n·wo͝od'), *n.* The sycamore, which has round, buttonlike fruits.

but'tress (bŭt'rĕs), *n.* 1. A structure built out against a wall or building to give support and strength. 2. Anything which supports, props, or strengthens. — *v.* To furnish or support with a buttress; to prop; to brace; as, to *buttress* a theory with facts.


Buttresses.

bux'om (bŭk'sŭm), *adj.* Healthy, vigorous, and jolly; plump and rosy. — **bux'om·ness**, *n.*

buy (bī), *v.*; BOUGHT; BUY'ING. To get something by paying for it. — **buy'er**, *n.*

buzz (bŭz), *v.* To make a low, continuous humming sound, like that of bees flying. — *n.* A continuous humming sound, like that of bees flying; a confused hum. — **buzz'er**, *n.*

buz'zard (bŭz'ĕrd), *n.* 1. A heavy short-winged hawk, rather slow in flight. 2. The ***turkey buzzard***, a vulture of South and Central America, and the United States, that feeds on carrion. 3. A slow, stupid, or greedy person.

Buzzard. (1/15)

by (bī), *prep.* 1. Near; close to. 2. Along, over, or through; as, he came *by* the river. 3. To the amount of; as, he won *by* a yard. 4. According to; as, call it *by* some other name; for sale *by* the quart. 5. With regard to birth, nature, training, etc.; as, a doctor *by* profession. 6. Through the medium, means, or agency of; as, to lead *by* the hand. — *adv.* 1. Near at hand. 2. Going or gone past; beyond; as, in days gone *by*. 3. Aside; apart; as, he laid *by* enough to keep him.

by and by. After a while; presently.

by'-and-by' (bī'ănd·bī'), *n.* A future time.

bye (bī), *n.* In various sports, after pairs of players are matched, the position of a player who is left without an opponent and advances to the next round without playing.

by'gone' (bī'gŏn'), *adj.* Past; gone by. — *n.* Something gone by or past.

by'law' (bī'lô'), *n.* A law or rule made by the directors of a business, by a city council, or the like, for the management of its affairs.

by'path' (bī'pȧth'), *n.* A side path or road.

by'play' (bī'plā'), *n.* Side play; some action apart from the main action, as in a drama.

by'-prod'uct (bī'prŏd'ŭkt), *n.* Material that is left over, as in manufacturing or smelting, but that has a market value of its own.

byre (bīr), *n.* A cow barn.

by'road' (bī'rōd'), *n.* A side road.

by'stand'er (bī'stănd'dĕr), *n.* A person standing by but taking no part.

by'way' (bī'wā'), *n.* A way or road off the main highway; as, highways and *byways*.

by'word' (bī'wûrd'), *n.* 1. A proverb. 2. An object of scorn; as, his meanness made him a *byword* in the town.

By·zan'tine ar'chi·tec'ture (bĭ·zăn'tĭn *or* -tīn; bī·zăn'-; bĭz'ăn-). A style of architecture which originated in the Byzantine Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries. Its features are the dome, mosaics, and capitals of various designs.

By·zan'ti·um (bĭ·zăn'shĭ·ŭm; bī·zăn'-; -tĭ·ŭm), *n.* An ancient city on the site of Constantinople (now Istanbul). — **By·zan'tine**, *adj.*

C

C, c (sē), *n.* 1. The third letter of the alphabet. 2. Someone or something that is third in order, or of third rank, etc. 3. As a Roman numeral, C or c stands for 100. — *adj.* Shaped like a C.

c. Abbreviation for *cent* or *cents, centime, centimeter, century, chapter, cubic.*

C. Abbreviation for *centigrade.*

cab (kăb), *n.* 1. A horse-drawn carriage, usually one for hire. 2. A taxicab. 3. On a locomotive, the covered part that shelters the engineer and fireman.

Cabbage.

cab'bage (kăb'ĭj), *n.* A vegetable with thick overlapping leaves in a dense round head.

cab'in (kăb'ĭn), *n.* 1. A small, roughly built house. 2. On a ship, a small room for officers or passengers. 3. A closed cockpit of an airplane.

Cabin.

cab'i·net (kăb'ĭ·nĕt), *n.* 1. A case, a set of drawers, or a cupboard, for keeping or displaying jewels, specimens, or other articles; as, a butterfly *cabinet.* 2. The group of persons who serve as advisers to the political head of a country. — **cab'i·net,** *adj.*

cab'i·net·mak'er (kăb'ĭ·nĕt·māk'ẽr), *n.* A maker of fine woodwork, such as cabinets, etc.

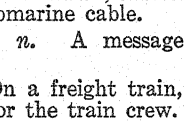
ca'ble (kā'b'l), *n.* 1. A heavy, very strong rope or chain, used for hauling, for holding a ship to its anchor, for supporting a suspension bridge, etc. 2. A bundle of wires bound into a single ropelike mass and used to carry electric current; as, an electric-light *cable;* a telegraph *cable.* 3. In colloquial use, a cablegram. — *v.* 1. To provide with, or fasten with, cables. 2. To send a message by submarine cable.

ca'ble·gram (kā'b'l·grăm), *n.* A message sent by submarine cable.

ca·boose' (kȧ·bo͞os'), *n.* On a freight train, a car used for workmen or for the train crew.

Cab'ot (kăb'ŭt), John, about 1451–1498. Italian discoverer, under English flag, of North American continent (1497).

ca·ca'o (kȧ·kä'ō; kȧ·kā'ō), *n.; pl.* CACAOS (-ōz). 1. A South American tree with small yellowish flowers followed by fleshy yellow pods with many seeds. 2. The seeds of this tree, from which cocoa and chocolate are made.


Cacao Pod, with part of Shell removed to show Seeds.

cache (kăsh), *n.* 1. A place for hiding, storing, or preserving treasure, provisions, etc., which it is inconvenient to carry. 2. The material thus hidden or stored. — **cache,** *v.*

cack'le (kăk''l), *v.* 1. To make the sharp, broken noise or cry of a hen or goose. 2. To laugh or chatter noisily. — **cack'le,** *n.*

cac'tus (kăk'tŭs), *n.; pl.* CACTI (-tī), CACTUSES (-tŭs·ĕz). Any plant of a large group of plants with fleshy stems and with branches that bear scales or prickles instead of leaves. Cacti can live in dry regions. The flower of the ***giant cactus,*** or ***saguaro,*** is the State flower of Arizona.

Cactus.

cad (kăd), *n.* A person who does not have the manners and habits of a gentleman.

ca·dav'er·ous (kȧ·dăv'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Pale; ghastly; also, very thin and gaunt; haggard.

cad'die, cad'dy (kăd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CADDIES (-ĭz). A person who carries a golfer's clubs, etc. — **cad'die, cad'dy,** *v.*

cad'dy (kăd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CADDIES (-ĭz). A small box, can, or chest for tea.

ca'dence (kā'dĕns), *n.* 1. The measure or beat of any rhythmical motion or sound; rhythm; as, the *cadence* of a dance. 2. The close or conclusion of a short section of a musical composition.

ca·det' (kȧ·dĕt'), *n.* 1. A younger brother or son. 2. A young man in training for military or naval service. — **ca·det'ship,** *n.*

Cadet, West Point.

Cá'diz (kā'dĭz; kä'thēth), *n.* A city and seaport in southwestern Spain.

Cae'sar (sē'zẽr), Gaius Julius, 100–44 B.C. Roman general and statesman.

Cae'sar, *n.* 1. A title given to the Roman emperors. 2. A powerful ruler.

cae·su'ra (sĕ·zū'rȧ; sĕ·sū'rȧ), *n.* In poetry, a break in the rhythm of the verse, occurring usually about the middle of a line.

ca·fé' (kă·fā'), *n.* A room where coffee and light refreshments are sold; a restaurant.

caf'e·te'ri·a (kăf'ē·tẽr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A café at which the patrons serve themselves from a counter or are served at a counter.

caf'fe·ine (kăf'ē·ĭn; kăf'ē·ēn), **caf'fe·in** (-ĭn), *n.* A stimulating substance in coffee and tea.

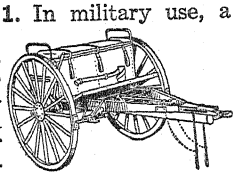
cage (kāj), *n.* 1. An openwork box or enclosure for birds or other animals. 2. Anything like a cage in shape or purpose. — *v.* To shut up in a cage, or as if in a cage.

Cain (kān), *n.* In the Bible, a son of Adam and Eve, who slew his younger brother Abel.

cairn (kârn), *n.* A heap of stones piled up as a landmark or as a memorial.

Cai'ro (kī'rō), *n.* The capital of Egypt, near the right bank of the Nile.

cais'son (kā'sŭn), *n.* **1.** In military use, a chest for ammunition, mounted on two wheels and joined as a trailer to form a four-wheeled ammunition wagon. **2.** A watertight box or chamber used for carrying on building operations under water.



Caisson, 1.

cai'tiff (kā'tĭf), *n.* A base, contemptible person; a mean and wicked man. — **cai'tiff**, *adj.*

ca·jole' (kȧ·jōl'), *v.* To deceive or persuade by flattery or by similar means; to wheedle. **ca·jol'er**, *n.* **ca·jol'er·y**, *n.*

cake (kāk), *n.* **1.** A small mass of dough, baked on both sides. **2.** A small mass of meat, fish, potato, etc., baked or fried on both sides; as, fish *cakes*. **3.** A griddlecake, pancake, or the like. **4.** A sweetened mixture of flour and other ingredients, baked in a loaf or mass; as, a wedding *cake*. **5.** A solid mass of any material molded into any shape; as, a *cake* of soap. — *v.* To form, shape, or harden into a cake.

cal'a·bash (kăl'ȧ·băsh), *n.* A hard-shelled round fruit of a tall tropical American tree; also, the tree bearing this fruit. The shells of the fruit are used as water dippers, bottles, baskets, etc.

Bottle made from a Calabash.

Cal'ais (kăl'ā; kăl'ĭs; *French* kȧ·lĕ'), *n.* A city in northern France, on the Strait of Dover.

ca·lam'i·ty (kȧ·lăm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CALAMITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Deep distress or misfortune. **2.** An event or disaster that causes great harm or destruction. **ca·lam'i·tous**, *adj.* **ca·lam'i·tous·ly**, *adv.*

cal'ci·mine (kăl'sĭ·mīn; kăl'sĭ·mĭn), *n.* A white or colored wash for the ceiling or plastering of a room. — **cal'ci·mine**, *v.*

cal·cine' (kăl·sīn'; kăl'sīn), *v.* To heat something until the moisture is dried out of it and it becomes powdery; as, to *calcine* bones.

cal'ci·um (kăl'sĭ·ŭm), *n.* A silver-white, rather soft metal, found only in combination with other minerals. ***Cal'ci·um ar'se·nate*** is used to kill insects, especially boll weevils.

cal'cu·late (kăl'kŭ·lāt), *v.* **1.** To find out by adding, subtracting, multiplying, or dividing; to reckon; to compute. **2.** To plan by careful thought; as, a scheme *calculated* to succeed. **cal'cu·la·ble**, *adj.* **cal'cu·la'tor**, *n.*

cal'cu·la'tion (kăl'kŭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of calculating; also, the result of calculating; reckoning; as, his *calculation* of the costs was correct. **2.** Discretion; caution; care.

Cal·cut'ta (kăl·kŭt'ȧ), *n.* The capital of Bengal, India.

cal'dron (kôl'drŭn), *n.* A large kettle.

Cal'e·do'ni·a (kăl'ē·dō'nĭ·ȧ; kăl'ē·dō'nyȧ), *n.* An old name for Scotland. — **Cal'e·do'ni·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

cal'en·dar (kăl'ĕn·dĕr), *n.* **1.** An arrangement of time into days, weeks, months, and years. **2.** A sheet, folder, or book which contains a record of such an arrangement for a certain period, as a year. **3.** A list of persons or things made according to some plan; as, a *calendar* of coming events.

cal'en·der (kăl'ĕn·dĕr), *v.* To press cloth, paper, rubber, etc., between rollers in order to make it smooth and glossy.

calf (kăf; kȧf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kävz; kȧvz). **1.** The young of the cow; also, the young of the elephant, moose, whale, etc. **2.** Leather made of the skin of a calf. — **calf'skin'**, *n.*

calf (kăf; kȧf), *n.*; *pl.* CALVES (kävz; kȧvz). The fleshy hinder part of the leg.

cal'i·ber, cal'i·bre (kăl'ĭ·bĕr), *n.* **1.** The width of the hole in the barrel of a pistol, a rifle, a cannon, or other firearm; as, a .34-*caliber* pistol is one in which this hole measures 34 one-hundredths of an inch. **2.** Mental ability; measure of excellence; quality; as, a man of small *caliber*.

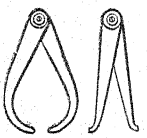
cal'i·co (kăl'ĭ·kō), *n.*; *pl.* CALICOES, CALICOS (-kōz). Cotton cloth; especially, a cotton cloth with a colored pattern printed on one side.

cal'i·co·back' (kăl'ĭ·kō·băk'), *n.* An insect which injures cabbages and other garden plants. See the colored picture of *insects*.

Cal'i·for'ni·a (kăl'ĭ·fôr'nĭ·ȧ; kăl'ĭ·fôr'nyȧ), *n.* A Pacific-coast State of the United States. Abbreviation, *Calif.* — **Cal'i·for'ni·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

Cal'i·for'ni·a pop'py. A yellow-flowered plant of California. Its flower, which looks like a poppy, is the State flower of California.

cal'i·pers (kăl'ĭ·pĕrz), *n. pl.* An instrument with two legs fastened together at one end and used to measure the thickness of objects, the width of short spaces between surfaces, etc.



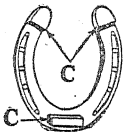
Calipers.

ca'liph, ca'lif (kā'lĭf; kăl'ĭf), *n.* Successor; — a title of the successors of Mohammed, formerly taken by the sultans of Turkey.

cal'is·then'ics (kăl'ĭs·thĕn'ĭks), *n.* The science or practice of bodily exercise, without apparatus, to develop strength and gracefulness; also, the bodily exercises used for this purpose. — **cal'is·then'ic**, *adj.*

calk (kôk), *v.* To pound tarred hemp, cotton stuff, etc., into the seams between the planks of a ship, boat, etc., to prevent water from seeping in.

calk (kôk), *n.* A pointed piece projecting downward from the shoe of a horse or an ox, to prevent slipping. — **calk**, *v.*



C, C Calks on a Horseshoe.

calk'er (kôk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who calks ships, etc. 2. A tool used for calking.

calk'er (kôk'ẽr), *n.* A calk of a shoe.

call (kôl), *v.* 1. To shout or cry out; as, they *called* for help; to read aloud a list of names; as, to *call* the roll; to announce with authority; as, he *called* a halt. 2. To summon; as, the President *called* Congress in special session. 3. To get into touch with a person by telephone. 4. To address by name. 5. To make a brief social visit; as, to *call* on a neighbor. 6. To estimate; to guess; as, they *call* the distance ten miles. — *n.* 1. A loud shout or cry; as, a *call* for help. 2. A summons; an invitation; as, a *call* to duty. 3. A signal, as by a bell, to summon a person to the telephone. 4. The act of reading aloud a list of names; as, a *call* of the roll. 5. A short social visit. 6. Claim; demand; as, he has no *call* upon my time. 7. The cry of a bird or other animal; as, the quail's *call*. — **call'er**, *n.*

cal'la (kăl'ȧ), *n., or* **cal'la lil'y.** A cultivated plant whose flowers form a fleshy yellow spike surrounded by a pure-white lilylike leaf.

Cal·la'o (kä·yä'ō; käl·yä'ō), *n.* The chief seaport of Peru.

call'ing (kôl'ĭng), *n.* 1. A shout; a call. 2. A summons. 3. A person's usual business or occupation; one's vocation.

call'ing card. Same as VISITING CARD.

cal·li'o·pe (kȧ·lī'ŏ·pē), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a series of whistles, played by keys arranged as in an organ.

cal'li·op'sis (kăl'ĭ·ŏp'sĭs), *n.* A coreopsis.

cal'lis·then'ics. Same as CALISTHENICS.

cal'lous (kăl'ŭs), *adj.* 1. Having a callus. 2. Unfeeling; hardhearted; as, a *callous* man. **cal'lous·ly**, *adv.* **cal'lous·ness**, *n.*

cal'low (kăl'ō), *adj.* Immature; inexperienced; green; as, a *callow* youth.

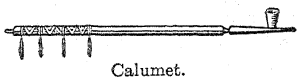
cal'lus (kăl'ŭs), *n.* A hard or thickened spot on the skin.

calm (käm), *n.* Freedom from motion or disturbance; quiet; peacefulness. — *adj.* 1. Not stormy; quiet; as, a *calm* night. 2. Not excited; quiet in act or in words; as, a *calm* tone of voice. **calm'ly**, *adv.* **calm'ness**, *n.*

cal'o·mel (kăl'ŏ·mĕl), *n.* A heavy, tasteless, white or yellowish-white powder, used as a medicine.

cal'o·rie (kăl'ŏ·rĭ), *n.* Also **cal'o·ry.** A unit for measuring heat, especially for measuring the value of foods for producing heat and energy in the human body; as, when we say that a tablespoonful of honey contains 100 *calories*, we mean that when it is eaten and absorbed into the body it releases that amount of energy for physical work.

cal'u·met (kăl'ū·mĕt), *n.* A pipe, often highly ornamented, used by North American Indians in various ceremonies; a peace pipe.


Calumet.

ca·lum'ni·ate (kȧ·lŭm'nĭ·āt), *v.* To accuse falsely, especially of something dishonorable; to slander. — **ca·lum'ni·a'tor**, *n.*

cal'um·ny (kăl'ŭm·nĭ), *n.; pl.* CALUMNIES (-nĭz). A false accusation made to injure another person's character. — **ca·lum'ni·ous** (kȧ·lŭm'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* — **ca·lum'ni·ous·ly**, *adv.*

Cal'va·ry (kăl'vȧ·rĭ), *n.* The place outside Jerusalem where Christ was crucified.

calves (kävz; kȧvz), *n., pl.* of CALF.

Cal'vin (kăl'vĭn), John, 1509–1564. French reformer.

ca'lyx (kā'lĭks; kăl'ĭks), *n.; pl.* CALYXES (-ĕz), CALYCES (kăl'ĭ·sēz; kā'lĭ·sēz). The part of a flower which grows at the base of the flower, outside the colored petal part, or corolla. The calyx is often green, leaflike, and cup-shaped.

1, 1, 1 Corolla; 2, 2 Calyx.

cam (kăm), *n.* A rotating or sliding piece or projection, as on a wheel. It is moved by a roller, pin, etc., working against its edge.

ca'ma·ra'de·rie (kä'mȧ·rä'dē·rē), *n.* The friendly spirit of good will among comrades.

cam'ber (kăm'bẽr), *n.* A slight outward curve, as on a ship's deck, on a roadway, etc. — *v.* To give a slight outward curve to.

cam'bi·um (kăm'bĭ·ŭm), *n.* The soft tissue, in such trees as the maple, elm, ash, etc., from which new wood and bark develop.

cam'bric (kām'brĭk), *n.* 1. A very fine white linen cloth. 2. A kind of plain-colored cotton cloth that has a bright finish on the right side.

Cam'bridge (kām'brĭj), *n.* 1. A city in eastern England where Cambridge University is located. 2. A city in eastern Massachusetts.

Cam'den (kăm'dĕn), *n.* A city and river port in western New Jersey.

came (kām), *past tense* of COME.

cam'el (kăm'ĕl), *n.* Either of two large animals used in the desert regions of Asia and Africa for carrying burdens and for riding. The ***Arabian camel***, or ***dromedary***, has one

large hump on its back; the *Bactrian camel* has two humps. Camels can live on the tough, thorny desert plants; they have thick, callous soles on their feet; and they can go several days without water.

Bactrian Camel. (1/100)

ca·mel'li·a (kȧ·mĕl'ĭ·ȧ; kȧ·mēl'yȧ), *n.* A greenhouse bush or tree with shiny evergreen leaves and red or white rose-like flowers.

ca·mel'o·pard (kȧ·mĕl'ŏ·pärd; kăm'ĕl·ŏ·pärd'), *n.* The giraffe.

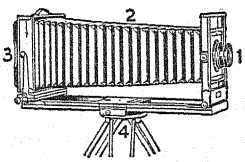
Cam'e·lot (kăm'ē·lŏt), *n.* The place where King Arthur had his palace and court.

cam'e·o (kăm'ē·ō), *n.*; *pl.* CAMEOS (-ōz). A gem carved on a stone, such as onyx, or on a shell, etc. Cameos have layers of different colors, with the figure cut from one layer, and the other layer used as background.

Cameo.

cam'er·a (kăm'ĕr·ȧ), *n.* A closed, lightproof box for taking pictures.

cam'o·mile (kăm'ŏ·mīl), *n.* A strong-smelling daisylike plant. The flowers of some varieties are used in medicine.



Camera. 1 Lens; 2 Bellows; 3 Back and Film or Plate-holder; 4 Tripod.

cam'ou·flage (kăm'ŏŏ·fläzh), *n.* 1. The disguising of a camp, a ship, etc., in warfare, in some way so as to hide it or make it more difficult to see. 2. A disguise. — *v.* To protect by camouflage; to disguise.

camp (kămp), *n.* 1. A collection of tents, huts, or other shelters; as, an army *camp;* a tourists' *camp;* also, the place where such a collection is located. 2. A tent, hut, or other shelter. 3. The people who occupy a camp. — *v.* To stay or live temporarily in a camp. — **camp'er**, *n.*

camp'fire' **camp'stool'**

cam·paign' (kăm·pān'), *n.* 1. A series of military operations which together form one stage of a war. 2. A connected series of operations or activities to bring about some desired result; as, his *campaign* for the governorship. — *v.* To take part in a campaign; to go on a campaign. — **cam·paign'er**, *n.*

cam'pa·ni'le (kăm'pȧ·nē'lē), *n.* A bell tower, especially one built separate from another building.

Campanile, at Florence, Italy.

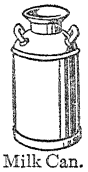
cam'phor (kăm'fẽr), *n.* A tough, gumlike substance obtained from the wood and bark of a tree (the *camphor tree*) that grows chiefly in Japan. Camphor is fragrant, and evaporates easily. Moth balls, which used to be made of camphor, are sometimes called *camphor balls.*

cam'pus (kăm'pŭs), *n.* The grounds of a college or of a school.

can (kăn), *v.; past tense* COULD. 1. Know or knows how to; as, I *can* swim. 2. Am, is, or are able to; as, you *can* lift this weight. 3. Has or have the power or right to; as, only the teacher *can* give us permission to go.

☞ In the sense of "am, is, or are allowed or permitted to," *may* (or, in the past tense, *might*) should be used instead of *can* (or *could*); as, he will ask his mother if he *may* (not *can*) go.

can (kăn), *n.* 1. A container of various shapes and sizes, made of metal, usually of iron coated with tin; as, a milk *can.* 2. The contents of a can; as, a *can* of tomatoes. — *v.;* CANNED (kănd); CAN'NING. To put in a can or in cans; especially, to preserve foodstuffs by putting them in sealed cans or jars; as, to *can* peaches.



Milk Can.

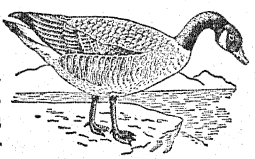
Can. Abbreviation for *Canada.*

Ca'naan (kā'năn), *n.* An ancient region roughly about the same as Palestine; the Promised Land of the Israelites.

Ca'naan·ite (kā'năn·īt), *n.* One of the people who lived in Canaan before the Israelites.

Can'a·da, The Do·min'ion of (kăn'ȧ·dȧ). A British self-governing Dominion in northern North America.

Can'a·da goose. The commonest wild goose of North America, chiefly gray and brownish in color, with a black head.



Canada Goose. (1/24)

Ca·na'di·an (kȧ·nā'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with Canada or its people; living or growing in Canada. — **Ca·na'di·an,** *n.*

ca·nal' (kȧ·năl'), *n.* 1. An artificial channel filled with water and used for navigation, for the irrigation of land, etc. 2. A tubelike passage in the body.

ca·nal'ize (kȧ·năl'īz; kăn'ȧ·līz), *v.* To provide with canals. — **ca·nal'i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

Ca·nal' Zone (kȧ·năl'). A strip of territory in Panama 10 miles wide. It was leased to the United States for the Panama Canal.

ca·nar'y (kȧ·nâr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CANARIES (-ĭz). 1. Wine made in the Canary Islands. 2. Also ***canary bird.*** A small, yellow songbird originally native to the Canary Islands, but now reared

in captivity as the commonest and best-known of cage birds. 3. Usually *ca·nar'y yel'low.* A light-yellow color with a tinge of orange.

Ca·nar'y Is'lands (kȧ·nâr'ĭ). A group of islands off the northwest coast of Africa. They belong to Spain.

Can'ber·ra (kăn'bĕr·ȧ), *n.* A city in Federal Capital Territory, since 1927 the capital of the Commonwealth of Australia.

can'cel (kăn'sĕl), *v.*; CAN'CELED or CAN'CELLED (kăn'sĕld); CAN'CEL·ING or CAN'CEL·LING. 1. To cross out or strike out with a line or lines; as, to *cancel* what one has written; also, to mark a postage stamp, etc., to show that it has been used. 2. To destroy; to do away with; to deprive of force, effect, validity, etc.; as, the bad weather *canceled* our plans. 3. To take back or withdraw; as, to *cancel* an order. 4. To oppose with something of equal force, value, or weight; to balance; as, a bad action often *cancels* a good one; these two figures *cancel.* — *n.* 1. The act of canceling. 2. Something that cancels. 3. Printed or typed matter that has been struck out or that has had something else put in its place; also, a page or passage in which such a change has been made.

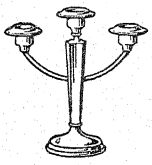
can'cel·la'tion (kăn'sĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of canceling. 2. A mark or marks made to cancel something; as, a light *cancellation* on a postage stamp.

can'cer (kăn'sẽr), *n.* 1. A spreading growth in or on a person's body, often causing death. 2. The diseased condition of a person who has such a growth. — **can'cer·ous,** *adj.*

Can'cer, Trop'ic of (kăn'sẽr). In geography, the parallel of the earth's latitude 23° 27′ north of the equator. See TROPIC.

can'de·la'brum (kăn'dĕ·lä'brŭm; -lā'brŭm; -lăb'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* -LABRA (-brȧ), -LABRUMS. A candlestick that has several branches, for holding more than one candle.

☞ Sometimes *candelabra* is used as a singular, with a plural *candelabras.*



Candelabrum.

can'did (kăn'dĭd), *adj.* 1. Not prejudiced; fair; just; as, a *candid* opinion. 2. Not deceitful; frank; open; as, a *candid* face. — **can'did·ly,** *adv.*

can'di·date (kăn'dĭ·dāt), *n.* A person who offers himself, or is put forward, as a contestant or aspirant for an office, an honor, etc. — **can'di·da·cy** (kăn'dĭ·dȧ·sĭ), *n.* — **can'di·da·ture** (kăn'dĭ·dȧ·tŭr; -dā'tŭr), *n.*

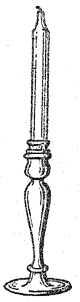
can'died (kăn'dĭd), *adj.* 1. Preserved in, or coated with, sugar; as, *candied* fruits. 2. Turned into sugar or candy. 3. Very sweet.

can'dle (kăn'd'l), *n.* 1. A stick of tallow, wax, etc., containing a wick and burned to give light. 2. Anything used or shaped like a candle.

can'dle·hold'er **can'dle·mak'er**
can'dle·light' **can'dle·wick'**

can'dle pow'er. Power of lighting, or illuminating, measured in terms of the light of a single candle.

can'dle·stick' (kăn'd'l·stĭk'), *n.* A utensil that holds upright a candle fixed into it.



Candle and Candlestick.

can'dor, can'dour (kăn'dẽr), *n.* 1. Freedom from prejudice or bias. 2. Frankness; outspokenness.

can'dy (kăn'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CANDIES (-dĭz). 1. A sugary food made by boiling a sirup and other ingredients. 2. A piece of such candy, sometimes coated, as with chocolate. — *v.* 1. To preserve by boiling with sugar; to coat with sugar; as, to *candy* ginger. 2. To turn into sugar or candy.

can'dy·tuft' (kăn'dĭ·tŭft'), *n.* A plant growing in masses from six to eighteen inches high with tufts of white or purplish flowers.

cane (kān), *n.* 1. Any jointed plant stem, usually slender and more or less flexible. 2. Rattan. 3. The stem of bamboo and similar grasses; also, any plant of this kind. 4. Sugar cane. 5. A walking stick. 6. A stick used for flogging. — *adj.* Made of, or containing, cane; as, *cane* furniture. — *v.* 1. To beat or switch with a cane. 2. To make, finish, or repair with cane; as, to *cane* the seat of a chair.

ca'nine (kā'nīn; kȧ·nīn'), *adj.* 1. Having to do with dogs or with animals that are like the dogs; doglike. 2. Like a dog's; as, a *canine* tooth. — *n.* The pointed tooth next to the incisors of a person, or a tooth of similar shape.

can'is·ter (kăn'ĭs·tẽr), *n.* A small box or case, such as one for holding tea, coffee, etc.

Canister.

can'ker (kăng'kẽr), *n.* 1. A kind of spreading sore inside the mouth. 2. A cankerworm. — **can'ker·ous,** *adj.*

can'ker·worm' (kăng'kẽr·wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar that injures fruit and shade trees.

can'na (kăn'ȧ), *n.* A plant usually three or four feet tall, with a stout unbranched stem. It has large pointed leaves, and bright-colored flower clusters growing at the end of the stem.

canned (kănd), *adj.* Preserved in sealed cans or jars; as, *canned* goods.

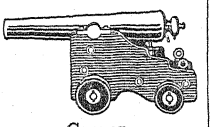
can'ner·y (kăn'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CANNERIES (-ĭz). A factory where foodstuffs are canned.

can'ni·bal (kăn'ĭ·bȧl), *n.* A human being who eats human flesh; also, an animal that eats other animals of its own kind. — **can'ni·bal,** *adj.* — **can'ni·bal·ism,** *n.*

can'ni·kin (kăn'ĭ·kĭn), *n.* A small can or drinking vessel.

can'ning (kăn'ĭng), *n.* The process or business of preserving foodstuffs in sealed cans.

can'non (kăn'ŭn), *n.; pl.* CANNONS (-ŭnz), CANNON. A gun that is mounted on a carriage and fired from that position; a piece of artillery.

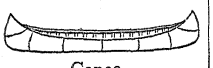

Cannon.

can'non·ade' (kăn'ŭn·ād'), *n.* A discharge of cannon, or artillery. — **can'non·ade'**, *v.*

can'not (kăn'nŏt). The compound form of *can not* meaning: am not able, is not able, or are not able.

can'ny (kăn'ĭ), *adj.;* CAN'NI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CAN'NI·EST. Cautious or shrewd in worldly affairs; watchful of one's own interests. — **can'ni·ly**, *adv.*

ca·noe' (kȧ·nōō'), *n.* A small, light boat, long and narrow in shape and pointed at both ends. It is usually propelled by one or more paddles. — **ca·noe'**, *v.* — **ca·noe'ing**, *n.* — **ca·noe'ist**, *n.*


Canoe.

can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* 1. A rule or law of a church; also, an established rule or principle; as, the *canons* of good taste. 2. A list that is official or authoritative, as a list of the saints.

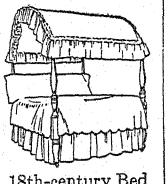
can'on (kăn'ŭn), *n.* A clergyman on the official staff of a cathedral.

ca'ñon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* Same as CANYON.

ca·non'i·cal (kȧ·nŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of the nature of a canon, rule, or law; authoritative.

can'on·ize (kăn'ŭn·īz), *v.* In the Roman Catholic Church, to declare a person a saint by a public ceremony, usually held in St. Peter's, Rome; as, Joan of Arc was *canonized* in 1920. — **can'on·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

can'o·py (kăn'ŏ·pĭ), *n.; pl.* CANOPIES (-pĭz). 1. A covering fixed over a bed, a throne, etc., or carried on poles over some person of high rank or over some sacred object. 2. A shade or shelter that overhangs something; as, the *canopy* of the heavens. — **can'o·py**, *v.*


18th-century Bed with Canopy.

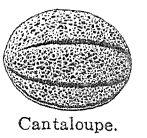
canst (kănst), *second person singular, present tense,* of CAN; as, thou *canst.*

cant (kănt), *n.* A slope or a tilt; as, the *cant* of a hill. — *v.* To give a slope to; to tilt.

cant (kănt), *n.* 1. The words and expressions used by members of some particular class or group of people and generally understood only by them; as, the *cant* of thieves. 2. A way of talking used merely for fashion's sake; especially, insincere use of pious speech. — **cant**, *adj.*

can't (känt; kănt). A contracted form of CANNOT used in familiar talking.

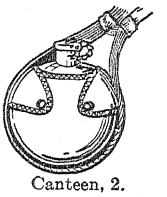
can'ta·loupe, can'ta·loup (kăn'tȧ·lōp; kăn'tȧ·lōōp), *n.* A variety of muskmelon, the fruit of a vine that grows along the ground. Cantaloupes have a hard, warty skin and firm, juicy flesh, which is eaten raw.


Cantaloupe.

can·tan'ker·ous (kăn·tăng'kẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Ill-natured; quarrelsome; as, a *cantankerous* child.

can·ta'ta (kăn·tä'tȧ), *n.* A poem, a story, or a drama set to music to be sung by a chorus.

can·teen' (kăn·tēn'), *n.* 1. A store, connected with a military post or camp, where food, drinks, etc., may be bought. 2. A small vessel or flask used by soldiers, travelers, etc., for carrying water or other liquid.


Canteen, 2.

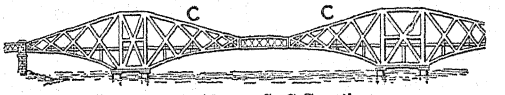
can'ter (kăn'tẽr), *n.* A horse's gait, like the gallop but less rapid and vigorous; hence, a moderately rapid rate of speed. — **can'ter**, *v.*

Can'ter·bur'y (kăn'tẽr·bẽr'ĭ; kăn'tẽr·bẽr·ĭ), *n.* A city in southeastern England. It has a famous cathedral.

Can'ter·bur'y bell. A tall garden plant, with handsome bell-shaped flowers.

can'ti·cle (kăn'tĭ·k'l), *n.* A little song; a hymn of praise used in a church service.

can'ti·le'ver (kăn'tĭ·lē'vẽr; kăn'tĭ·lĕv'ẽr), *n.* 1. A projecting beam or similar structure fastened only at one end, as by being built into a wall or a pier. 2. Either of two similar structures which form one span of a certain kind of bridge, called a ***cantilever bridge.*** The cantilevers project toward each other from piers, and are joined to form the span.



Cantilever Bridge. *C, C* Cantilevers.

can'to (kăn'tō), *n.; pl.* CANTOS (-tōz). One of the chief divisions of a long poem.

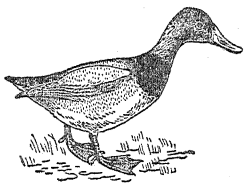
can'ton (kăn'tŏn; kăn·tŏn'), *n.* A small division of a country; a district; especially, one of the states of the Swiss confederation.

Can·ton' (kăn·tŏn'), *n.* A seaport city in southern China.

can·ton'ment (kăn·tŏn'mĕnt; kăn'tŏn·mĕnt), *n.* 1. A group of temporary structures for housing troops. 2. In India, a military post.

can'vas (kăn'vȧs), *n.* 1. A strong cloth of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for making tents, sails, etc., and as the material on which oil paintings are made. 2. Something made of canvas or on canvas; especially, a painting.

can'vas·back' (kăn'vȧs·băk'), *n.* A North American wild duck with a reddish head and grayish back.



Canvasback. (1/12)

can'vass (kăn'vȧs), *v.* 1. To examine or discuss in detail; as, they *canvassed* the matter from all points of view. 2. To go through a district or to go to individual persons seeking orders, contributions, votes, etc.; as, to *canvass* for a political candidate. — **can'vass,** *n.*

can'yon (kăn'yŭn), *n.* A valley with steep slopes; as, the *canyon* of the Colorado River.

caou'tchouc (kōō'chŏōk; kou·chōōk'; kou'chōōk), *n.* Rubber.

cap (kăp), *n.* 1. A covering, especially one without a brim, for a person's head. 2. Something that is like a cap in appearance or use; as, a *cap* on a bottle; a *cap* fitted over an oil well; a *cap,* or small explosive charge, for a toy pistol; etc. — *v.* 1. To cover with a cap or other covering; to cover the end or top of something; as, to *cap* a bottle. 2. To match with something equal or better; as, his remark *caps* mine.

ca'pa·ble (kā'pȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Having capacity, ability, or power to do something; as, a room *capable* of holding 30 persons; he is *capable* of doing better work. 2. Efficient; competent; as, a *capable* salesman. — **ca'pa·bil'i·ty** (kā'pȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ca'pa·bly** (kā'pȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

ca·pa'cious (kȧ·pā'shŭs), *adj.* Able to contain much; larger than ordinary; spacious; as, *capacious* pockets. — **ca·pa'cious·ness,** *n.*

ca·pac'i·ty (kȧ·păs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Power or ability; especially, power to receive or contain something; as, the seating *capacity* of a room. 2. Extent of room or space; content; as, a jug with a *capacity* of one gallon. 3. Position or character; as, in his *capacity* of chairman.

ca·par'i·son (kȧ·păr'ĭ·sŭn), *n.* 1. An ornamental covering for a horse; also, the harness and trappings of a horse. 2. The clothing and ornaments worn by a person; equipment. — **ca·par'i·son,** *v.*

cape (kāp), *n.* A short sleeveless garment worn so as to hang from a person's neck over his shoulders, arms, and back.

Cape, as worn in 16th Century.

cape (kāp), *n.* A point or an arm of land that juts out into the sea or into a lake.

Cape Bret'on (brĭt'ŭn; brĕt'ŭn). An island off Nova Scotia.

Cape of Good Hope (gŏŏd hōp). The southern province of the Union of South Africa. It is often called ***Cape Prov'ince*** (prŏv'ĭns).

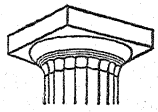
ca'per (kā'pẽr), *v.* To jump about or leap about in a lively manner; to prance; to frisk; as, the excited dog *capered* around me. — *n.* A springing or prancing movement; a skip; also, a prank; an antic.

Cape Town *or* **Cape'town'** (kāp'toun'), *n.* A seaport city, the capital of Cape of Good Hope Province and seat of the legislature of the Union of South Africa.

Cape Verde Is'lands (vûrd). A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, west of northern Africa. They belong to Portugal.

cap'il·lar'y (kăp'ĭ·lĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CAPILLARIES (-ĭz). One of the slender, hairlike tubes that are the smallest vessels in the blood-carrying system of the body. — **cap'il·lar'y,** *adj.*

cap'i·tal (kăp'ĭ·tȧl), *adj.* 1. Punishable by death; having to do with punishment by death; as, a *capital* crime; *capital* punishment. 2. First in importance or position; chief, because it is the seat of government; as, the *capital* city of a country. 3. First-rate; excellent. — *n.* 1. A capital letter. 2. A capital city. 3. An amount of accumulated wealth; especially, such an amount used in running a business; as, he used his *capital* to buy a factory. 4. Anything that can be used to increase a person's power or influence; as, he made *capital* of his pleasing appearance. 5. The top part or piece of an architectural column, etc. — **cap'i·tal·ly,** *adv.*



Capital.

cap'i·tal·ism (kăp'ĭ·tȧl·ĭz'm), *n.* A system under which the ownership of land and wealth, and the use of these for producing the goods and services which people need, are in the hands of private individuals; private ownership of the means of production. — **cap'i·tal·ist, cap'i·tal·is'tic,** *adj.*

cap'i·tal·ist (kăp'ĭ·tȧl·ĭst), *n.* A person who has capital, or great wealth or property.

cap'i·tal·ize (kăp'ĭ·tȧl·ĭz), *v.* 1. To write with a capital letter. 2. To use as capital, as in a business; to furnish capital for a business. 3. To turn something to one's own advantage; as, he *capitalized* the mistakes of his opponent. — **cap'i·tal·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

cap'i·tal let'ter. One of the large letters used to begin the names of persons or places, or to begin the first word of a sentence, etc.

Cap'i·tol (kăp'ĭ·tŏl), *n.* 1. The building in Washington, D.C., in which Congress meets. 2. The building in which a State legislature meets; a statehouse.

ca·pit'u·late (kȧ·pĭt'ū·lāt), *v.* To surrender on certain conditions. — **ca·pit'u·la'tion,** *n.*

ca'pon (kā'pŏn), *n.* A cock specially fattened for eating.

ca·price' (kȧ·prēs'), *n.* An abrupt change in feeling, opinion, or action caused by a mere whim or fancy; also, a disposition subject to such changes.

ca·pri'cious (kȧ·prĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Moved by caprice; whimsical. — **ca·pri'cious·ly**, *adv.*

Cap'ri·corn, Trop'ic of (kăp'rĭ·kôrn). In geography, the parallel of the earth's latitude 23°27′ south of the equator. See TROPIC.

cap·size' (kăp·sīz'), *v.* To upset or overturn; as, the boat *capsized*.

cap'stan (kăp'stăn), *n.* A mechanical device used, especially on ships, for moving or raising heavy weights, exerting pulling force, etc. It consists of an upright revolving drum that winds a rope or cable by means of which the force is exerted. Handles, called ***capstan bars***, are inserted into holes in the head of the drum, for use when the capstan is turned by man power.

Capstan.

cap'su·lar (kăp'sŭ·lẽr), *adj.* 1. Enclosed in a capsule. 2. Like a capsule in shape, etc.

cap'sule (kăp'sūl), *n.* 1. A case or covering that encloses the seeds of some plants. 2. A small container in which a dose of medicine is enclosed so that it may be easily swallowed.

Capt. Abbreviation for *Captain*.

cap'tain (kăp'tĭn), *n.* 1. A chief or leader; as, the *captain* of a band of gypsies. 2. An army officer above a first lieutenant and below a major. His normal command in the infantry is a company. 3. The naval officer in command of a man-of-war. 4. The commanding officer, or master, of a merchant vessel. — *v.* To act as the captain or chief of something; to lead; as, he *captained* the expedition.
cap'tain·cy, *n.* **cap'tain·ship**, *n.*

cap'tion (kăp'shŭn), *n.* 1. The heading of a chapter, a section, a page, or an article. 2. A headline in a newspaper. 3. A subtitle in a motion picture. — **cap'tion**, *v.*

cap'tious (kăp'shŭs), *adj.* Apt or quick to find fault, especially with little things.

cap'ti·vate (kăp'tĭ·vāt), *v.* To attract and win over; to fascinate; to charm; as, her smile *captivated* him.
cap'ti·vat'ing, *adj.* **cap'ti·va'tion**, *n.*

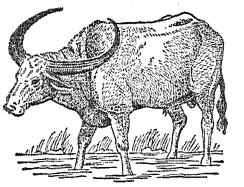
cap'tive (kăp'tĭv), *n.* 1. A prisoner, especially a prisoner of war. 2. A person who is captivated or fascinated; as, he is a *captive* of her charms. — *adj.* 1. Made or held prisoner; kept in confinement. 2. Captivated; charmed. — **cap·tiv'i·ty** (kăp·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

cap'tor (kăp'tẽr; kăp'tôr), *n.* A person who takes or holds another person captive.

cap'ture (kăp'tūr), *v.* 1. To seize or to take by force, surprise, or superior skill; as, to *capture* a city. 2. To attract and hold; as, the new sport *captured* his interest. — *n.* Act of capturing something; as, the *capture* of the city; also, something captured.

car (kär), *n.* 1. A vehicle that moves on wheels, such as a carriage, a cart, or a wagon. 2. A vehicle made to run on railroad tracks; as, a freight *car;* a trolley *car*. 3. An automobile. 4. The cage of an elevator. 5. The part of a balloon or an airship in which the passengers and equipment are carried.

ca'ra·ba'o (kä'rä·bä'ō), *n.; pl.* CARABAOS (-ōz). In the Philippine Islands, a water buffalo.


Carabao. (1/75)

Ca·ra'cas (kä·rä'käs), *n.* The capital of Venezuela.

car'a·cul (kăr'ȧ·kŭl), *n.* Same as KARAKUL.

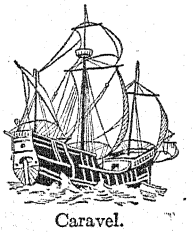
car'a·mel (kăr'ȧ·mĕl), *n.* A kind of firm candy that can be chewed.

car'at (kăr'ăt), *n.* 1. A unit of weight (200 milligrams) for precious stones, such as diamonds. 2. A twenty-fourth part. This is a term used in stating the fineness of gold; thus, gold 14 *carats* fine (often called *14-carat gold*) consists of 14 parts gold and 10 parts alloy.

car'a·van (kăr'ȧ·văn; kăr'ȧ·văn'), *n.* 1. A company of people, such as merchants or pilgrims, traveling together on a long journey through a desert or through dangerous country. 2. A covered vehicle of various kinds; a van.

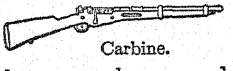
car'a·van'sa·ry (kăr'ȧ·văn'sȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* CARAVANSARIES (-rĭz). In Turkey, Arabia, etc., a large bare building surrounding a court and used as an inn where caravans may rest at night; hence, a large hotel or inn.

car'a·vel (kăr'ȧ·vĕl), *n.* A small sailing ship of the 15th and 16th centuries, with broad bows and a high stern, and three or four masts. Columbus's ships Niña, Pinta, and Santa María were *caravels*.


Caravel.

car'a·way (kăr'ȧ·wā), *n.* A plant with flattish white flower heads and seeds (***caraway seeds***) which are used to flavor bread, cookies, etc.

car'bine (kär'bĭn), *n.* A short light rifle (or, formerly, musket) used chiefly by cavalry.


Carbine.

car'bo·hy'drate (kär'bō·hī'drāt), *n.* A chemical compound composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. Sugars, starches, etc., are carbohydrates.

car·bol'ic ac'id (kär·bŏl'ĭk). An acid derived from coal tar. It is often diluted and used as an antiseptic.

car'bon (kär'bŏn; kär'bōn), *n.* 1. A chemical element which is found in nature as diamonds and as graphite, and which is a constituent of coal, petroleum, asphalt, etc., and of all plant and animal bodies. 2. A piece or stick of carbon. 3. A piece of carbon paper; also, a copy made on carbon paper.

car'bon di·ox'ide (dī·ŏk'sīd; dī·ŏk'sĭd). A heavy, colorless gas, formed by the burning of fuels, the rotting of living matter, etc.

car'bon·ize (kär'bŏn·īz), *v.* 1. To turn into carbon, as by burning with fire; to char. 2. To coat or become coated with carbon. — **car'bon·i·za'tion** (kär'bŏn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

car'bon mon·ox'ide (mŏn·ŏk'sīd; mŏn·ŏk'sĭd). A colorless, odorless, very poisonous gas, formed by the incomplete burning of the carbon in substances. It is present in the exhaust gases from automobile engines.

car'bon pa'per. Thin paper coated on one side with lampblack and used for making copies of something written, typewritten, etc.

Car'bo·run'dum (kär'bō·rŭn'dŭm), *n.* A trade-mark for certain kinds of abrasives, especially for a compound of silicon and carbon.

car'bun·cle (kär'bŭng·k'l), *n.* 1. A name that used to be given to various deep-red precious stones, such as the ruby, but is now given only to the garnet. 2. A pimple or a red spot on a person's face; also, a painful inflamed spot on a person's body, more serious than a boil.

car'bu·ret'or, car'bu·ret'tor (kär'bū·rĕt'ĕr), *n.* That part of a motor or an engine in which liquid fuel such as gasoline or alcohol is mixed with air to make it explosive for driving the pistons. — **car'bu·ret** (kär'bū·rĕt), *v.* — **car'bu·re'tion** (kär'bū·rĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

car'cass, car'case (kär'kȧs), *n.* 1. The dead body of an animal. 2. In contemptuous speech, the body of a person, whether dead or living.

card (kärd), *n.* An instrument for combing cotton, wool, flax, etc. — *v.* To comb with a card; to cleanse and untangle the fibers of wool, cotton, etc., before spinning.

card (kärd), *n.* A flat, stiff piece of paper or pasteboard, usually small and rectangular in shape. Various kinds of cards are called ***playing cards, postal cards, visiting cards,*** etc.

card'board' (kärd'bōrd'), *n.* Stiff pasteboard for making cards, etc.

card'er (kär'dĕr), *n.* A person or a machine that cards wool, cotton, flax, etc.

car'di·gan (kär'dĭ·găn), *n.* A warm jacket (***car'di·gan jack'et***) of knitted worsted.

car'di·nal (kär'dĭ·năl), *adj.* 1. Chief; principal; of first importance; as, the *cardinal* virtues. 2. Of the color cardinal red.
— *n.* 1. A prince of the Roman Catholic Church. He is usually a bishop or an archbishop. Cardinals are appointed by the Pope and all together form the Pope's council, or ***college of cardinals.*** This college meets when a Pope dies, and elects his successor. 2. The cardinal bird. 3. The color cardinal red. 4. A cardinal number. See NUMBER, *Table.*

Cardinal Bird. (⅛)

car'di·nal bird. A bright-red, crested songbird of the United States, with a loud whistling warble. It is also called ***car'di·nal gros'beak'.*** See the colored picture of *birds.*

car'di·nal flow'er. The brilliant red flower of a North American plant that blooms in late summer; also, this plant. See the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

car'di·nal num'ber. See NUMBER, *Table.*

car'di·nal points. The four principal points of the compass: north, south, east, west.

car'di·nal red. A deep, bright-red color.

card'ing (kär'dĭng), *n.* Act or process of preparing wool, cotton, etc., for market by combing it clean and smooth.

cards (kärdz), *n. pl.* Any game or games played with playing cards; card playing.

care (kâr), *n.* 1. A burdensome sense of responsibility; anxiety; concern; as, weighed down by many *cares.* 2. Serious attention; heed; watchfulness; as, take *care* when you cross a street. 3. Supervision; oversight; as, under a doctor's *care.* 4. A person or thing that is the object of one's serious attention, or is in one's charge; as, the child was a great *care* to her.
— *v.* 1. To feel interest or concern; also, to be troubled or anxious. 2. To wish or be disposed to do something; as, he did not *care* to go. 3. To feel a fondness for a person or thing.

ca·reen' (kȧ·rēn'), *v.* 1. To cause a ship to lean over to one side, so that the bottom can be cleaned, calked, painted, etc. 2. To heel over, as a ship under a heavy wind.

ca·reer' (kȧ·rēr'), *n.* 1. A rapid run, as of a horse; as, the runaway horse was caught in full *career.* 2. A series of events in the progress of the life of a person, nation, etc.; the progress of a person in his chosen business or profession; as, his *career* as a soldier.
— *v.* To move or run rapidly; to gallop.

care'free' (kâr'frē'), *adj.* Free from care or worry; hence, happy; lighthearted.

care'ful (kâr'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Using care; taking care; watchful; cautious. 2. Made, done, or said with care; as, a *careful* examination.
care'ful·ly, *adv.* **care'ful·ness,** *n.*

care'less (kâr'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Free from care or worry; as, a *careless,* happy child. 2. Not tak-

ing proper care; heedless; as, *careless* of danger. **3.** Done, made, said, etc., without due care; as, *careless* mistakes; *careless* work.
care'less·ly, *adv.* **care'less·ness**, *n.*

ca·ress' (kȧ·rĕs'), *n.* Any act or expression of affection; a tender fondling. — **ca·ress'**, *v.*

car'et (kăr'ĕt; kâr'ĕt), *n.* A mark [∧] used by writers and proofreaders to point out the place for putting in some material written above or in the margin of the copy.

care'tak'er (kâr'tāk'ẽr), *n.* A person who takes care of property for another person.

care'worn' (kâr'wōrn'), *adj.* Showing the effects of care, or worry; worn by care.

car'go (kär'gō), *n.*; *pl.* CARGOES, CARGOS (-gōz). The freight of a ship; the load carried by a vessel.

Car'ib·be'an Sea (kăr'ĭ·bē'ăn; kȧ·rĭb'ē·ăn). The part of the Atlantic Ocean between the West Indies and South and Central America.

car'i·bou (kăr'ĭ·bōō), *n. sing. & pl.* A reindeer of Greenland and the northern parts of North America.

Caribou. (1/60)

car'i·ca·ture (kăr'ĭ·kȧ·tūr; kăr'ĭ·kȧ·tūr'), *n.* **1.** A picture or a description in which the peculiarities of a person or thing are so exaggerated as to appear ridiculous. **2.** A likeness or an imitation which is so bad that it appears ridiculous.
car'i·ca·ture, *v.* **car'i·ca·tur·ist**, *n.*

car'il·lon (kăr'ĭ·lŏn; kȧ·rĭl'yŭn), *n.* In music, a set of bells played by machinery or from a keyboard; also, a tune for use on a carillon. — *v.*; CAR'IL·LONNED; CAR'IL·LON'NING. To play a carillon.

Car'mel, Mount (kär'mĕl). A mountain in northwestern Palestine near the coast.

car'mine (kär'mĭn; kär'mīn), *n.* A deep bright-red color, slightly lighter than crimson.

car'nage (kär'nĭj), *n.* Great destruction of life, as in battle; slaughter.

car'nal (kär'năl), *adj.* Fleshly; sensual; also, worldly; as, *carnal* tastes. — **car'nal·ly**, *adv.*

car·na'tion (kär·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A plant with very narrow leaves, and reddish, yellow, or white flowers about two inches across. **2.** A flower of this plant. It is usually fragrant, has toothed petals, and grows on a long, slender stem. The carnation is the State flower of Ohio.

Carnation.

car·nel'ian (kär·nēl'yăn), *n.* A hard, tough stone, reddish in color. See the colored picture of *precious stones.*

car'ni·val (kär'nĭ·vȧl), *n.* The festival of merrymaking just before Lent; also, the merrymaking during this festival; hence, any revelry.

car·niv'o·rous (kär·nĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to the class of flesh-eating animals, which are called *Car·niv'o·ra* (kär·nĭv'ō·rȧ). **2.** Eating flesh; as, a *carnivorous* animal. — **car·niv'o·rous·ness**, *n.*

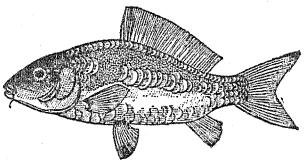
car'ol (kăr'ŭl), *n.* A song of joy, rejoicing, praise, or devotion. — *v.*; CAR'OLED, CAR'OLLED (kăr'ŭld); CAR'OL·ING, CAR'OL·LING. To sing.

Car'o·li'na (kăr'ō·lī'nȧ), *n.* North Carolina or South Carolina.

ca·rouse' (kȧ·rouz'), *v.* To drink heavily; to engage in drunken revels. — **ca·rouse'**, *n.*
ca·rous'al, *n.* **ca·rous'er**, *n.*

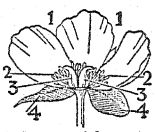
carp (kärp), *v.* To complain; to find fault.

carp (kärp), *n.* A fresh-water fish with soft fins. Carps feed chiefly on aquatic plants, sometimes live to a great age, and weigh as much as forty pounds.


Carp. (1/13)

Car·pa'thi·an Moun'tains (kär·pā'thĭ·ăn). A mountain system, 800 miles long, between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

car'pel (kär'pĕl), *n.* A part of the pistil in the flower of seed plants. It is like a folded leaf, and holds the seeds.



Flower with part removed to show 1, 1 Petals; 2, 2 Stamens; 3, 3 Carpels; 4, 4 Sepals.

car'pen·ter (kär'pĕn·tẽr), *n.* A workman in heavier woodwork, as with lumber in building a house, timber in ships, etc.; hence, in careless use, a workman who does any kind of work in wood, as making shelves, panels, etc. — **car'pen·ter·ing**, *n.* — **car'pen·try**, *n.*

car'pet (kär'pĕt), *n.* A heavy woven or felted fabric, used especially as a floor covering. — *v.* To cover with a carpet.

car'pet·bag' (kär'pĕt·băg'), *n.* A traveling bag, formerly often made of carpet.

car'pet·bag'ger (kär'pĕt·băg'ẽr), *n.* A man who carries his property about with him in a carpetbag; especially, a Northern man who went to the South after the Civil War to seek profit under the corrupt State governments.

car'pet·ing (kär'pĕt·ĭng), *n.* Material for carpets; carpets.

car'riage (kăr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** The act of carrying goods; conveyance; as, two days used in *carriage;* also, the cost of conveyance; as, the *carriage* would be $10. **2.** Manner of carrying one-

self; bearing; as, a man of noble *carriage.* **3.** A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons; as, a railway *carriage;* also, a wheeled support for carrying any load; as, a gun *carriage.* **4.** In a machine, a moving part that carries or supports some other moving part.

car'ried (kăr'ĭd), *past tense & past part.* of CARRY.

car'ri·er (kăr'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that carries; especially, a porter, a teamster, etc. **2.** A company, such as a railroad company, which carries people and goods for pay.

car'ries (kăr'ĭz), *n. pl.* of CARRY.

car'ri·on (kăr'ĭ·ŭn), *n.* The dead and rotting body or flesh of an animal; as, vultures feed on *carrion.*

Car'roll (kăr'ŭl), Lewis. The pen name of Charles L. Dodgson (1832–1898), author of *Alice in Wonderland.*

car'rot (kăr'ŭt), *n.* The long, tapering, edible root of a common garden plant; also, the plant. The root is cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

Carrot.

car'rot·y (kăr'ŭt·ĭ), *adj.* Orange-red, like the common carrot in color; as, *carroty* hair.

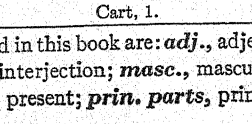
car'ry (kăr'ĭ), *v.;* CAR'RIED (-ĭd); CAR'RYING. **1.** To convey; to transport; as, he *carried* a bag; to *carry* news; also, to transfer from one place to another; as, to *carry* a number in addition. **2.** To support or bear; to hold up; as, pillars *carry* an arch. **3.** To win; to capture; as, to *carry* a town by assault; to *carry* an election. **4.** To hold or bear one's body while walking, talking, etc.; as, he *carries* himself well; he *carried* his head high. **5.** To go for a distance; to cover a distance; as, his golf shot *carried* two hundred yards; his voice *carries* well. **6.** To continue; to perform; to do; as, to *carry* on one's work; to *carry* out a plan.

— *n.; pl.* CARRIES (kăr'ĭz). **1.** The range of a gun, a projectile, etc. **2.** The conveyance of boats, goods, etc., from one body of navigable water to another; also, the place or the distance over which such conveyance is made. **3.** In golf, the distance between the place where a ball is struck and where it first lands.

car'ry·all' (kăr'ĭ·ôl'), *n.* A light, covered, four-wheeled wagon.

Car'son Cit'y (kär's'n). Capital of Nevada.

cart (kärt), *n.* **1.** A two-wheeled farm wagon. **2.** A light business wagon; as, a baker's delivery cart. **3.** Any small wheeled vehicle; as, a pony *cart.* — *v.* To carry loads or goods in a cart. — **cart'age,** *n.* — **cart'er,** *n.*


Cart, 1.

Car'ta·ge'na (kär'tȧ·jē'nȧ), *n.* **1.** A seaport in southeastern Spain. **2.** A seaport in northern Colombia.

car'tel (kär'tĕl; kär·tĕl'), *n.* A union of business enterprises.

Car'thage (kär'thĭj), *n.* An ancient city and state in northern Africa. It was destroyed by the Romans in 146 B.C. — **Car'tha·gin'i·an** (kär'thȧ·jĭn'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

Car'tier' (kär'tyā'), Jacques, 1494–after 1552. French navigator and explorer in Canada.

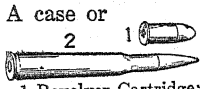
car'ti·lage (kär'tĭ·lĭj), *n.* An elastic substance which makes up most of the framework of the body of children and young animals, and some of which develops into bone; gristle.

car'ti·lag'i·nous (kär'tĭ·lăj'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Composed of cartilage; firm and tough like cartilage; having a skeleton composed chiefly of cartilage; as, the shark is a *cartilaginous* fish.

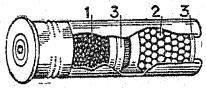
car'ton (kär'tŏn), *n.* A box made of cardboard, pasteboard, etc., for light articles.

car·toon' (kär·tōōn'), *n.* A picture drawn with the purpose of making the subject amusing or absurd; as, a *cartoon* of Mutt and Jeff.

car'tridge (kär'trĭj), *n.* **1.** A case or shell which holds a complete charge of an explosive; as, a dynamite *cartridge* for blasting; especially, such a case or shell, containing also the shot, bullet, etc., for use in a pistol or a rifle, and in some cannons. **2.** A casing shaped like a cartridge and used as a container.



1 Revolver Cartridge; 2 Rifle Cartridge.



Cartridge for Shotgun. 1 Powder; 2 Shot; 3, 3 Wads.

cart wheel. **1.** The wheel of a cart. **2.** A sidewise handspring.

carve (kärv), *v.* **1.** To cut or sculpture in a decorative way; as, to *carve* a panel. **2.** To cut out a path; as, to *carve* his way through the underbrush; to make or get, as if by cutting; as, to *carve* out a fortune for himself. **3.** To cut up or slice meat, as for serving at table.

carv'er, *n.* **carv'ing,** *n.*

carv'en (kär'vĕn), *adj.* Made by carving wood, stone, etc.; as, like a *carven* image.

cas·cade' (kăs·kād'), *n.* A waterfall.

Cas·cade' Range (kăs·kād'). A mountain range in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia.

cas·car'a (kăs·kâr'ȧ), *n.* The dried bark of a Californian tree, used as a laxative.

case (kās), *n.* **1.** A set or series of circumstances, especially as connected with one person, event, etc.; an instance; as, a *case* of injustice; take the *case* of Mr. Blank. **2.** The existing situation; state of affairs; the fact; as, if

that is the *case*, let us go. **3.** An instance of sickness or injury; as, ten *cases* of fever; hence, a patient. **4.** A person or family under observation or treatment, as by a social-service organization; also, the problem connected with such a person or family. **5.** In grammar, one of the different forms of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which show its sense relationship to other words; as, the objective *case* shows that the word in this *case* is an object of a verb or preposition. **6.** A lawsuit; an action in a court of law.

case (kās), *n.* **1.** A covering of any kind; as, the *case* of a watch; a spectacle *case*. **2.** A box and its contents; as, a *case* of books. **3.** The quantity in a box; hence, a set; as, a *case* of instruments or tools. **4.** An enclosing frame; as, a window *case*. **5.** In printing, a shallow tray divided into compartments for holding type. The ***upper case*** contains capitals, etc.; the ***lower case*** contains the small letters, etc. — *v.* To enclose or put in a case.

ca'se·in (kā'sē·ĭn), *n.* A white, partly solid part of milk. It is a basis of cheese.

case'ment (kās'mĕnt), *n.* A window sash opening on hinges; also, a window with such a sash.

cash (kăsh), *n.* **1.** Money; especially, ready money. **2.** Money paid for goods at the time of purchase or delivery. — *v.* To get or receive cash for; as, he *cashed* a check.

Chinese Cash.

cash (kăsh), *n. sing. & pl.* A coin of small value in India, China, etc.; especially, a Chinese copper coin with a square opening in the center.

ca·shew' (kȧ·shōō' *or, especially in phrases,* kăsh'ōō), *n.* A tropical American tree which bears a kidney-shaped, edible nut (***cash'ew nut***).

cash·ier' (kăsh·ēr'), *n.* **1.** A person who has charge of money, especially in a business concern. **2.** In a bank, an official who has charge of payments and receipts of money.

cash·ier' (kăsh·ēr'), *v.* To dismiss; to discharge with disgrace from the army or from some position of trust.

cash'mere (kăsh'mēr; kăsh'mēr'), *n.* **1.** A soft fabric for shawls, scarves, etc., originally made from the high-grade soft wool found beneath the hair of goats in Kashmir, Tibet, etc. **2.** A dress fabric made of a soft wool, in imitation of cashmere.

cas'ing (kās'ĭng), *n.* Something that incases; a case; as, a window *casing;* a sausage *casing.*

ca·si'no (kȧ·sē'nō), *n.; pl.* CASINOS (-nōz); CASINI (-nē). A building or a room used for public amusements, dancing, gambling, etc.

cask (kăsk), *n.* **1.** A barrel-shaped container made of staves held together with hoops and having heads at the ends. **2.** The quantity contained in a cask.

cas'ket (kȧs'kĕt), *n.* **1.** A small box or chest, as for holding jewels. **2.** A coffin.

Cas'pi·an Sea (kăs'pĭ·ăn). An inland salt lake, 760 miles long, between Europe and Asia.

casque (kăsk), *n.* In armor, a helmet.

Cas·san'dra (kă·săn'drȧ), *n.* In Greek mythology, a Trojan princess. Apollo gave her the power of prophecy, but later decreed that no one should believe her prophecies.

cas·sa'va (kă·sä'vȧ), *n.* A tropical plant with a fleshy edible root that yields a starch.

cas'se·role (kăs'ĕ·rōl), *n.* A heavy, covered dish in which food can be baked and served. It is made of earthenware, glass, etc.

Casserole.

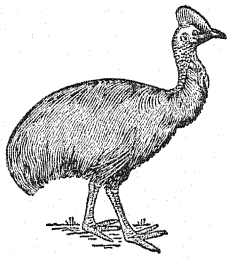
cas'si·a (kăsh'ĭ·ȧ; kăs'ĭ·ȧ; *in sense 1 generally* kăsh'ȧ), *n.* **1.** An inferior kind of cinnamon; also, a tree producing this. **2.** The dried pods of an East Indian tree. The sweet pulp (***cassia pulp***) of these pods is used as a mild laxative.

cas'si·mere (kăs'ĭ·mēr), *n.* A soft woolen cloth of medium weight.

cas·si'no (kă·sē'nō), *n.* A card game.

cas'sock (kăs'ŭk), *n.* A long, close-fitting garment reaching to the feet. It is worn by the clergy of certain churches.

cas'so·war'y (kăs'ō·wĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CASSOWARIES (-ĭz). A large swift-running Australian bird, somewhat like the ostrich but smaller. It is related to the emu.



Cassowary. (1/45)

cast (kȧst), *v.;* CAST; CAST'ING. **1.** To throw; to hurl; to fling. **2.** To compute; to calculate; to add up; as, to *cast* up accounts. **3.** To give a special form to liquid metal or the like by pouring it into a mold and letting it harden; as, to *cast* a statue in bronze; to cast *type* for printing. **4.** To assign the parts of a play to the actors; also, to assign actors to their parts; as, he was *cast* in the part of Tom Sawyer. **5.** To deposit a ballot in voting; to give (one's vote).

— *n.* **1.** A throw; also, the distance to which something can be thrown, or the manner of throwing. **2.** A squint; as, a *cast* in his left eye. **3.** Something which has been cast in a mold; as, a bronze *cast* of George Washington. **4.** Form; appearance; look; as, a face with a sad *cast.* **5.** The assignment of parts in a play to the actors; also, the group of actors in a play. **6.** Tinge of color; as, a reddish *cast.*

cas'ta·net' (kăs'tə·nĕt'; kăs'tə·nĕt), *n.* [usually used in the *plural*, CASTANETS] An instrument consisting of two small ivory or wooden shells which are clicked together in accompaniment to dancing and music.

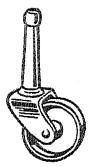
Castanets.

cast'a·way' (kăst'ə·wā'), *adj.* Thrown away; cast adrift. — *n.* A shipwrecked person.

caste (kăst), *n.* **1.** One of the classes into which the people of India have been divided from the earliest times. **2.** A similar division or class of society in any place. **3.** The position in society that the caste system confers on a person; as, to lose *caste*.

cas'tel·lat'ed (kăs'tĕ·lāt'ĕd), *adj.* Built like a castle; having battlements.

cast'er (kăs'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or a thing that casts. **2.** A small bottle for holding a seasoning, as mustard; a cruet; also, a stand to hold a set of cruets. **3.** A small wheel on a swivel, which allows free turning. It is used for supporting furniture, trucks, etc.


Caster, 3.

cas'ti·gate (kăs'tĭ·gāt), *v.* To punish or correct, as with words or blows; to reprove. **cas'ti·ga'tion**, *n.* **cas'ti·ga'tor**, *n.*

Cas·tile' (kăs·tēl'), *n.* A former kingdom in central Spain. — **Cas·til'ian** (kăs·tĭl'yăn; kăs·tĭl'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

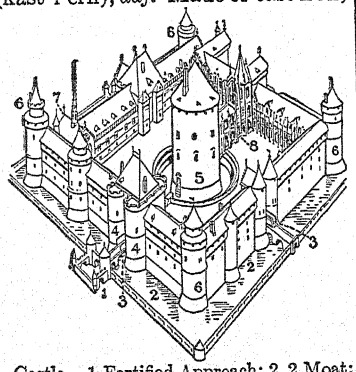
Cas'tile soap (kăs'tēl; kăs·tēl'). A hard soap made with olive oil.

cast'ing (kăs'tĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of a person or thing that casts. **2.** Something that is cast in a mold; as, a bronze *casting*.

cast i'ron. A hard and brittle variety of iron shaped by pouring it into molds while it is molten, and allowing it to harden.

cast'-i'ron (kăst'ī'ẽrn), *adj.* Made of cast iron; hard; rigid.

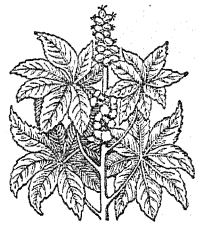
cas'tle (kăs'-'l), *n.* A large fortified building or set of buildings, especially one belonging to a prince or a nobleman. Castles usually have high walls with towers, a surrounding moat crossed by drawbridges, a keep or fortified residence in the center, and other buildings as guardrooms, halls, living apartments, etc.


Castle. 1 Fortified Approach; 2, 2 Moat; 3, 3 Drawbridges; 4, 4 Towers guarding Main Entrance; 5 Keep; 6, 6, 6, 6 Towers at Angles of Outer Wall; 7 Chapel; 8 Gallery connecting Keep with one of the Wings.

cast'off' (kăst'ôf'), *adj.* Thrown away as no longer wanted; laid aside; discarded.

cas'tor (kăs'tẽr), *n.* Same as CASTER, 2 & 3.

cas'tor oil (kăs'tẽr). A yellowish thick liquid extracted from the seeds (*cas'tor beans*) of the *cas'tor-oil' plant*. It is used as a purgative, as a lubricant, etc.


Castor-oil Plant.

cas'u·al (kăzh'ū·ăl; kăz'ū·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Happening unexpectedly; coming by chance; not planned or foreseen; as, a *casual* meeting. **2.** Coming without regularity; occasional; as, *casual* expenses. **3.** Seeming to happen by chance; as, a *casual* remark. — **cas'u·al·ly**, *adv.*

cas'u·al·ty (kăzh'ū·ăl·tĭ; kăz'ū·ăl·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CASUALTIES (-tĭz). **1.** Chance; accident; also, a mishap; a disaster; as, the *casualties* in motoring. **2.** [usually used in the *plural*] Losses caused by death, wounds, discharge, or the like; as, the *casualties* of a battle. **3.** A person who is unfit or unavailable for duty, because of sickness, wounds, etc.

cas'u·ist·ry (kăzh'ū·ĭs·trĭ; kăz'ū·ĭs·trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CASUISTRIES (-trĭz). **1.** The science of dealing with questions of right and wrong in conduct. **2.** False reasoning or application of principles, especially with regard to morals. **cas'u·ist**, *n.* **cas'u·is'tic**, *adj.*

cat (kăt), *n.* **1.** A common domestic animal kept as a pet or for catching rats or mice. **2.** Any animal of the cat family, as the lion, tiger, etc. **3.** Same as CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

Cat.

cat'a·clysm (kăt'ə·klĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A great flood; also, any violent and destructive upheaval of nature, such as an earthquake. **2.** Any great social or political upheaval or change.

cat'a·comb (kăt'ə·kōm), *n.* An underground place of burial, especially one which has passages with hollowed spaces in the side for tombs; as, the *catacombs* of ancient Rome.

cat'a·log (kăt'ə·lŏg), etc. Same as CATALOGUE, etc.

cat'a·logue (kăt'ə·lŏg), *n.* **1.** A list of names, titles, or articles arranged systematically. **2.** A book containing such a list or similar information. — *v.*; CAT'A·LOGUED (kăt'ə·lŏgd); CAT'A·LOGU'ING (-lŏg'ĭng). To make a list or catalogue of; to put in a catalogue; as, to *catalogue* books. — **cat'a·logu'er**, *n.*

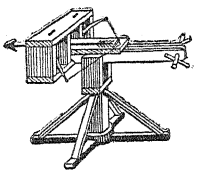
Cat'a·lo'ni·a (kăt'ȧ·lō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A self-governing region in northeastern Spain.

ca·tal'pa (kȧ·tăl'pȧ), *n.* A broad-leaved tree of America and Asia, bearing long pods.

cat'a·ma·ran' (kăt'ȧ·mȧ·răn'), *n.* **1.** A raft or float made of logs or pieces of wood lashed together, and moved by paddles or sails. **2.** A vessel with two hulls side by side.

cat'a·mount (kăt'ȧ·mount), *n.* Any of various wild animals of the cat family; in America, usually, a cougar or a lynx.

cat'a·pult (kăt'ȧ·pŭlt), *n.* **1.** An engine used in ancient times to throw stones, arrows, spears, etc. **2.** A similar modern device for launching an airplane from the deck of a ship. **3.** A slingshot. — *v.* To throw from a catapult or as if from a catapult.


Catapult.

cat'a·ract (kăt'ȧ·răkt), *n.* **1.** A waterfall, especially a large one; as, the *cataracts* of the Nile. **2.** A deluge; a flood; as, *cataracts* of water flooded the houses.

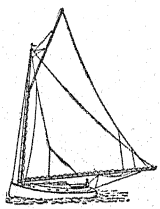
ca·tarrh' (kȧ·tär'), *n.* An inflamed condition of the mucous membrane of the nose or air passages, accompanied by an increased flow of mucus. — **ca·tarrh'al** (kȧ·tär'ăl), *adj.*

Catbird (⅓)

ca·tas'tro·phe (kȧ·tăs'trō·fē), *n.* A sudden calamity; a great disaster or misfortune; as, the earthquake at Tokyo was a terrible *catastrophe*.

cat'bird' (kăt'bûrd'), *n.* A dark-gray songbird whose call is like the mewing of a cat. It is smaller than the robin, and is related to the mockingbird. See the colored picture of *birds*.

cat'boat' (kăt'bōt'), *n.* A sailboat with a single mast set very far forward and a single large sail with a long boom.


Catboat.

cat'call' (kăt'kôl'), *n.* A sound like the cry of a cat, or any loud noise, expressing disapproval.

catch (kăch), *v.*; CAUGHT; CATCH'ING. **1.** To capture; to take; as, to *catch* a thief; to *catch* fish; to overtake; to reach; as, to *catch* up with a person. **2.** To come upon by surprise; as, to *catch* one stealing. **3.** To be seized by; to get; as, to *catch* a cold. **4.** To grasp and hold; as, to *catch* a ball; to lay hold of; to hold back or to be held back; as, the bushes *caught* their clothing; also, to get entangled; as, to *catch* one's foot. **5.** To please; to charm; as, the picture *caught* his fancy. — *n.* **1.** The act or fact of catching. **2.** That which is caught or taken; as, a *catch* of fish. **3.** Something that catches, as a device for fastening; as, a *catch* on a door. **4.** A game consisting of throwing and catching a ball.

catch'er (kăch'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that catches. **2.** In baseball, the player who stands behind the batter to catch the ball when it is pitched.

catch'ing (kăch'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Spreading from one person to another by contact or exposure; contagious; as, scarlet fever is *catching*. **2.** Taking; captivating; charming.

catch'up (kăch'ŭp; kĕch'ŭp), *n.* A sauce made from the juice of tomatoes, or of mushrooms, walnuts, etc. Tomato catchup is seasoned with vinegar, spices, and sugar.

catch'y (kăch'ĭ), *adj.*; CATCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CATCH'I·EST. Likely to attract; as, *catchy* music.

cat'e·chism (kăt'ẽ·kĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A book containing a series of questions and answers to be used in giving instruction, especially religious instruction. **2.** A series of formal questions put to candidates, etc.

cat'e·chize, cat'e·chise (kăt'ẽ·kīz), *v.* **1.** To instruct by means of questions and answers. **2.** To question closely; to examine by questions. — **cat'e·chist** (kăt'ẽ·kĭst), *n.*

cat'e·gor'i·cal (kăt'ẽ·gŏr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Direct; absolute; as, a *categorical* denial. **2.** Of or relating to, or in the form of, a category.

cat'e·go'ry (kăt'ẽ·gō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CATEGORIES (-rĭz). A class or division of things.

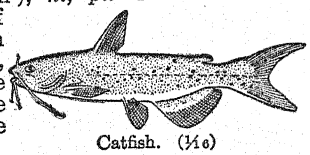
ca'ter (kā'tẽr), *v.* **1.** To provide a supply of food; as, he was asked to *cater* for the party. **2.** To supply what is needed or desired; as, to *cater* to the public demand for sports. — **ca'ter·er**, *n.*

cat'er·pil'lar (kăt'ẽr·pĭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The wormlike larva of a butterfly or moth, or any similar larva. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Caterpillar***] A trade-mark for a powerful tractor (a ***Cat'er·pil'lar trac'tor***) that travels on two endless metal belts and can move over very rough or steep ground.

Caterpillar.

cat'er·waul (kăt'ẽr·wôl), *n.* The harsh cry sometimes made by cats. — **cat'er·waul**, *v.*

cat'fish' (kăt'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH or -FISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz). Any of various fishes, such as the ***bullhead***, some of which have feelers about the mouth like the whiskers of a cat.


Catfish. (1/16)

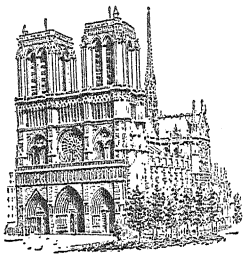
cat'gut' (kăt'gŭt'), *n.* A tough cord made from the intestines of certain animals, especially of sheep. It is used chiefly for the strings of musical instruments, of tennis rackets, etc.

Cath. Abbreviation for *Catholic.*

ca·thar′tic (kȧ·thär′tĭk), *adj.* In medicine, cleansing the bowels. — *n.* A cathartic medicine; a strong laxative.

Ca·thay′ (kă·thā′), *n.* An old name for China.

ca·the′dral (kȧ·thē′drăl), *n.* The principal church of a district over which a bishop presides; sometimes, in careless use, any large or important church. — **ca·the′dral,** *adj.*



Cathedral (Notre Dame, Paris).

Cath′er·ine (kăth′ẽr·ĭn) **II,** 1729–1796. *The Great.* Empress of Russia, 1762–1796.

Cath′o·lic (kăth′ō·lĭk), *n.* 1. Also ***Ro′man Cath′o·lic.*** A person who belongs to the church of which the Pope is the head. 2. A member of any church governed by bishops who trace their authority back to the apostles. — *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with Catholics; as, *Catholic* churches or clergymen. 2. [written with a small letter, ***catholic***] Affecting mankind as a whole; general in scope; also, broad in one's interests or sympathies; liberal; as, *catholic* in ideas. — **Ca·thol′i·cism** (kȧ·thŏl′ĭ·sĭz′m), *n.* — **Cath′o·lic′i·ty** (kăth′ō·lĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

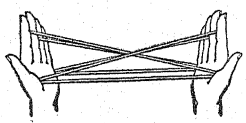
cat′kin (kăt′kĭn), *n.* A flower cluster in which the flowers grow in close circular rows along a slender stalk, as in the willow and birch.

Catkins.

cat′like′ (kăt′līk′), *adj.* Like a cat; stealthy; noiseless.

cat′nip (kăt′nĭp), *n.* A common plant of the mint family of which cats are especially fond.

cat′-o′-nine′-tails′ (kăt′ŏ·nīn′tālz′), *n. sing. & pl.* A whip used in flogging. It consists of nine pieces of knotted line or cord fastened to a handle.



Cat's Cradle.

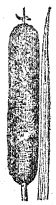
cat's cra′dle (kăts krā′d'l). A game played, especially by children, with a string looped on the fingers in a way to resemble a small cradle.

Cats′kill Moun′tains (kăts′kĭl). A group of mountains in eastern central New York.

cat's′-paw′ (kăts′pô′), *n.* 1. A light breeze that ruffles the surface of the water in a calm. 2. A person used by another person for his own ends.

cat′sup (kăt′sŭp), *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

cat′tail′ (kăt′tāl′), *n.* A tall marsh plant with long, flat leaves, and long furry cylindrical spikes.



Cattail.

cat′tle (kăt′'l), *n.* Live animals, especially cows, bulls, and steers, kept as property or raised for some use. — **cat′tle·man,** *n.*

Cau·ca′sia (kô·kā′shȧ), *or* **Cau′ca·sus** (kô′kȧ·sŭs), *n.* The region of the Caucasus Mountains, southern Soviet Russia.

Cau·ca′sian (kô·kā′shăn; -zhăn; kô·kăsh′ăn; -kăzh′ăn), *adj.* Having to do with, or belonging to, the division of mankind named the ***Caucasian race.*** The name was applied originally because it was believed that the people of the Caucasus best represented the race. — *n.* 1. A native of the Caucasus. 2. A member of the Caucasian race; a white person. The Caucasian race includes most of the peoples living in Europe, North Africa, and southwestern Asia.

Cau′ca·sus (kô′kȧ·sŭs), *n.* The mountains between the Black and Caspian seas.

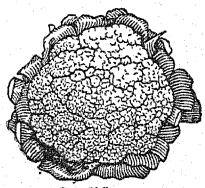
cau′cus (kô′kŭs), *n.* A meeting of the members or leaders of a political party, etc., to decide on plans for future action or on the candidates to be supported.

cau′dal (kô′dăl), *adj.* Of, relating to, or like, a tail; located near the hind or rear end of the body; as, *caudal* scales on a reptile.

caught (kôt), *past tense & past part.* of CATCH.

caul′dron (kôl′drŭn), *n.* Same as CALDRON.

cau′li·flow′er (kô′lĭ·flou′ẽr), *n.* A kind of cabbage, in which the head is made up of a thick cluster of flowers; also, the head of such a cabbage.



Cauliflower.

caulk (kôk), **caulk′er.** Same as CALK, etc.

cause (kôz), *n.* 1. A person or thing that brings about or does something; a reason; a motive; as, he was the *cause* of the accident; winning the game was a *cause* for rejoicing. 2. The side of a question put forward and supported by a person or a party; as, the temperance *cause.* 3. In law, a ground for an action; also, a case in court. — *v.* To be the cause of; to bring about; as, the rain *caused* the rivers to rise. — **cause′less,** *adj.*

cause′way′ (kôz′wā′), *n.* A raised way or road across wet ground, water, etc.

caus′tic (kôs′tĭk), *adj.* 1. Capable of destroying or eating away, by chemical action; burning; as, lye has a *caustic* action on cloth. 2. Severe; biting; stinging; as, a *caustic* remark. — *n.* A caustic substance. — **caus′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cau'ter·ize (kô'tĕr·īz), *v.* To burn with a hot iron, or with a caustic; as, to *cauterize* a wound. — **cau'ter·i·za'tion** (kô'tĕr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; kô'tĕr·ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

cau'tion (kô'shŭn), *n.* 1. A warning against something; a word or act that warns. 2. Carefulness in regard to danger; as, to drive with *caution*. — *v.* To notify of danger; to warn.

cau'tious (kô'shŭs), *adj.* Careful in trying to avoid danger, mistakes, etc.; prudent. **cau'tious·ly**, *adv.* **cau'tious·ness**, *n.*

cav'al·cade' (kăv'ăl·kād'), *n.* A procession of persons on horseback.

cav'a·lier' (kăv'ȧ·lēr'), *n.* 1. A horseman, especially a knight. 2. A gay, sprightly military man; a gallant; as, the ladies and their *cavaliers* at the garden party. — *adj.* 1. Gay; easy; frank. 2. Haughty. — **cav'a·lier'ly**, *adv.*

cav'al·ry (kăv'ăl·rĭ), *n.* The part of a military force that serves on horseback; mounted soldiers. — **cav'al·ry·man**, *n.*

cave (kāv), *n.* A hollow place in the earth.

cave man *or* **cave dwell'er.** A person who lives in a cave.

cav'ern (kăv'ĕrn), *n.* An underground cavity; a cave, especially a large or deep cave.

cav'ern·ous (kăv'ĕr·nŭs), *adj.* Full of caverns; also, like a cavern; hollow.

cav'i·ar', cav'i·are' (kăv'ĭ·är'; kȧ'vyȧr'), *n.* The salted roe, or eggs, of the sturgeon, used as a relish.

cav'il (kăv'ĭl; kăv''l), *v.* To raise unimportant objections; to find fault without real cause. — *n.* A slight and unreasonable objection.

cav'i·ty (kăv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* CAVITIES (-tĭz). A hollow place; a hollow; as, a *cavity* in a tooth.

ca·vort' (kȧ·vôrt'), *v.* To prance; to caper about; as, the horse *cavorted* with the music.

caw (kô), *n.* The cry of a crow or a raven; also, any similar cry. — **caw**, *v.*

Cay·enne' (kī·ĕn'; kā·ĕn'), *n.* 1. A town, the capital of French Guiana. 2. [written with a small letter, ***cayenne***] A very hot, sharp-tasting powder made by drying and grinding the seeds or fruits of certain plants. It is also called ***cay'enne pep'per*** (kī'ĕn; kā'ĕn).

Ca·yu'ga (kȧ·yōō'gȧ), *n.* A member of a certain tribe of Iroquois Indians. See FIVE NATIONS.

cay·use' (kī·ūs'), *n.* In the western United States, an Indian pony.

cc. Abbreviation for *cubic centimeter* or *cubic centimeters*.

cease (sēs), *v.* To come to an end; to leave off; to stop; as, the talking *ceased* abruptly. — *n.* The act of ceasing; a stop; as, to work without *cease*. — **cease'less**, *adj.*

Ce·cro'pi·a moth (sē·krō'pĭ·ȧ). A large silkworm moth. See the colored picture of *butterflies*.

ce'dar (sē'dĕr), *n.* A tree related to the pine; also, its fragrant, durable wood. Two varieties are the ***white cedar*** and the ***red cedar***.

ce'dar wax'wing', *or* **ce'dar·bird'** (sē'dĕr·bûrd'), *n.* See WAXWING.

cede (sēd), *v.* To surrender; to yield; to give up; as, territory *ceded* by a country.

ce·dil'la (sē·dĭl'ȧ), *n.* A mark placed under a *c* [thus, ç] to show that the *c* is to be pronounced like *s*.

ceil'ing (sēl'ĭng), *n.* 1. The overhead inside lining or finish of a room; the surface opposite to the floor. 2. The greatest height to which an airplane can rise under certain conditions, or at which it can fly and still have a clear view of the earth.

cel'an·dine (sĕl'ăn·dīn), *n.* A plant with yellow flowers, related to the poppy.

cel'e·brant (sĕl'ĕ·brănt), *n.* A clergyman who officiates at a religious ceremony; especially, a priest who says or sings Mass.

cel'e·brate (sĕl'ĕ·brāt), *v.* 1. To perform publicly and according to a certain rule or form; as, to *celebrate* Mass. 2. To observe in some special way, as by merrymaking or by refraining from business; as, to *celebrate* a holiday. 3. To praise; to make known publicly. **cel'e·brat'ed**, *adj.* **cel'e·bra'tion**, *n.*

ce·leb'ri·ty (sē·lĕb'rĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* CELEBRITIES (-tĭz). 1. Fame. 2. A famous person.

ce·ler'i·ty (sē·lĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Swiftness; speed.

cel'er·y (sĕl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A plant with thick stalks that are bleached and used as food.

ce·les'tial (sē·lĕs'chăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the heavens; as, a star is a *celestial* body. 2. Heavenly; divine; as, *celestial* bliss.

cel'i·ba·cy (sĕl'ĭ·bȧ·sĭ; sē·lī'bȧ·sĭ), *n.* State of being unmarried; single life, especially that of a person bound by vows not to marry.

cel'i·bate (sĕl'ĭ·bāt), *adj.* Not married; single; as, a *celibate* man. — **cel'i·bate**, *n.*

cell (sĕl), *n.* 1. A very small, close apartment, as in a prison. 2. A small enclosed part or division, as in a honeycomb. 3. A jar or other vessel containing a liquid or a substance specially prepared to generate a current of electricity. 4. A very small mass of the substance (called ***protoplasm***) which is the basis of all life in animals and plants, with its surrounding walls (***cell walls***).

cel'lar (sĕl'ĕr), *n.* A room, or set of rooms, below the surface of the ground, generally under a building.

cel'lar·age (sĕl'ĕr·ĭj), *n.* 1. Cellar space. 2. A charge for storage in a cellar.

cel'lo, 'cel'lo (chĕl'ō), *n.* Short form of VIOLONCELLO. — **cel'list, 'cel'list** (chĕl'ĭst), *n.*

Cel'lo·phane (sĕl'ō·fān), *n.* A trade-mark applied to cellulose hardened into thin transparent waterproof sheets or strips; also [sometimes written with a small letter, ***cellophane***], this product. — **cel'lo·phane,** *adj.*

cel'lu·lar (sĕl'ū·lĕr), *adj.* Having to do with, or consisting of, a cell or cells.

Cel'lu·loid (sĕl'ū·loid), *n.* A trade-mark applied to a substance made especially of cellulose and camphor; also [usually written with a small letter, ***celluloid***], this substance. Celluloid is used in the manufacture of combs, brushes, films, etc. — **cel'lu·loid,** *adj.*

cel'lu·lose (sĕl'ū·lōs), *n.* The substance that is the chief part of the tissue of plants, wood, paper, etc.

Celt (sĕlt; kĕlt), *n.* 1. A member of any Celtic-speaking people, including the ancient Britons, and the modern Irish, Scots, Welsh, and Bretons. 2. A member of a tall blond race of western Europe in ancient times.

Celt'ic (sĕl'tĭk; kĕl'tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the Celts or their language. — *n.* A group of languages now spoken chiefly in Brittany, Wales, Ireland, and the Scottish Highlands.

ce·ment' (sē·mĕnt'), *n.* 1. A substance, especially one made with lime or a mixture of clay and limestone, which is softened by mixing with water and used to join stones or bricks in building, to cover floors, etc. It afterwards becomes hard like stone. 2. Mortar made with this substance. 3. Any substance, such as glue, used to make bodies cling to each other. — *v.* To unite or stick with cement; also, to cover with cement.

cem'e·ter'y (sĕm'ē·tĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CEMETERIES (-tĕr'ĭz). A place set apart for burial of the dead; a graveyard.

cen'ser (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* A container in which incense is burned.

Censer.

cen'sor (sĕn'sĕr), *n.* 1. One of the two magistrates of ancient Rome who took the census of the people and who were inspectors of their morals and conduct. 2. An official who has power to examine books, plays, motion pictures, etc., in order to forbid the publication or distribution of anything displeasing or harmful; hence, anyone who finds fault or blames. — **cen'sor·ship,** *n.*

cen·so'ri·ous (sĕn·sō'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Fond of finding fault; criticizing.

cen'sure (sĕn'shĕr), *n.* The act of finding fault with or blaming; unfriendly criticism. — *v.* To find fault with; to condemn as wrong.

cen'sus (sĕn'sŭs), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, the act of numbering the people, or estimating the value of their estates, etc., for the purposes of taxation. 2. An official counting of the population of a country, a city, etc.

cent (sĕnt), *n.* 1. The hundredth part of the unit of the money system of some countries; as, in the United States 100 *cents* equal one dollar. 2. A coin of this value.

cent. Abbreviation for *central, centum* (Latin for hundred).

cen'taur (sĕn'tôr), *n.* In Greek mythology, a creature that was half man and half horse.

Centaur.

cen'te·nar'y (sĕn'tē·nĕr'ĭ; sĕn·tĕn'ā·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CENTENARIES (-ĭz; -rĭz). 1. A period of 100 years; a century. 2. A centennial.

cen·ten'ni·al (sĕn·tĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Relating to, or completing, a space of 100 years. 2. Lasting 100 years. — *n.* A hundredth anniversary or a celebration of this event.

cen'ter (sĕn'tĕr), *n.* 1. The middle point of a circle or sphere, equally distant from every point of the circumference. 2. The middle point or part of anything; as, the *center* of a city. 3. A point at which things meet or from which they proceed; as, Chicago is a railroad *center.* — *v.* 1. To place or fix at the center. 2. To collect to a point; to gather about a center; as, all their hopes *centered* in the captain.

cen'ter·board' (sĕn'tĕr·bōrd'), *n.* A slab of board or of metal which takes the place of a keel on some boats or vessels. The centerboard is located amidships and is set in a casing in such a way that it may be raised or lowered.

cen'ti·grade (sĕn'tĭ·grād), *adj.* Consisting of 100 degrees or divisions. In a ***cen'ti·grade ther·mom'e·ter*** the distance between the freezing point and boiling point of water is divided into 100 equal degrees. Zero degrees centigrade corresponds to thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit. See FAHRENHEIT.

cen'ti·gram, cen'ti·gramme (sĕn'tĭ·grăm), *n.* A weight of one hundredth of a gram.

cen'time (sän'tēm), *n.* The hundredth part of a franc.

cen'ti·me'ter, cen'ti·me'tre (sĕn'tĭ·mē'tĕr), *n.* A measure of length equal to one hundredth of a meter.

cen'ti·pede (sĕn'tĭ·pēd), *n.* A long, flat, many-legged insect. Some centipedes have poison fangs.

Centipede. (½o)

cen'tral (sĕn'trăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the center; equally distant from certain points. 2. Chief; leading; as, the *central* person in a story. — *n.* A telephone exchange; also, a telephone operator at an exchange. — **cen'tral·ly,** *adv.*

Cen'tral A·mer'i·ca. The part of North America between Mexico and South America.

cen'tral·ize (sĕn'trăl·īz), *v.* To bring to a central point; to bring under one control; as, to *centralize* the powers of a government. — **cen'tral·i·za'tion** (sĕn'trăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

cen'tre (sĕn'tẽr). Same as CENTER.

cen·trif'u·gal (sĕn·trĭf'ū·găl), *adj.* Naming a force (***centrifugal force***) which tends to drive the parts of a body outward from its center when the whole body is revolving.

cen·trip'e·tal (sĕn·trĭp'ē·tăl), *adj.* Naming a force (***centripetal force***) which tends to pull the parts of a body inward toward its center.

cen·tu'ri·on (sĕn·tū'rĭ·ŭn), *n.* A captain of a century, a subdivision of a legion of the Roman army consisting of one hundred men.

cen'tu·ry (sĕn'tū·rĭ), *n.; pl.* CENTURIES (-rĭz). 1. A group or set of 100 persons or things, as 100 points in a game. 2. A period of 100 years.

cen'tu·ry plant. A stemless plant with stiff, prickly leaves about two feet long growing in a cluster on the ground. The flowers grow on a tall stalk that rises from the leaf cluster.

Century Plant.

ce·ram'ics (sē·răm'ĭks), *n.* The art of making things of baked clay, such as pottery, tiles, etc. — **ce·ram'ic,** *adj.*

Cer'ber·us (sûr'bẽr·ŭs), *n.* In Greek and Roman mythology, a dog that guarded the entrance to Hades.

ce're·al (sē'rē·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with grain or with the grasses which produce it. — *n.* Any grass yielding grain used for food, such as wheat, rice, etc.; also, the grain, or a foodstuff prepared from it.

cer'e·bel'lum (sĕr'ē·bĕl'ŭm), *n.; pl.* CEREBELLUMS. A large projecting portion of the hinder part of the brain.

cer'e·bral (sĕr'ē·brăl), *adj.* Having to do with the brain of a person, or with the ***cer'e·brum*** (sĕr'ē·brŭm), the main part of the brain.

cere'ment (sēr'mĕnt), *n.* A shroud.

cer'e·mo'ni·al (sĕr'ē·mō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with ceremony. — *n.* A system of rules and ceremonies, brought about by law or custom; as, the *ceremonial* of a church service; also, a ceremonial custom. — **cer'e·mo'ni·al·ly,** *adv.*

cer'e·mo'ny (sĕr'ē·mō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* CEREMONIES (-nĭz). 1. An act or series of acts performed in some regular order, as required by law or custom in matters of religion or of state; as, a marriage *ceremony.* 2. The social behavior required by strict etiquette; formality. — **cer'e·mo'ni·ous,** *adj.* — **cer'e·mo'ni·ous·ly,** *adv.*

Ce'res (sē'rēz), *n.* The Roman goddess of growing plants and crops.

ce·rise' (sē·rēz'; sē·rēs'), *n.* A very bright deep-red color. It is bluer than the color crimson.

cer'tain (sûr'tĭn), *adj.* 1. One or some; as, a *certain* town in Ohio; *certain* rivers have waterfalls. In this sense, *certain* is applied to a person or thing that is not described. 2. Sure; reliable; as, a *certain* remedy. 3. Having no doubts; not to be questioned; as, I am *certain* of it.

cer'tain·ly (sûr'tĭn·lĭ), *adv.* 1. In a manner that is certain, sure, or fixed. 2. Without doubt.

cer'tain·ty (sûr'tĭn·tĭ), *n.; pl.* CERTAINTIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality or state of being certain; as, the *certainty* of punishment. 2. A fact established without any doubt.

cer·tif'i·cate (sẽr·tĭf'ĭ·kĭt), *n.* A written or printed statement that bears witness to the truth of any fact; anything that certifies.

cer'ti·fy (sûr'tĭ·fī), *v.;* CER'TI·FIED (-fīd); CER'TI·FY'ING. 1. To give sure information about; to verify. 2. To approve or guarantee the quality or fitness of; as, *certified* milk; to *certify* a pupil for college. — **cer'ti·fi·ca'tion** (sûr'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn; sẽr·tĭf'ĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

ce·ru'le·an (sē·rōō'lē·ăn), *adj.* Blue as the sky in color.

ces·sa'tion (sĕ·sā'shŭn), *n.* A ceasing of an action; a stop; as, a *cessation* of fighting.

ces'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of giving up something, as land or rights, to another; as, the *cession* of California to the United States.

cess'pool' (sĕs'pōōl'), *n.* A cistern at the end of a drain to collect waste matter.

Cey·lon' (sē·lŏn'), *n.* A large island southeast of India. It is a British colony.

cf. Abbreviation for *confer,* Latin for *compare.*

cg. Abbreviation for *centigram* or *centigrams.*

ch. Abbreviation for *chapter, church.*

Chad (chăd), *n.* A lake in central Africa.

chafe (chāf), *v.* 1. To rub in order to make warm; as, to *chafe* one's hands. 2. To rub so as to wear away; as, to *chafe* a rope. 3. To anger; to be vexed; as, he *chafed* over the delay.

chaff (chăf), *n.* 1. The husks of grains and grasses separated from the seed, as by threshing. 2. Anything light and worthless.

chaff (chăf), *n.* Light, jesting talk. — *v.* To make fun of; to tease.

chaf'fer (chăf'ẽr), *v.* To bargain; to dispute about a bargain.

Chaffinch. (⅓)

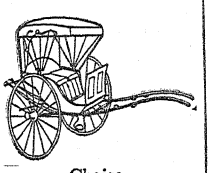
chaf'finch (chăf'ĭnch), *n.* A common finch of Europe, often kept as a cage bird.

cha·grin′ (shȧ·grĭn′), *n.* Vexation or annoyance caused by failure, disappointment, etc.

chain (chān), *n.* **1.** A series of links or rings, usually of metal. **2.** Something that confines or binds; a bond; hence [used especially in the *plural*, CHAINS], bondage; as, the *chains* of habit. **3.** A series of things joined together as if by links; as, a *chain* of mountains. **4.** In surveying, a chainlike instrument for measuring. The ***engineer's chain*** is 100 ft. long; the ***surveyor's chain***, 66 ft. long.
— *v.* To fasten or secure with a chain.

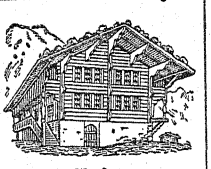
chair (châr), *n.* **1.** A movable single seat with a back. **2.** An official seat; a seat of authority or dignity; as, to take the *chair* at a meeting (that is, to act as chairman). **3.** The office of a professor or of a judge; as, the *chair* of history in a college. **4.** A chairman; as, to address the *chair*. — *v.* To place in a chair.

chair′man (châr′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who occupies a chair of authority; especially, an officer who presides at a meeting.
chair′man·ship, *n.*
chair′wom′an, *n.*


Chaise.

chaise (shāz), *n.* A pleasure carriage, usually one that has two wheels and a hood, and is drawn by one horse.

Chal·de′a (kăl·dē′ȧ), *n.* An ancient country in southwestern Asia, on the Euphrates River. — **Chalde′an**, *adj.* & *n.*


Chalet.

cha·let′ (shă·lā′; shăl′ă), *n.* **1.** A herdsman's cabin, or small wooden cottage, of the Swiss mountains. **2.** A cottage built in the style of the Swiss chalets.

chal′ice (chăl′ĭs), *n.* A drinking cup or goblet.

Chalice.

chalk (chôk), *n.* **1.** A soft white, gray, or buff limestone, chiefly composed of certain very small sea shells. **2.** Any material like chalk, especially material used in crayons. — *v.* **1.** To treat or to whiten with chalk. **2.** To write or to outline with chalk. — **chalk′y**, *adj.*

chal′lenge (chăl′ĕnj), *v.*; CHAL′LENGED (-ĕnjd); CHAL′LENG·ING (-ĕn·jing). **1.** To question, and demand the countersign from; as, the sentry *challenged* the officers. **2.** To claim as due; to lay claim to; as, his actions *challenged* our respect. **3.** To take exception to; to dispute; as, to *challenge* one's accuracy. **4.** To defy or dare; as, to *challenge* someone to a fight.
— *n.* The act of challenging; what is said or done in challenging.
— **chal′leng·er** (chăl′ĕn·jĕr), *n.*

chal′lis (shăl′ĭ; chăl′ĭs), *n.* Also **chal′lie** (shăl′ĭ). A thin cloth of wool, or of wool and cotton, usually printed with small designs.

cham′ber (chām′bĕr), *n.* **1.** A room in a house; especially, a bedroom. **2.** A hall where the members of an assembly or other government body meet for discussion; as, the Senate *chamber*. **3.** A group of persons organized into a lawmaking body or some similar body; as, the lower *chamber* of a congress. **4.** A group of persons who make up a board for some business purpose; as, a *chamber* of commerce. **5.** An enclosed space; as, the *chamber* of a gun.

cham′ber·lain (chām′bĕr·lĭn), *n.* An officer in charge of the private rooms of a nobleman or a ruler; hence, a high court official.

cham′ber·maid′ (chām′bĕr·mād′), *n.* A maidservant who takes care of bedrooms, etc.

cham′bray (shăm′brā), *n.* A cotton cloth of colored threads mixed with white.

cha·me′le·on (kȧ·mē′lē·ŭn; kȧ·mēl′yŭn), *n.* A lizard remarkable for its ability to change the color of its skin.

Chameleon. (⅓)

cham′ois (shăm′ĭ; shȧ′-mwä′), *n. sing.* & *pl.* **1.** A small goatlike antelope living on the highest mountains of Europe and Asia. **2.** A soft, yellowish leather made from the skin of this animal, or from the skin of sheep or goats. It is used for gloves, for cloths for polishing, etc.

Chamois.

champ (chămp), *v.* To bite upon repeatedly and noisily; as, the horse *champs* his bit.

cham·pagne′ (shăm·pān′), *n.* A white sparkling wine.

cham′pi·on (chăm′pĭ·ŭn), *n.* **1.** A person who fights in behalf of another person or in behalf of a cause; a defender. **2.** A person formally acknowledged as supreme in a branch of athletics or in a game of skill. **3.** Anything awarded first prize or place in competition.
— *v.* To defend as a champion.

cham′pi·on·ship′ (chăm′pĭ·ŭn·shĭp′), *n.* **1.** The act of defending as a champion; as, his *championship* of the cause of prohibition. **2.** The position of being champion; leadership. **3.** First prize or first place, as in a contest.

Cham·plain′ (shăm·plān′), Samuel de, 1567–1635. French explorer, founder of Canada.

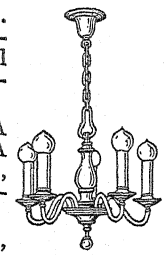
Cham·plain′, Lake (shăm·plān′). A lake between New York and Vermont, 125 miles long.

chance (chăns), *n.* **1.** The way in which things take place; the happening of events; as, the

chance of war. 2. A convenient time; an opportunity; as, a *chance* to escape. 3. A possibility or likelihood of anything happening; probability; as, the *chances* are against it. 4. Something that happens without any known cause; fate. — *v.* To happen without design; to occur. — *adj.* Happening by chance; casual; as, a *chance* meeting.

chan'cel (chăn'sĕl), *n.* The part of a church reserved for the clergy.

chan'cel·lor (chăn'sĕ·lẽr), *n.* 1. In various countries, a high official of state. In Germany and Austria, the *chancellor* is the prime minister. In England, the ***Chan'cel·lor of the Ex·cheq'uer*** is a cabinet officer who has charge of the financial affairs of the country. 2. The head of some universities. — **chan'cel·lor·ship'**, *n.*



Chandelier.

chan'de·lier' (shăn'dĕ·lẽr'), *n.* A candlestick, gas or electric-light fixture, etc., with several branches; especially, one hanging from the ceiling.

chan'dler (chăn'dlẽr), *n.* 1. A maker or seller of candles. 2. A dealer in groceries, provisions, small wares, etc.; as, a ship *chandler*. — **chan'dler·y**, *n.*

Chang'chun' (chäng'chōōn'), *n.* A town in western Manchuria, and the capital of Manchukuo. It is now officially called ***Hsinking***.

change (chānj), *v.*; CHANGED (chānjd); CHANG'ING (chān'jĭng). 1. To alter by putting one thing for another or by giving up something for something else; to take one thing in place of another; as, to *change* one's clothes; to *change* cars; to *change* a five-dollar bill. 2. To be altered; to vary; as, leaves *change* in the fall. 3. To exchange; as, to *change* places with another. 4. To make different; to turn from one state or form into another; as, to *change* the appearance. — *n.* 1. The act or fact of changing; putting one thing in place of another; as, a *change* of seasons. 2. Any alteration; as, a *change* of habits. 3. Money given in place of other money of a higher denomination; as, *change* for $1.00. 4. The balance returned when payment is made by a coin or note greater than the sum due.

change'a·ble, *adj.* **change'ful**, *adj.*
change'a·ble·ness, *n.* **change'less**, *adj.*
change'a·bly, *adv.* **chang'er**, *n.*

change'ling (chānj'lĭng), *n.* A person, especially a child, secretly exchanged for another in infancy. In popular belief, the exchange was made by fairies or elves.

chan'nel (chăn'ĕl), *n.* 1. The hollow bed of a stream of water; also, the deeper part of a river, harbor, etc. 2. A strait, or narrow sea; as, the English *Channel*. 3. A closed course through which anything flows, as a tube. 4. A means of passing; as, the news came to us by different *channels*. — *v.* To form a channel in.

Chan'nel Is'lands (chăn'ĕl). A group of British islands in the English Channel.

chant (chänt), *n.* In music, a melody in which several words or syllables are sung on one tone. — *v.* To sing, especially in the way a chant is sung. — **chant'er**, *n.*

chant'ey, chant'y (shăn'tĭ; chăn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CHANTEYS, CHANTIES (-tĭz). A song sung by sailors in rhythm with their work.

chan'ti·cleer (chăn'tĭ·klẽr), *n.* A rooster.

cha'os (kā'ŏs), *n.* A state of complete confusion and disorder.

cha·ot'ic (kā·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* In a state of chaos; completely confused.

chap (chăp), *v.*; *past tense* CHAPPED (chăpt) or CHAPT; *pres. part.* CHAP'PING. To open in slits; to crack; to make or become rough; as, skin *chapped* from the cold. — **chap**, *n.*

chap (chŏp; chăp), *n.* A jaw; [in the *plural*] the jaws and their covering of flesh.

chap (chăp), *n.* A man or boy; a fellow.

chap. Abbreviation for *chapter*.

chap'el (chăp'ĕl), *n.* 1. A place of worship of less importance than a church. 2. A room, recess, or cell, in a church, containing an altar and separately dedicated.

chap'er·on (shăp'ẽr·ōn), *n.* A person, especially a married woman, who accompanies and is more or less responsible for a young woman or for a group of young people, as at a dance or a house party. The spelling ***chaperone*** is often used for a woman chaperon. — **chap'er·on**, *v.*

chap'lain (chăp'lĭn), *n.* A minister or priest officially attached to a special group or organization, as to the army or to a club.

chap'let (chăp'lĕt), *n.* 1. A garland or wreath for the head. 2. A string of beads; especially, a string of prayer beads; also, the prayers said over such beads.

Chaplet.

chaps (chăps; shăps), *n. pl.* Leather overalls worn, especially by cowboys, as protection against thorns.

chap'ter (chăp'tẽr), *n.* 1. A main division of a book or of a long story, etc. 2. A branch or body of some organization, society, etc.

char (chär), *v.*; CHARRED; CHAR'RING. 1. To change to charcoal or carbon by burning. 2. To burn slightly; to scorch. 3. To burn to a cinder.

char'ac·ter (kăr'ăk·tẽr), *n.* 1. A mark, a sign, or a symbol, especially a printed or written sign, such as a letter or figure. 2. The sum of all the qualities that make a person or thing different from other persons or things; nature; type; as, he had developed a fine *character* in spite of poor home conditions; he liked the

character of the work he was doing. **3.** A person in a play or story. **4.** In colloquial use, a queer person. — **char'ac·ter·less**, *adj.*

char'ac·ter·is'tic (kăr'ăk·tẽr·ĭs'tĭk), *n.* A special quality or appearance that makes one person or thing different from others; as, one of his *characteristics* was a queer walk. — *adj.* Having to do with or showing the character, or the distinctive qualities, of a person or thing; typical. — **char'ac·ter·is'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

char'ac·ter·ize (kăr'ăk·tẽr·īz), *v.* **1.** To indicate the character of a person or thing; to describe; as, they *characterized* him as stupid. **2.** To be a characteristic of a person or thing; as, good nature *characterized* his actions. — **char'ac·ter·i·za'tion** (kăr'ăk·tẽr·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

cha·rade' (shȧ·rād'; shȧ·räd'), *n.* A game in which each syllable of some word is acted out by some of the persons playing the game while the rest of the persons guess the word.

char'coal' (chär'kōl'), *n.* A black or dark substance of light weight made by charring, or partly burning, wood, etc., in such a way that no air gets to it during the burning.

charge (chärj), *v.;* CHARGED (chärjd); CHARG'ING (chär'jĭng). **1.** To load; to fill; especially, to supply with a charge of ammunition, fuel, etc.; as, to *charge* a gun; a wire *charged* with electricity. **2.** To give a task, duty, or responsibility to a person; as, the janitor is *charged* with looking after the building. **3.** To accuse; to lay the blame on; as, the prisoner is *charged* with stealing. **4.** To demand as payment; to ask or set a price for something; as, this store *charges* too much for its goods. **5.** To make a record of something to be paid for later, or of something borrowed, etc.; as, the clerk *charged* the groceries for me. **6.** To attack with a rush.

— *n.* **1.** The quantity, as of ammunition or fuel, required to load or fill something; as, a *charge* of powder for a gun; a *charge* of electricity for a storage battery. **2.** A task, duty, or order given to a person. **3.** Something given to a person to look after; as, a nursemaid's *charges* are the children she looks after. **4.** Care; custody; responsibility; as, all the arrangements are in his *charge;* to be ***in charge*** of something means to have the responsibility for it or to have the care of it. **5.** An accusation; as, the *charge* against a prisoner. **6.** Cost; expense; the price asked for anything; as, a *charge* for storing goods. **7.** An entry or a record of money owed, or of a purchase not paid for, etc. **8.** A rushing attack. — **charge'a·ble**, *adj.*

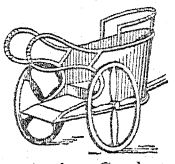
charg'er (chär'jẽr), *n.* A large, flat platter.

charg'er (chär'jẽr), *n.* A war horse.

char'i·ly (châr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* Carefully; cautiously.

char'i·ness (châr'ĭ·nĕs), *n.* Care; caution; frugality.

char'i·ot (chăr'ĭ·ŭt), *n.* In olden times, a two-wheeled vehicle used in war, in racing, etc. — **char'i·ot·eer'**, *n.*



Ancient Greek Chariot.

char'i·ta·ble (chăr'ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Liberal with money or help for poor or needy persons; generous; as, he was rich and *charitable.* **2.** Given for the needy; of service to the needy; as, a *charitable* institution. **3.** Kindly in one's judgment of other persons; forgiving; as, *charitable* toward everybody.

char'i·ty (chăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* CHARITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Love for one's fellow men; good will. **2.** Kindliness in judging others; as, he has *charity* for sinners. **3.** Good will for poor or needy persons; generosity; also, charitable gifts.

char'la·tan (shär'lȧ·tăn), *n.* A person who claims powers he does not have; a quack.

Char'le·magne (shär'lĕ·mān), *or* **Charles the Great** (chärlz), *or* **Charles I**, 742–814. Holy Roman Emperor, 800–814.

Charles (chärlz) **I**, 1600–1649. Known as *Charles Stuart.* King of England, 1625–1649. — **II**, 1630–1685. Son of Charles I. King of England, 1660–1685.

Charles'ton (chärlz'tŭn), *n.* **1.** A seaport in South Carolina. **2.** Capital of West Virginia.

char'lock (chär'lŏk), *n.* The wild mustard.

char'lotte russe' (shär'lŏt rōōs'). A pudding made in a mold with strips of cake around a center of whipped cream or of custard.

charm (chärm), *n.* **1.** Any word, action, or thing believed to have magic powers; as, the savages recited *charms* against their enemies. **2.** Something worn to keep away evil and bring good luck; an amulet. **3.** Any small object, such as a key or a locket, worn on a watch chain, a bracelet, etc. **4.** A trait or quality of a person that is pleasing to other persons; as, her voice is one of her *charms.*

— *v.* **1.** To affect by magic or as if by magic; to bewitch; to enchant; as, to *charm* a snake. **2.** To attract strongly; to fascinate. **3.** To protect as if by magic; as, the aviator bore a *charmed* life. — **charm'er**, *n.*

charm'ing (chär'mĭng), *adj.* Highly pleasing; delightful. — **charm'ing·ly**, *adv.*

char'nel house (chär'nĕl). A place for dead bodies or for the bones of the dead.

Cha'ron (kā'rŏn; kâr'ŏn), *n.* In Greek mythology, the ferryman who took the souls of the dead across the river Styx into Hades.

chart (chärt), *n.* **1.** A map; especially, a map of a part of the sea, for the use of seamen, showing depths of water, shoals and reefs, ocean currents, islands, coasts, etc. **2.** A sheet of paper, cardboard, or the like, which gives information

in the form of a table or lists, or by means of diagrams, etc. — *v.* 1. To make a map of; as, to *chart* the arctic regions. 2. To show on paper in lists, diagrams, etc.

char′ter (chär′tẽr), *n.* 1. A written grant or guaranty of rights from a ruler; as, the *charter* of a colony. 2. A written permission from the head of a society for the foundation of a branch. 3. A written statement of permission to operate, etc., granted by a state, a city, etc.; as, a *charter* granted by a city to a streetcar company. — *v.* 1. To grant a charter to. 2. To hire; as, to *charter* a boat.

char′wom′an (chär′wo͝om′ăn), *n.; pl.* -WOMEN. A woman hired to do odd jobs of housework, such as scrubbing and cleaning.

char′y (châr′ĭ), *adj.;* CHAR′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CHAR′I·EST. 1. Careful; watchful; cautious; as, *chary* of hurting his feelings. 2. Sparing; frugal.

Cha·ryb′dis (kȧ·rĭb′dĭs), *n.* A whirlpool on the coast of Sicily. See SCYLLA.

chase (chās), *v.* To decorate a metal surface with designs cut or scratched in.

chase (chās), *v.* 1. To follow in order to capture or overtake; to pursue; as, the dog *chased* the rabbit; to *chase* a thief. 2. To drive away; as, the sun *chased* the clouds from the sky. — *n.* 1. Pursuit; as, a *chase* after a thief. 2. The hunting of wild animals. — **chas′er**, *n.*

chasm (kaz′m), *n.* A deep opening or gap, such as a great split in the earth.

chas′sis (shăs′ĭ; shăs′ĭs), *n.; pl.* CHASSIS (-ĭz). 1. The framework of an automobile, including the wheels and machinery but not the body. 2. The framework supporting the body of an airplane.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* Modest; innocent; pure. **chaste′ly**, *adv.* **chaste′ness**, *n.*

chas′ten (chās′n), *v.* 1. To correct by punishment; to discipline; to chastise. 2. To keep from being too great or too strong; to subdue; as, good sense *chastened* his pride.

chas·tise′ (chăs·tīz′), *v.* To punish; especially, to punish bodily. — **chas′tise·ment** (chăs′tĭz·mẽnt), *n.* — **chas·tis′er** (chăs·tīz′ẽr), *n.*

chas′ti·ty (chăs′tĭ·tĭ), *n.* Modesty; virtue.

chat (chăt), *v.;* CHAT′TED; CHAT′TING. To talk in a light and easy manner; as, to *chat* with a friend about trifles. — **chat**, *n.*

châ·teau′ (shă·tō′; *French* shä′tō′), *n.* A feudal castle or fortress in France.

chat′e·laine (shăt′ẽ·lān), *n.* The mistress of a château.

Chat′ta·noo′ga (chăt′ȧ·no͞o′gȧ), *n.* A city in eastern Tennessee.

chat′tel (chăt′l), *n.* 1. Any property other than land, including furniture, money, goods, jewelry, etc. 2. Sometimes, a slave.

chat′ter (chăt′ẽr), *v.* 1. To utter quick sounds that are like speech but not understandable; to jabber; as, magpies *chatter.* 2. To speak rapidly, thoughtlessly, or indistinctly. — *n.* The act or noise of chattering; as, the monkey's *chatter* was almost human. — **chat′ter·er**, *n.*

chat′ty (chăt′ĭ), *adj.;* CHAT′TI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CHAT′TI·EST. Inclined to chatter; talkative.

Chau′cer (chô′sẽr), Geoffrey, 1340?–1400. English poet, author of *The Canterbury Tales.*

chauf·feur′ (shō·fûr′; shō′fẽr), *n.* A person who drives a motor vehicle for pay.

Chau·tau′qua, chau·tau′qua (shȧ·tô′·kwȧ), *n.* A meeting or a series of meetings where education and entertainment are provided by means of lectures, music, etc.

cheap (chēp), *adj.* 1. Of low cost or price; as, he bought a *cheap* watch. 2. Of inferior quality; as, *cheap* material wears out quickly. 3. Gained with little effort; not worth gaining; as, *cheap* applause. 4. Lowered in one's own opinion; as, to feel *cheap.* 5. Dealing in low-priced or inferior goods; as, a *cheap* store. — *adv.* Cheaply. **cheap′ly**, *adv.* **cheap′ness**, *n.*

cheap′en (chēp′ĕn), *v.* To make or become cheap; as, commonness *cheapens* anything.

cheat (chēt), *n.* 1. Something unfair or deceitful. 2. A person who does something unfair or deceitful in order to gain something for himself. — *v.* To get or do something in an unfair or tricky way. — **cheat′er**, *n.*

check (chĕk), *n.* 1. A state of delayed progress; a stop, pause, or interruption; as, to hold something in *check;* to go on without *check.* 2. Something that causes a delay or stop. 3. The act of going over something to be sure it is in place and correct; as, to make a *check* of a column of figures. 4. A mark on written or printed matter to show that something has been specially noted. 5. A piece of paper which shows that a person has a claim to something; as, a hat *check;* a baggage *check.* 6. A written order directing a bank to pay out a sum of money according to the instructions on the order; as, a bank *check.* 7. A slip of paper showing the price of something; as, a dinner *check;* a sales *check.* 8. A pattern in squares like a checkerboard. — *v.* 1. To bring to a sudden pause; to delay. 2. To make sure of the correctness of; also, to mark printing or writing to show that something has been specially noted. 3. To leave something for safekeeping for a short time, receiving a check with which to reclaim it. 4. To mark off in different-colored squares like a checkerboard.

check′book′ (chĕk′bo͝ok′), *n.* A book of blank checks on a bank.

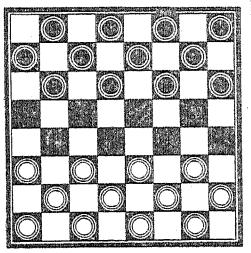
check′er (chĕk′ẽr), *n.* One that checks.

check′er (chĕk′ẽr), *n.* 1. A piece, or man, in checkers. 2. A square or spot like a square on

a checkerboard. — *v.* To mark with checkers, or spots of different colors.

check'er·ber'ry (chĕk'ĕr·bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES. The spicy bright-red berry of the American wintergreen; also, the plant.

check'er·board' (chĕk'ĕr·bōrd'), *n.* A board used in playing checkers, marked in two colors into 64 squares with every other square of the same color.



Checkerboard.

check'ers (chĕk'ĕrz), *n. pl.*, used as a *singular*. A game played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having 12 pieces, or men.

check'mate' (chĕk'·māt'), *v.* To prevent from further action or movement; to thwart or balk completely.

check'rein' (chĕk'rān'), *n.* A short rein to make a horse keep his head up.

cheek (chēk), *n.* **1.** The side of the face, below the eye and above and beside the mouth. **2.** In colloquial use, saucy speech or behavior; impudence. — **cheek'y**, *adj.*

cheep (chēp), *v.* To make a peeping sound, like a young bird. — **cheep**, *n.*

cheer (chēr), *n.* **1.** The state of a person's feelings; as, be of good *cheer;* hence, gaiety; mirth; as, full of *cheer*. **2.** Something that cheers; as, words of *cheer;* something provided for entertainment, such as food for a feast. **3.** A shout of joy, enthusiasm, etc. — *v.* **1.** To comfort, give hope to, or make happier; as, to *cheer* a sick person. **2.** To shout with joy, enthusiasm, etc.; also, to encourage with shouts; as, to *cheer* on a runner.

cheer'ful (chēr'fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of cheer; gay; pleasant and bright; as, a *cheerful* smile. **cheer'ful·ly**, *adv.* **cheer'ful·ness**, *n.*

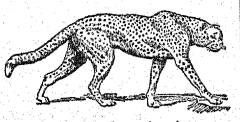
cheer'less (chēr'lĕs), *adj.* Joyless; gloomy. **cheer'less·ly**, *adv.* **cheer'less·ness**, *n.*

cheer'y (chēr'ĭ), *adj.*; CHEER'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); CHEER'I·EST. Cheering and bright; as, a *cheery* log fire. **cheer'i·ly**, *adv.* **cheer'i·ness**, *n.*

cheese (chēz), *n.* The curd of milk, pressed and used as food. — **chees'y** (chēz'ĭ), *adj.*

cheese'cloth' (chēz'klŏth'), *n.* A kind of thin, loose-woven cotton cloth.

chee'tah (chē'tȧ), *n.* An animal of India, Persia, etc., belonging to the cat family. Cheetahs are often trained to hunt antelopes.



Cheetah. (1/40)

chef (shĕf), *n.* A head cook; also, any cook.

chem'i·cal (kĕm'ĭ·kăl), *n.* **1.** A substance formed when two or more substances act upon one another to cause a permanent change; as, a *chemical* obtained by the action of acid on metal is called a salt. **2.** A substance which acts upon something else to cause a permanent change; as, a *chemical* that turns starch blue. — *adj.* Having to do with chemistry, or with the processes or materials of chemistry; as, a *chemical* experiment; a *chemical* change.

che·mise' (shē·mēz'), *n.* A loose knee-length undergarment worn by women.

chem'ist (kĕm'ĭst), *n.* A person who knows or works at chemistry.

chem'is·try (kĕm'ĭs·trĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about substances, what they are made up of, and what changes they undergo.

Che'ops (kē'ŏps), *n.* Egyptian king, builder of the largest pyramid. He lived about 2900 B.C.

cheque (chĕk), *n.* A bank check.

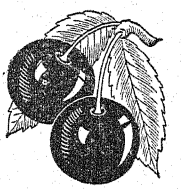
Cher'bourg' (shĕr'bo͝or'), *n.* A seaport and naval station in northern France.

cher'ish (chĕr'ĭsh), *v.* **1.** To treat with care and affection; to hold dear; as, to *cherish* a friend. **2.** To keep gladly in the mind; to cling to; as, to *cherish* a hope or message.

Cher'o·kee' (chĕr'ō·kē'; chĕr'ō·kē'), *n.* A member of a certain tribe of Iroquois Indians.

Cher'o·kee' rose. A climbing rose with a fragrant white flower, which is the State flower of Georgia.

cher'ry (chĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CHERRIES (-ĭz). **1.** The round red or reddish fruit of a common tree with shiny reddish-brown bark, pointed leaves, and clusters of white flowers; also, this tree, or its wood. See the colored picture of *fruits*. **2.** Usually ***cherry red***. The color of certain cherries, a vivid orange-red color.



Cherries.

cher'ub (chĕr'ŭb), *n.*; *pl.* CHERUBIM (chĕr'ŭ·bĭm; chĕr'o͞o·bĭm) or CHERUBS. **1.** An angel of a certain kind. **2.** A painting of a beautiful child, usually with wings, or a painting of a child's head with wings. **3.** An angelic-looking person; especially, a chubby, rosy child.

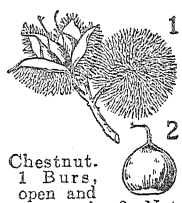
Ches'a·peake Bay (chĕs'ȧ·pēk). An inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in Maryland and Virginia, 200 miles long.

Chesh'ire cat (chĕsh'ĕr). In *Alice in Wonderland*, a grinning cat which gives Alice advice and then disappears.

chess (chĕs), *n.* A game for two persons, played on a board (***chess'board'***) like a checkerboard, with pieces called ***chess'men***.

chest (chĕst), *n.* 1. A box, especially a large one with a lid; as, a tool *chest*. 2. The upper front part of the body, enclosed by the ribs.

chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt; chĕst'nŭt), *n.* 1. An eatable nut from certain trees of the beech family; also, any of these trees, or the wood of any of them. 2. Also ***chestnut brown.*** A dull dark-brown color with a tinge of orange.

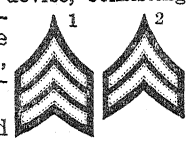


Chestnut. 1 Burs, open and unopened; 2 Nut. (About ½)

chev'a·lier' (shĕv'ȧ·lēr'), *n.* A member of certain orders of knighthood; a knight; also, in France, a member of an order of merit, such as the Legion of Honor.

chev'i·ot (shĕv'i·ŭt; chĕv'i·ŭt), *n.* 1. A heavy, rough woolen fabric, used for coats and suits. 2. A heavy cotton fabric, used for shirts, etc.

chev'ron (shĕv'rŭn), *n.* A device, consisting of two or more stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the sleeve to show rank, service, etc., as of a soldier, a policeman, etc.



Chevrons, U. S. Army. 1 Sergeant; 2 Corporal.

chew (chōō), *v.* To bite and grind, as in eating. — *n.* The act of chewing; also, the amount chewed at one time.

che·wink' (chē·wĭngk'), *n.* A ground bird like the American robin but slightly smaller.

Chey·enne' (shī·ĕn'), *n.* 1. The capital of Wyoming. 2. A member of a warlike Indian tribe formerly roving between the Arkansas and Missouri rivers.

chic (shēk; shĭk), *n.* In colloquial use, stylishness. — *adj.* Stylish; smart.

Chi·ca'go (shĭ·kô'gō; shĭ·kä'gō), *n.* A large city in northeastern Illinois, on Lake Michigan.

chi·can'er·y (shĭ·kān'ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* CHICANERIES (-ĭz). Mean trickery; unfair practice.

chick (chĭk), *n.* 1. A young chicken; also, a young bird. 2. A child.

chick'a·dee (chĭk'ȧ·dē), *n.* A small bird with fluffy grayish feathers and, usually, a black cap. See the colored picture of *birds*.

Chickadee. (⅓)

chick'en (chĭk'ĕn), *n.* A young fowl; often, a hen or rooster; also, the meat of such a bird.

chick'en pox (pŏks). A contagious disease of children in which the skin breaks out in a rash or in small watery blisters.

chick'weed' (chĭk'wēd'), *n.* A weed with small pointed leaves and whitish flowers.

chi'cle (chē'k'l), *n.* A gum obtained from the sap of certain trees.

chic'o·ry (chĭk'ô·rĭ), *n.; pl.* CHICORIES (-rĭz). 1. A hairy-stemmed plant with very small leaves and stalkless blue flowers growing along the stem. 2. The roasted root of this plant, which is sometimes mixed with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.; past tense* CHID (chĭd), CHID'ED (chīd'ĕd); *past part.* CHID, CHID'DEN, CHID'ED; *pres. part.* CHID'ING (chīd'ĭng). To find fault; to scold.

chief (chēf), *n.* A person at the head; a leader. — *adj.* Highest in rank; most important; main.

chief'ly (chēf'lĭ), *adv.* 1. Above all; principally; as, he went away *chiefly* for his health. 2. For the most part; mostly.

chief'tain (chēf'tĭn; chēf'tĕn), *n.* A chief of a clan, a tribe, etc.

chif'fon (shĭf'ŏn; shĭ·fŏn'), *n.* A kind of thin soft silk.

chif'fo·nier' (shĭf'ô·nēr'), *n.* A high chest of drawers, often with a mirror.

Chiffonier.

chil'blain' (chĭl'blān'), *n.* An itchy sore on the hands or feet, caused by cold weather, etc.

child (chīld), *n.; pl.* CHILDREN (chĭl'drĕn). A baby; an infant; also, a boy or girl.

child'hood, *n.* **child'less,** *adj.*
child'ish, *adj.* **child'less·ness,** *n.*
child'ish·ly, *adv.* **child'like',** *adj.*
child'ish·ness, *n.* **child'like'ness,** *n.*

Chil'e (chĭl'ē), *n.* Also **Chil'i** (chĭl'ĭ). A republic in southwestern South America. — **Chil'e·an** (chĭl'ē·ȧn), *adj. & n.*

chil'i, chil'li (chĭl'ĭ), *n.* A tropical plant, or its fruit, from which red pepper is made.

chill (chĭl), *n.* 1. A feeling of coldness, with shivering; as, he caught cold and had a *chill*. 2. Moderate coldness; as, a *chill* in the air. — *adj.* 1. Fairly cold; as, a *chill* wind. 2. Unfriendly; not cordial; as, a *chill* greeting. — *v.* To make or become cool or cold.

chill'y (chĭl'ĭ), *adj.;* CHILL'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CHILL'I·EST. Disagreeably cold. — **chill'i·ness,** *n.*

chi·mae'ra. Same as CHIMERA.

chime (chīm), *n.* 1. A set of bells which are in tune with each other; also [usually used in the *plural*, CHIMES], the music from such a set of bells. 2. Any musical bell-like sound; as, the *chime* of her laughter. — *v.* 1. To ring chimes; to make bell-like sounds; as, the clock *chimed* softly. 2. To agree; as, they *chimed* perfectly in their dislikes.

chi·me'ra (kī·mē'rȧ; kĭ·mē'rȧ), *n.* An imaginary monster; also, any wild fancy. — **chi·mer'i·cal** (kī·mĕr'ĭ·kăl; kĭ·mĕr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

chim'ney (chĭm'nĭ), *n.; pl.* CHIMNEYS (-nĭz). 1. A passage for smoke, made of bricks, stone, metal, etc. 2. A glass tube around a lamp flame.

chim'ney sweep. A person who cleans soot from chimneys.

chim'pan·zee' (chĭm'păn·zē'; chĭm·păn'zē), *n.* An African ape, smaller and less savage than the gorilla.

Chimpanzee. (1/30)

chin (chĭn), *n.* The part of the face below the mouth; also, the point of the lower jaw.

Chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* A country in eastern Asia.

chi'na (chī'nȧ), *n.* **1.** Porcelain dishes, vases, etc., originally made in the Far East. **2.** Now, any dishes of porcelain or of earthenware.

Chi'na·man (chī'nȧ·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of the Chinese race.

Chi'na Sea. The part of the Pacific Ocean off the coast of eastern Asia.

chi'na·ware' (chī'nȧ·wâr'), *n.* China dishes.

chinch bug (chĭnch). A small black-and-white insect which in the United States does great damage to grain.

chin·chil'la (chĭn·chĭl'ȧ), *n.* **1.** A squirrellike South American animal; also, the soft gray fur of this animal. **2.** A heavy, rough cloth used for coats, etc.

Chinchilla. (1/11)

Chi'nese' (chī'nēz'; chī'nēs'), *n.* **1.** *plural* CHINESE. A native of China or a person descended from natives of China. **2.** The language of the people of China. — *adj.* Having to do with China, its people, or their language.

chink (chĭngk), *n.* A small, narrow split; a crack. — *v.* **1.** To crack. **2.** To fill up the cracks of; as, to *chink* a wall.

chink (chĭngk), *n.* A short, sharp sound as of metal or glass struck lightly. — **chink,** *v.*

chi·nook' (chĭ·nōōk'; chĭ·nŏŏk'), *n.* **1.** A moist southwest wind blowing over the coast of Oregon and Washington. **2.** A warm dry wind that descends the Rocky Mountains.

chin'qua·pin (chĭng'kȧ·pĭn), *n.* A United States shrub or small tree with pointed toothed leaves; also, the eatable nut of this tree.

chintz (chĭnts), *n.* Cotton cloth with flowers, etc., printed on it. Chintz often has a glossy, starched finish.

chip (chĭp), *n.* **1.** A small piece, as of wood, stone, or china, broken off by a sharp blow; a flake; also, the place where such a piece has been broken or cut out; as, a *chip* in a cup. **2.** A thin, crisp bit of food; as, potato *chips.* — *v.*; CHIPPED (chĭpt); CHIP'PING. To cut or break chips from; to break or cut away a little at a time; as, a cup *chipped* at the edges.

chip'munk (chĭp'mŭngk), *n.* A gnawing animal like a squirrel, but smaller and striped.

Chipmunk. (1/4)

chi'ro·prac'tic (kī'rō·prăk'tĭk), *n.* A system of adjusting the joints, especially of the spine, by hand for curing disease. — **chi'ro·prac'tor** (kī'rō·prăk'tẽr), *n.*

chirp (chûrp), *v.* **1.** To make a short, quick sound as crickets and some birds do. **2.** To speak in a quick or cheerful way. — **chirp,** *n.*

chir'rup (chĭr'ŭp), *v.* To chirp, especially to chirp over and over, as crickets do. — *n.* A repeated chirp.

Chisel.

chis'el (chĭz''l), *n.* A tool with a sharp edge, used to chip away stone, wood, etc. — *v.*; CHIS'ELED or CHIS'ELLED (chĭz''ld); CHIS'EL·ING or CHIS'EL·LING. To chip with a chisel.

chiv'al·ric (shĭv'ăl·rĭk; shĭ·văl'rĭk), *adj.* Chivalrous.

chiv'al·rous (shĭv'ăl·rŭs), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with chivalry. **2.** Courteous; gentlemanly.

chiv'al·ry (shĭv'ăl·rĭ), *n.* **1.** A body of knights; gallant warriors. **2.** The system, spirit, ways, or customs of knighthood. **3.** The ideals of knighthood, such as bravery, protection of the weak, honor, etc.

chive (chīv), *n.* A plant related to the onion. Its long slender leaves are used as flavoring.

chlo'ral (klō'răl; klō·răl'), *n.* A white powdery drug used to bring sleep.

chlo'ride of lime (klō'rīd; klō'rĭd). A whitish powdery substance used as a bleach or as a disinfectant.

chlo'rine (klō'rēn; klō'rĭn), *n.* A poisonous greenish-yellow gas.

chlo'ro·form (klō'rō·fôrm), *n.* A colorless, sweetish-tasting liquid smelling like ether and used as an anesthetic, etc. — *v.* To make unconscious or to kill with chloroform.

chlo'ro·phyll, chlo'ro·phyl (klō'rō·fĭl), *n.* The green coloring matter in plants.

chock (chŏk), *n.* A wedge or block to fill in space or to prevent something from moving. — *v.* To fasten or wedge with chocks.

choc'o·late (chŏk'ō·lĭt), *n.* **1.** A food obtained by grinding cacao beans. **2.** A drink made by cooking some of this with milk or water. **3.** A small candy made of chocolate or coated with chocolate. **4.** Also ***chocolate brown.*** The dark-brown color of chocolate. — **choc'o·late,** *adj.*

choice (chois), *n.* **1.** The act of choosing, or of selecting one person or thing from two or more persons or things. **2.** The power of choosing; an opportunity to choose; as, he had

his *choice* of going or staying. 3. A person or thing that is chosen; as, he is my *choice* for captain. 4. A variety of things offered for a person to choose from; as, a wide *choice* of toys. — *adj.* 1. Very fine; better than most; as, a supply of *choice* fruits. 2. Selected with care; well-chosen; as, he uses *choice* words.

choir (kwīr), *n.* A band, or organized company, of singers, especially in a church.

choke (chōk), *v.* 1. To hinder from breathing; to kill by cutting off the supply of air; to stifle; to strangle; as, the smoke *choked* him. 2. To stop by stifling or as if by stifling; as, to *choke* a fire; to *choke* gossip; also, to stop the growth of in such a way; as, weeds *choke* the flowers. 3. To clog; to close or to make very narrow; as, the path was *choked* with bushes. 4. To cut off the air from the carburetor of a motor. — *n.* 1. Something that chokes, or the act or sound of choking. 2. A piece of mechanism to prevent too great a flow of something; as, an automobile *choke* is a valve to cut off the supply of air to the carburetor.

choke′cher′ry (chōk′chĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -CHERRIES. A tall bush or small tree with pointed leaves, long clusters of white flowers, and fruit that is nearly black when ripe.

chol′er (kŏl′ẽr), *n.* Anger.

chol′er·a (kŏl′ẽr·ȧ), *n.* 1. ***chol′er·a mor′bus*** (môr′bŭs) or ***sum′mer chol′er·a.*** Acute inflammation of the lining of the stomach and intestines, causing vomiting, cramps, etc. It occurs during the hot months. 2. ***A′si·at′ic chol′er·a.*** A disease which causes vomiting, cramps, extreme weakness, and often death.

chol′er·ic (kŏl′ẽr·ĭk), *adj.* Hot-tempered; angry; as, a *choleric* person.

choose (chōōz), *v.*; *past tense* CHOSE; *past part.* CHO′SEN; *pres. part.* CHOOS′ING. 1. To select; as, to *choose* a leader. 2. To see fit; to please; as, he may go if he *chooses*.

chop (chŏp), *v.*; CHOPPED (chŏpt); CHOP′PING. 1. To cut by striking, especially by striking many times with something sharp; as, to *chop* down a tree. 2. To cut into pieces; to mince; as, to *chop* meat. — *n.* 1. A sudden stroke, as with an ax. 2. A small slice of meat cut off; as, a lamb *chop*. 3. A short, quick movement of a wave, etc. — **chop′per**, *n.*

chop (chŏp), *v.* To shift suddenly, as the wind; to veer.

chop (chŏp), *n.* A jaw; [in the *plural*] the jaws and their covering of flesh.

Cho′pin′ (shō′păN′), Frédéric François, 1809–1849. A French-Polish composer.

chop′py (chŏp′ĭ), *adj.*; CHOP′PI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CHOP′PI·EST. 1. Rough with small waves; as, a *choppy* sea. 2. Shifting suddenly; variable; as, a *choppy* wind.

chop′stick′ (chŏp′stĭk′), *n.* One of two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used to eat with, chiefly by the Chinese.

cho′ral (kō′rȧl), *adj.* Sung, or composed to be sung, by a chorus or choir.

cho·ral′, cho·rale′ (kō·rȧl′; kō′rȧl), *n.* A hymn tune; a simple sacred musical piece to be sung in unison.

chord (kôrd), *n.* A string or cord, or something like it; as, the *chord* of the tongue.

chord (kôrd), *n.* In music, a combination of tones which blend harmoniously when sounded together.

chore (chōr), *n.* 1. A small task or odd job. 2. [used in the *plural*, CHORES] The regular light work about a house or farm.

chor′is·ter (kŏr′ĭs·tẽr), *n.* A singer in a choir; also, a person who leads a choir.

chor′tle (chôr′t'l), *v.* To make, or to laugh with, a sound like chuckling or snorting.

cho′rus (kō′rŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHORUSES (-ĕz). 1. A company of singers; a choir; also, their song or any song to be sung by a group. 2. A part of a song that is repeated at intervals, as at the end of each stanza. 3. Utterance of words, sounds, or singing by a number together. — *v.* To speak, sing, or sound at the same time or together; as, the birds *chorused* a song.

chose (chōz), *past tense* of CHOOSE.

cho′sen (chō′z'n), *past part.* of CHOOSE.

Cho′sen′ (chō′sĕn′), *n.* The official name of KOREA.

Chow. (1/25)

chow (chou), *n.* A thick-coated, straight-legged, muscular dog with a blue-black tongue and a short tail curled close to the back.

chow′der (chou′dẽr), *n.* A sort of soup made of fish, clams, or a vegetable, usually stewed in milk with pork, crackers, onions, etc.

Christ (krīst), *n.* 1. The Messiah whose coming was foretold by the Jewish prophets. 2. Jesus, accepted by Christians as Messiah.

chris′ten (krĭs′n), *v.*; CHRIS′TENED; CHRIS′TEN·ING. To baptize; to give a name to.

Chris′ten·dom (krĭs′n·dŭm), *n.* Christian lands and peoples.

chris′ten·ing (krĭs′n·ĭng), *n.* Baptism; the act or ceremony of giving a name to something.

Chris′tian (krĭs′chăn; krĭst′yăn), *adj.* 1. Having to do with Jesus Christ or with the religion based on his teachings. 2. Having to do with Christians; characteristic of Christians; hence, kind; gentle. — *n.* A person who believes in Jesus Christ and follows his teachings.

Chris'tian (krĭs'chăn; krĭst'yăn) X, born 1870. King of Denmark from 1912.

Chris·tia'ni·a (krĭs·tyä'nē·ä), *n.* The former name of Oslo, capital of Norway.

Chris'ti·an'i·ty (krĭs'chĭ·ăn'ĭ·tĭ; krĭs'tĭ·ăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The body of Christian believers; all religious denominations composed of Christians. 2. The religion of Christians.

Chris'tian·ize (krĭs'chăn·īz; krĭst'yăn·īz), *v.* To make Christian. — **Chris'tian·i·za'tion**, *n.*

Chris'tian name. The name given to a person in baptism; hence, a given name.

Chris'tian Sci'ence. A religion founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. The official name of the organization is ***Church of Christ, Scientist.*** — **Chris'tian Sci'en·tist.**

Christ'mas (krĭs'mȧs; krĭst'mȧs), *n.* December 25, celebrated as Christ's birthday.

chro·mat'ic (krō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* In music, proceeding by half steps of the scale.

chrome (krōm), *n.* Chromium.

chro'mi·um (krō'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* A grayish metal that does not rust or tarnish quickly.

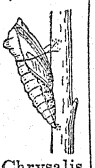
Chron. Abbreviation for *Chronicles.*

chron'ic (krŏn'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Continuing for a long time; as, a *chronic* disease. 2. Having had a disease, a habit, etc., for a long time; as, a *chronic* invalid.

chron'i·cle (krŏn'ĭ·k'l), *n.* An account told in the order in which things happened. — **chron'i·cle**, *v.* — **chron'i·cler** (krŏn'ĭ·klẽr), *n.*

Chron'i·cles (krŏn'ĭ·k'lz), *n.* In the Bible, either of two books of the Old Testament.

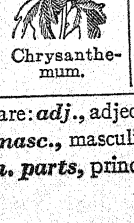
chro·nol'o·gy (krō·nŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CHRONOLOGIES (-jĭz). Arrangement of events, dates, etc., in the order in time in which they come; as, he memorized the *chronology* of famous battles. — **chron'o·log'i·cal** (krŏn'ŏ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **chron'o·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*



Chrysalis of a Swallowtail Butterfly. (½)

chrys'a·lis (krĭs'ȧ·lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CHRYSALISES (-ēz). 1. An insect, like a butterfly or a moth, in the stage in which it is enclosed in a cocoon, or case, and is changing into its winged form. 2. A cocoon, or protective case.

chrys·an'the·mum (krĭs·ăn'thē·mŭm; krĭz·ăn'thē·mŭm), *n.* 1. A plant with toothed or divided leaves, and white, pinkish, or yellowish flowers. 2. A flower of this plant.



Chrysanthemum.

chrys'o·lite (krĭs'ŏ·līt), *n.* A mineral, usually greenish-yellow, sometimes used as a gem.

chub'by (chŭb'ĭ), *adj.*; CHUB'BI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CHUB'BI·EST. Plump and round; as, a *chubby* child. — **chub'bi·ness**, *n.*

chuck (chŭk), *v.* 1. To give a pat under the lower jaw. 2. To throw easily or carelessly; as, *chuck* the ball here. — **chuck**, *n.*

chuck (chŭk), *n.* 1. The portion of a side of beef or a carcass of lamb or mutton including most of the neck and shoulders and the first three ribs. 2. A chock. 3. A clamp for holding work or a tool in a machine, as a lathe.

chuck'le (chŭk''l), *v.* To laugh quietly, as to oneself. — *n.* A low, quiet laugh.

chug (chŭg), *n.* A short, explosive sound; as, the *chug* of a motorboat. — *v.*; CHUGGED; CHUG'GING. To make sounds like this, or to go or move with such sounds; as, the boat *chugged* along.

chum (chŭm), *n.* A roommate, as at college; also, a steady companion; a close friend. — *v.*; CHUMMED; CHUM'MING. To room with or go about with. — **chum'my**, *adj.*

chunk (chŭngk), *n.* A short, thick piece; as, a *chunk* of wood. — **chunk'y**, *adj.*

church (chûrch), *n.* 1. A building for public worship, especially Christian worship. 2. A religious service held in such a building. 3. A branch of the Christian religion; a religious denomination; as, the Baptist *Church.*

church'man (chûrch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. 1. A clergyman; a priest. 2. A zealous and devoted member of a church.

Church of Eng'land. The episcopal church in England and Wales of which the English sovereign is the head.

church'ward'en (chûrch'wôr'd'n), *n.* A church officer with duties relating chiefly to the care of church property.

Simple Form of Churn.

church'yard' (chûrch'yärd'), *n.* A yard around or belonging to a church. It is often used as a burial ground.

churl (chûrl), *n.* 1. In early England, a man of the lowest station in life; a peasant. 2. A rough, ill-bred man. **churl'ish**, *adj.* **churl'ish·ness**, *n.*

churn (chûrn), *n.* A container in which milk or cream is violently stirred in making butter. — *v.* 1. To stir in a churn. 2. To stir violently; to agitate; as, the wind *churned* the waves.

Cicada. (⅜)

chute (shōōt), *n.* 1. A rapid in a stream; as, he rode the *chute* in a canoe. 2. A trough for sliding things down; as, a coal *chute.*

ci·ca'da (sĭ·kā'dȧ; sĭ·kä'dȧ), *n.* A large insect with transparent wings; a locust. One kind of cicada, the seventeen-year locust, is shown in the colored picture of *insects.*

Cic'e·ro (sĭs'ĕ·rō), Marcus Tullius, 106–43 B.C. Roman orator and writer.

ci'der (sī'dĕr), *n.* The juice from crushed apples, used as a drink, to make vinegar, etc.

ci·gar' (sĭ·gär'), *n.* A roll of tobacco for smoking, usually with one end pointed and one blunt.

cig'a·rette' (sĭg'ȧ·rĕt'), *n.* A small roll of cut tobacco, wrapped in paper for smoking.

cinch (sĭnch), *n.* A strap or band to hold a pack, a saddle, etc., in place on the back of a horse or other animal. — *v.* To put a cinch upon; also, to tighten a cinch.

cin·cho'na (sĭn·kō'nȧ), *n.* A South American or East Indian tree whose bark yields certain drugs.

Cin'cin·nat'i (sĭn'sĭ·năt'ĭ; *often*, sĭn'sĭ·năt'ȧ), *n.* A large city in southern Ohio.

cinc'ture (sĭngk'tŭr), *n.* A belt or girdle.

cin'der (sĭn'dĕr), *n.* A piece of partly burned coal, wood, etc., that will burn further but will not flame; [in the *plural*] ashes.

Cin'der·el'la (sĭn'dĕr·ĕl'ȧ), *n.* In a well-known fairy tale, a poor, mistreated stepdaughter who, with the help of her fairy godmother, becomes the bride of a prince.

cin'e·ma (sĭn'ē·mȧ), *n.* In British use, a motion picture; also, a motion-picture theater.

cin'na·mon (sĭn'ȧ·mŭn), *n.* **1.** The bark of certain trees, used as a spice. **2.** An Asiatic tree which has thick, ribbed leaves, and bark that may be used as a spice.

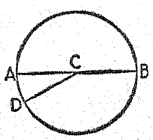
Cinnamon. Leaves and Flowers. (⅓o)

ci'pher (sī'fĕr), *n.* **1.** A zero; a naught. **2.** A person of no importance. **3.** A kind of secret writing, which can be understood only by a person who has the key that explains what the letters or words mean. — *v.* To use figures in doing a problem in arithmetic; to calculate; to figure.

Cir·cas'si·a (sĕr·kăsh'ĭ·ȧ; sĕr·kăsh'ȧ), *n.* A region of southern Soviet Russia, Europe. — **Cir·cas'sian** (sĕr·kăsh'ȧn), *adj.* & *n.*

Cir'ce (sûr'sē), *n.* In the *Odyssey*, a sorceress who changed some of Odysseus' companions into animals.

cir'cle (sûr'k'l), *n.* **1.** A closed curve every point of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center. **2.** The space inside such a closed curve; a round surface figure; a ring. **3.** Anything resembling a circle or part of a circle; as, the orchestra *circle* in a theater. **4.** A series of things thought of as joined into one round whole; as, a *circle* of pleasures. **5.** A number of individuals thought of as centering around one person or interest; as, the *circle* of one's friends; musical *circles*. — *v.* **1.** To move in a circle; as, an eagle *circled* above. **2.** To surround by a circle; to enclose; as, the sea *circled* the island.



Circle. *AB* Diameter; *C* Center; *CA*, *CB*, *CD* Radii.

cir'clet (sûr'klĕt), *n.* A little circle; an ornament in the form of a circle.

cir'cuit (sûr'kĭt), *n.* **1.** A boundary around an enclosed space; as, a *circuit* of big stones. **2.** An enclosed space; a region; an area. **3.** Motion around a circle; as, the *circuit* of the earth around the sun. **4.** The act of going over a regular course or route; as, the postman made his daily *circuit;* also, the course or route regularly traversed; as, a judge on the northern *circuit* in the State. **5.** The complete path of an electric current, or any part of this path.

cir·cu'i·tous (sĕr·kū'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Roundabout; indirect. — **cir·cu'i·tous·ly**, *adv.*

cir'cu·lar (sûr'kū·lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Round, like a circle; as, a *circular* track. **2.** Passing or going around in a circle; as, *circular* motion. **3.** Sent around to a number of persons, to interest them in something; as, a *circular* letter. — *n.* A circular letter or paper, often an advertisement. — **cir'cu·lar·ly**, *adv.*

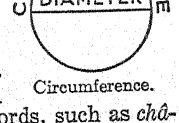
cir'cu·lar·ize (sûr'kū·lĕr·īz), *v.* To send circulars to people, especially for advertising.

cir'cu·late (sûr'kū·lāt), *v.* **1.** To move around in a regular course; as, blood *circulating* from the heart through the arteries and veins and back to the heart. **2.** To go, pass, or send about from place to place, or from person to person, etc.; as, to *circulate* a story.

cir'cu·la'tion (sûr'kū·lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Motion around in a regular course; as, the *circulation* of the blood; *circulation* of fresh air in a room. **2.** Passage from place to place or from person to person; as, the *circulation* of money; the *circulation* of rumors. **3.** The average number of copies of a newspaper, magazine, etc., distributed or sold in a given period. **4.** The lending of books, magazines, etc., by a library; also, the number so lent. — **cir'cu·la·to'ry** (sûr'kū·lȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.*

cir'cum·cise (sûr'kŭm·sīz), *v.* To cut off the foreskin of, especially as a religious ceremony. — **cir'cum·ci'sion** (sûr'kŭm·sĭzh'ŭn), *n.*

cir·cum'fer·ence (sĕr·kŭm'fĕr·ĕns), *n.* **1.** The line that goes around, or encloses, a circle. **2.** A boundary line, or circuit, enclosing an area. **3.** Distance around something.



Circumference.

cir'cum·flex ac'cent (sûr'kŭm·flĕks). A mark (^) used over certain letters in some words, such as *château*, borrowed from a foreign language.

cir'cum·lo·cu'tion (sûr'kŭm·lō·kū'shŭn), *n.* The use of many words to express an idea which might be expressed by one word or by few words.

cir'cum·nav'i·gate (sûr'kŭm·năv'ĭ·gāt), *v.* To sail round; as, to *circumnavigate* the earth. — **cir'cum·nav'i·ga'tion**, *n.*

cir'cum·scribe' (sûr'kŭm·skrīb'), *v.* To surround as by a boundary line; hence, to hem in within strict limits; to limit; as, his activities thereafter were severely *circumscribed.*

cir'cum·spect (sûr'kŭm·spĕkt), *adj.* Careful to consider all the circumstances, consequences, etc.; prudent. — **cir'cum·spect'ly**, *adv.*

cir'cum·spec'tion (sûr'kŭm·spĕk'shŭn), *n.* Prudent or watchful action or behavior; care.

cir'cum·stance (sûr'kŭm·stans), *n.; pl.* CIRCUMSTANCES (-stăn·sĕz). **1.** Any fact or event which must be considered along with another fact or event; as, the *circumstances* of an event might include the time, place, manner of occurrence, cause, etc. **2.** [used in the *plural*] Surroundings; environment, especially as determined by a person's wealth; as, comfortable *circumstances.* **3.** Elaborate ceremonial; as, the *circumstance* of a wedding. **4.** A detail, incident, or fact in a chain of events; as, tell every *circumstance* of what happened.

cir'cum·stan'tial (sûr'kŭm·stăn'shăl), *adj.* **1.** Consisting of, or depending upon, circumstances or particular incidents; as, *circumstantial* evidence. **2.** Containing full details; as, a *circumstantial* account of what happened. — **cir'cum·stan'tial·ly**, *adv.*

cir'cum·vent' (sûr'kŭm·vĕnt'), *v.* To gain an advantage over by craft or deception. — **cir'cum·ven'tion** (sûr'kŭm·vĕn'shŭn), *n.*

cir'cus (sûr'kŭs), *n.; pl.* CIRCUSES (-ĕz). **1.** An enclosure, often covered by a tent, used for entertaining spectators by exhibitions of riding, gymnastic feats, etc. **2.** The exhibition or performances given in such an enclosure. **3.** The performers, equipment, etc., of such exhibitions.

cir'rus (sĭr'ŭs), *n.; pl.* CIRRI (-ī). A white, filmy kind of cloud.

cis'tern (sĭs'tĕrn), *n.* An artificial reservoir or tank, often underground, for holding or storing water or other liquids.

cit'a·del (sĭt'ă·dĕl), *n.* A fortress, especially one that overlooks a city.

ci·ta'tion (sī·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of citing or quoting a passage exactly as it was spoken or written; also, the words or the passage cited. **2.** Mention; as, the *citation* of his name in a military report for bravery.

cite (sīt), *v.;* CIT'ED (sīt'ĕd); CIT'ING. **1.** To summon to appear before a court; as, he was *cited* as a witness. **2.** To quote a passage from a book or article; as, to *cite* the Bible. **3.** To bring forward as proof; as, to *cite* facts.

cit'i·zen (sĭt'ĭ·zĕn), *n.* A person who owes allegiance to a government and who is entitled to protection from it.

cit'i·zen·ry (sĭt'ĭ·zĕn·rĭ), *n.* Citizens.

cit'i·zen·ship' (sĭt'ĭ·zĕn·shĭp'), *n.* The condition of being a citizen; enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a citizen.

cit'ric (sĭt'rĭk), *adj.* Naming, or relating to, an acid obtained from lemons, gooseberries, etc.

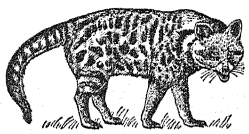
cit'ron (sĭt'rŭn), *n.* The fruit of a citrus tree. It is like a lemon, but larger. Its rind is preserved and used in puddings, etc.

cit'rous (sĭt'rŭs), *adj.* Citrus.

cit'rus (sĭt'rŭs), *adj.* Of or relating to the trees or shrubs which bear the orange, the lemon, the lime, and the citron; as, *citrus* fruits.

cit'y (sĭt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CITIES (-ĭz). A large or important town, especially one that manages its own affairs; a municipality. In the United States all cities have charters issued by the State in which they are located. In Canada a city is a town of the highest class, varying in character in the different provinces.

civ'et (sĭv'ĕt), *n.* A yellowish strong-smelling substance, used in making perfume. It is obtained from a catlike wild animal (***civet cat***) of Africa.



Civet Cat. (1/20)

civ'ic (sĭv'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Relating to, or proper for, a citizen; as, *civic* loyalty. **2.** Of or relating to a city; as, *civic* life.

civ'ics (sĭv'ĭks), *n.* The science which studies facts about the rights and duties of citizens.

civ'il (sĭv'ĭl), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to citizens; as, *civil* liberty; also, of or relating to the state as an organized political body; as, a *civil* magistrate; *civil* war. **2.** Of or relating to the usual business of citizens; not military, ecclesiastical, or the like; as, engaged in *civil* pursuits. **3.** Courteous; polite; as, he gave him a *civil* answer.

civ'il en'gi·neer'ing. The planning and construction of public works, such as roads, bridges, docks, etc. — **civ'il en'gi·neer'.**

ci·vil'ian (sĭ·vĭl'yăn), *n.* A person who is not enrolled in the military or naval service as a profession. — **ci·vil'ian**, *adj.*

ci·vil'i·ty (sĭ·vĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* CIVILITIES (-tĭz). Politeness; courtesy; a polite act or expression.

civ'i·li·za'tion (sĭv'ĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; sĭv'ĭ·lī·zā'shŭn), *n.* A condition of men's social progress when they have advanced out of savagery and barbarism, and have reached higher standards of living and well-being; culture.

civ'i·lize (sĭv'ĭ·līz), *v.* To develop out of a savage or barbarous condition of living; as, missionaries tried to *civilize* the Indians.

civ'il·ly (sĭv'ĭl·lĭ), *adv.* Politely; courteously.

civ'il serv'ice. All branches of the public service of a country which are not military, naval, legislative, or judicial.

civ'il war. A war between different sections or parties of the same nation. The *Civil War* in the United States (1861–1865) was fought between the North (Federals) and the South (Confederates), chiefly over the questions of slavery and State rights.

clack (klăk), *n.* Chatter; as, the *clack* of voices; also, a chattering or rattling noise. — **clack,** *v.*

clad (klăd), *past tense & past part.* of CLOTHE.

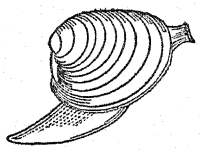
claim (klām), *v.* **1.** To ask for something as rightfully belonging to oneself; as, to *claim* an inheritance. **2.** To state as a fact which ought to be acknowledged by others; as, to *claim* superiority in skill. **3.** To require; to call for; to demand; as, this subject *claims* our attention. — *n.* **1.** A demand for something which is due one; as, he put in a *claim* for the reward. **2.** A right to a thing; as, he has a *claim* to the house. **3.** A thing which is claimed.

claim'ant (klām'ănt), *n.* A person who claims or asserts his right to something.

clair·voy'ance (klâr·voi'ăns), *n.* The power of seeing persons or objects which are not actually present.

clair·voy'ant (klâr·voi'ănt), *adj.* **1.** Clear-sighted; hence, wise. **2.** Having or using clairvoyance. — *n.* A person who claims, or is said to have, clairvoyance.

clam (klăm), *n.* A shellfish somewhat like an oyster, with a hinged double shell. Clams live partly or wholly buried in sand or mud. Many kinds of clams are edible. — *v.;* CLAMMED (klămd); CLAM'MING. To dig or gather clams.

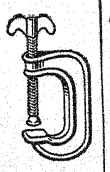

Clam. (¼)

clam'ber (klăm'bĕr), *v.* To climb with difficulty, as by crawling up or over.

clam'my (klăm'ĭ), *adj.;* CLAM'MI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); CLAM'MI·EST. Damp, soft, and sticky.

clam'or, clam'our (klăm'ĕr), *n.* A great outcry; loud and continued noise. — *v.* To make a clamor; also, to demand noisily. **clam'or·ous,** *adj.* **clam'or·ous·ly,** *adv.*

clamp (klămp), *n.* Any of various devices which hold things securely together. — *v.* To fasten with a clamp; to place in a clamp.


Clamp.

clan (klăn), *n.* **1.** A group made up of a number of households whose heads claim descent from a common ancestor. **2.** Any group of persons united by some common interest; as, the whole *clan* of writers.

clan·des'tine (klăn·dĕs'tĭn), *adj.* Secret; underhand. — **clan·des'tine·ly,** *adv.*

clang (klăng), *n.* A loud, ringing sound, like that made by pieces of metal striking each other. — **clang,** *v.*

clan'gor, clan'gour (klăng'gĕr; klăng'ĕr), *n.* A clang. — **clan'gor·ous,** *adj.*

clank (klăngk), *n.* A sharp, short, ringing sound, duller than a clang. — **clank,** *v.*

clan'nish (klăn'ĭsh), *adj.* Belonging to a clan; united as in a clan. — **clan'nish·ness,** *n.*

clans'man (klănz'măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN. A member of a clan.

clap (klăp), *v.;* CLAPPED (klăpt) or CLAPT; CLAP'PING. **1.** To strike so as to make a noise; to bang; to slam; also, to strike with the open hand; as, to *clap* a friend on the shoulder. **2.** To strike the hands together in applause; to applaud. **3.** To put, place, set, thrust, etc., vigorously; as, to *clap* a criminal into jail. — *n.* **1.** A loud noisy crash such as is made by the striking together of two hard surfaces; as, a *clap* of thunder. **2.** A hard slap; as, a *clap* on the shoulder. **3.** The sound made by clapping the hands together; hence, applause.

clap'board (klăp'bōrd; klăb'ĕrd), *n.* A narrow board, often thicker at one edge than at the other, used for the outside of wooden buildings.

clap'per (klăp'ĕr), *n.* Something that makes a clapping noise; especially, the tongue of a bell.

c Clapper.

clar'et (klăr'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A red wine. **2.** Usually ***claret red.*** A dark purplish-red color.

clar'i·fi·ca'tion (klăr'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or process of clarifying.

clar'i·fy (klăr'ĭ·fī), *v.;* CLAR'I·FIED (-fīd); CLAR'I·FY'ING. To make or become pure or clear. — **clar'i·fi'er** (klăr'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.*

clar'i·net' (klăr'ĭ·nĕt'; klăr'ĭ·nĕt), *n.* A musical instrument which is a long wooden tube with holes and keys along its side. It is bell-shaped at one end and is played by blowing into the other end. — **clar'i·net'ist, clar'i·net'tist,** *n.*

Clarinet.

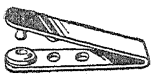
clar'i·on (klăr'ĭ·ŭn), *n.* A kind of trumpet with clear shrill tones; also, the sound of a clarion.

clar'i·o·net' (klăr'ĭ·ō·nĕt'; klăr'ĭ·ō·nĕt; klăr'ĭ·nĕt). Same as CLARINET.

clar'i·ty (klăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Clearness. **2.** Simplicity and plainness of language.

clash (klăsh), *n.* **1.** A loud, sharp, usually metallic sound. **2.** Collision or conflict; as, a *clash* between two armies. — *v.* **1.** To make a clash. **2.** To fall or collide with

a clash; to come into conflict; as, the rebels *clashed* with the government.


Clasp.

clasp (klăsp), *n.* 1. Any of a number of devices for holding together two objects or two parts of anything; as, a belt *clasp*. 2. An embrace; also, a grasp with the hand. — *v.* 1. To fasten with a clasp. 2. To embrace; also, to grasp by the hand; as, they *clasped* hands and skated together. — **clasp'er**, *n.*

class (klăs), *n.* 1. A group of persons or things of the same kind; as, birds form a *class* of animals. 2. A group or rank of society; as, the poorer *classes*. 3. A grouping of articles or services based on grade, quality, method of handling, etc.; as, letters go first *class* in the mail; to travel second *class* on the steamer. 4. A group of students meeting regularly for study or instruction; as, a *class* in English; also, a group of students who are due to graduate at the same time. — *v.* To place in a class.

clas'sic (klăs'ĭk), *n.* 1. A work, especially a literary work, of the highest excellence; also, the author of such a work. 2. [used in the *plural*, CLASSICS] The noted works and authors of ancient Greek and Roman literature. — **clas'sic**, *adj.*

clas'si·cal (klăs'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Belonging or relating to the classics. 2. Following the style or models of the ancient Greek and Roman literary classics; as, to write in a *classical* style. 3. Engaged in or devoted to a general study of the arts and sciences; not specializing in technical studies; as, a *classical* course.

clas'si·fi·ca'tion (klăs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of classifying, or distributing into classes. 2. Orderly or systematic arrangement in classes; as, a *classification* of plants.

clas'si·fy (klăs'ĭ·fī), *v.*; CLAS'SI·FIED (-fīd); CLAS'SI·FY'ING. To group or arrange persons or things in classes. — **clas'si·fi'er**, *n.*

class'mate' (klăs'māt'), *n.* A person in the same class with another at school or college.

class'room' (klăs'rōōm'), *n.* A room in school or college for class recitations, etc.

clat'ter (klăt'ĕr), *n.* 1. A rattling noise, or series of noises, such as is caused by hard bodies striking together. 2. Commotion; also, lively chatter. — **clat'ter**, *v.*

clause (klôz), *n.* 1. A separate, distinct part of a discourse or of a written or printed article; as, a *clause* in a will. 2. In grammar, a group of words put together into a statement or a question that is only one part of a completed thought. Thus, in "when it rained, they went inside," the two parts "when it rained" and "they went inside" are clauses.

clave (klāv), *old past tense* of CLEAVE.

claw (klô), *n.* 1. A sharp nail on the finger or toe of an animal; as, a cat's *claws*. 2. One of the pincerlike growths on the end of certain limbs of crabs, lobsters, scorpions, etc. 3. Anything that resembles a claw in shape or use. — *v.* To scratch, dig, tear, etc., with claws.

clay (klā), *n.* 1. An earthy material which is sticky and easily molded when wet, and hard and brittle when baked. It is much used in making chinaware, porcelain, bricks, etc. 2. The human body, thought of as made of earth. — **clay'ey** (klā'ĭ), *adj.*

clean (klēn), *adj.* 1. Not dirty; as, *clean* clothes. 2. Pure; as, a *clean* heart. 3. Leaving no obstructions; complete; as, a *clean* sweep. 4. Shapely; trim; as, a ship with *clean* lines. 5. Done skillfully; smart; as, a *clean* hit. — *adv.* 1. So as to be clean. 2. Skillfully; also, fully; completely; as, he jumped *clean* over the fence. — *v.* To make clean; to purify; to cleanse. **clean'er**, *n.* **clean'ness**, *n.*

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *adv.* In a clean manner.

clean'ly (klĕn'lĭ), *adj.* Clean; neat; careful of one's personal appearance. — **clean'li·ness**, *n.*

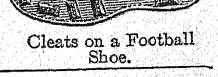
cleanse (klĕnz), *v.* To make clean; to clean. — **cleans'er**, *n.*

clear (klēr), *adj.* 1. Bright; as, *clear* sunlight; not stormy; as, *clear* weather. 2. Clean; not dirty; as, *clear* water. 3. Of colors, pure; as, a *clear* blue. 4. Fresh and blooming; as, a *clear* complexion. 5. Easily heard; distinct; as, a *clear* voice; plain; not confusing; as, a *clear* statement. 6. Able to see distinctly; as, *clear* vision. 7. Free from anything that covers, hides, etc.; as, a *clear* hillside. 8. Free from charges or deductions; as, *clear* profit. — *adv.* 1. In a clear manner. 2. Wholly; quite; as, he cut the branch *clear* off. — *v.* 1. To make or become clear. 2. To free from blame; as, his friend's testimony *cleared* him. 3. To free from obstruction; as, to *clear* land of timber. 4. To remove something that obstructs; as, to *clear* stones from the road. 5. To pass by, over, or around without touching; as, the horse *cleared* the fence. — *n.* A clear space or part; as, in the *clear*. **clear'ly**, *adv.* **clear'ness**, *n.*

clear'ance (klēr'ăns), *n.* 1. The act of clearing. 2. The distance by which one object avoids hitting or touching another.

clear'-cut' (klēr'kŭt'), *adj.* Distinct.

clear'ing (klēr'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of making or becoming clear; as, the *clearing* of the wilderness. 2. A tract of land cleared of trees, bushes, etc.


Cleats on a Football Shoe.

cleat (klēt), *n.* A strip of wood or metal fastened on or projecting from something, to give strength,

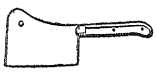
Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

to prevent slipping, etc.; as, the *cleats* on the soles of football shoes. On ships, cleats are much used for fastening ropes, etc.

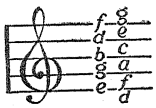
Cleat for fastening Rope.

cleave (klēv), *v.; past tense* CLEAVED, *formerly also* CLOVE; *past part.* CLEAVED; *pres. part.* CLEAV'ING. To cling to a person or thing closely; to stick.

cleave (klēv), *v.; past tense* CLEFT, CLEAVED, CLOVE; *past part.* CLEFT, CLEAVED, CLO'VEN; *pres. part.* CLEAV'ING. To separate or pierce by force, as with a cutting blow; to split; to cut. — **cleav'age**, *n.*


Butcher's Cleaver.

cleav'er (klēv'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that cleaves. 2. An instrument used by a butcher for chopping meat into joints or pieces.

clef (klĕf), *n.* In music, a sign placed on the staff to determine the pitches represented by the lines and spaces of the staff. The *G clef* shows that G is on the second line.

G Clef.

cleft (klĕft). See 2d CLEAVE.

cleft (klĕft), *n.* 1. A space or opening that has been made by splitting or cracking; a crevice; as, a *cleft* in the rock. 2. Any opening thought of as like a crevice; as, a *cleft* in one's chin.

clem'a·tis (klĕm'ȧ·tĭs; *British also* klē·mā'tĭs), *n.* A bush or a vine with pointed leaves and sweet-smelling flowers, often in clusters.

clem'en·cy (klĕm'ĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* CLEMENCIES (-sĭz). 1. Mercy; kindness; leniency; as, the king's *clemency* toward the traitors. 2. Mildness, as of the weather.
clem'ent, *adj.* **clem'ent·ly**, *adv.*

Clem'ens (klĕm'ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne, 1835–1910. American humorous author. Known as *Mark Twain*.

clench (klĕnch), *v.* 1. To close or interlock closely together; as, he *clenched* his fist. 2. To grasp firmly; as, he *clenched* the club and struck.

Cle'o·pa'tra (klē'ō·pā'trȧ; -pä'trȧ; -păt'rȧ), 69–30 B.C. Queen of Egypt.

cler'gy (klûr'jĭ), *n.; pl.* CLERGIES (-jĭz). In the Christian church, the body of men formally ordained to the service of God.

cler'gy·man (klûr'jĭ·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A member of the clergy; a minister or priest.

cler'ic (klĕr'ĭk), *n.* A clergyman.

cler'i·cal (klĕr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the clergy or a clergyman. 2. Of or relating to a clerk, a secretary, etc.

clerk (klûrk; *British usually* klärk), *n.* 1. In some churches, a person who is not a clergyman but who has some church duties. 2. A person employed to keep records or accounts, to take charge of letter files, etc.; as, a bank *clerk;* a town *clerk.* 3. A salesman or saleswoman in a store. — **clerk'ship**, *n.*

Cleve'land (klēv'lănd), *n.* A large city in northeastern Ohio, on Lake Erie.

Cleve'land, Grover, 1837–1908. The 22d (1885–1889) and 24th (1893–1897) president of the United States.

clev'er (klĕv'ẽr), *adj.* Skillful; expert; smart; as, a *clever* politician; a *clever* trick.
clev'er·ly, *adv.* **clev'er·ness**, *n.*

clew (klōō), *n.* 1. A clue. 2. A metal loop fixed on the lower corner of a sail to hold ropes for hauling the sail up or down. — *v.* To haul a sail up or down by ropes through the clews.

click (klĭk), *n.* A slight sharp noise, like the noise made by latching a door. — **click**, *v.*

cli'ent (klī'ĕnt), *n.* 1. A person who consults a lawyer, a doctor, etc., for advice and aid. 2. A customer of any business, store, etc.

cli'en·tele' (klī'ĕn·tĕl'), *n.* Clients.

cliff (klĭf), *n.* A high steep face of rock.

cli·mac'tic (klī·măk'tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with, or forming, a climax.

cli'mate (klī'mĭt), *n.* The weather conditions of a particular place or region, over a long period of time. — **cli·mat'ic** (klī·măt'ĭk), *adj.*

cli'max (klī'măks), *n.* 1. A series of ideas or statements so arranged that they increase in force and power from the first to the last; also, the highest or most forceful one in such a series. 2. Hence, the highest point, as of a situation, a number of events, etc.

climb (klīm), *v.* 1. To go up or down by grasping or clinging with hands and feet; as, to *climb* up a flagpole; to *climb* down a fire escape. 2. Hence, to rise gradually to a higher point; as, smoke *climbing* in the still air; to *climb* from poverty to wealth. — *n.* 1. The act of climbing. 2. A place where climbing is necessary in order to get ahead. — **climb'er**, *n.*

clime (klīm), *n.* In poetry, a region; place.

clinch (klĭnch), *v.* 1. To fasten securely, as by driving a nail through boards and bending its point over; as, to *clinch* shingles on a roof. 2. To confirm; to establish as certain or true; as, his testimony *clinched* the statement. 3. To grasp one another tightly; to fight at close quarters; as, the boxers *clinched*.
— *n.* In boxing, a position in which the boxers are holding each other tightly.

cling (klĭng), *v.;* CLUNG; CLING'ING. 1. To stick together in a solid mass; as, the sleet *clung* to the branches. 2. To hold fast, like ivy holding to a wall; to adhere closely, as a wet garment; as, his clothes *clung* to him; to stick by grasping, twining around, squeezing, etc.; as, a man in the water *clinging* to a life

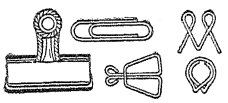
preserver. 3. To remain fixed in one's mind or memory; as, his memories *clung* to him.

clin'ic (klĭn'ĭk), *n.* 1. Instruction given to a class of medical students by treating cases in their presence. 2. A place where medical cases or problems of a particular kind are studied and treated; as, a children's *clinic.* — **clin'i·cal**, *adj.*

clink (klĭngk), *n.* A slight tinkling sound, as of glasses struck together. — **clink**, *v.*

clink'er (klĭngk'ẽr), *n.* A mass of stony matter fused together by fire, as in a furnace.

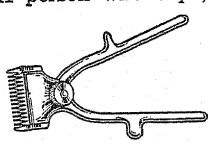
clip (klĭp), *n.* A device for holding tightly together two things or two parts of a thing; especially, a clasp or holder for papers, letters, etc.; as, a paper *clip.* — *v.;* CLIPPED (klĭpt) or CLIPT; CLIP'PING. To fasten together with a clip.



Paper Clips.

clip (klĭp), *v.;* CLIPPED (klĭpt) or CLIPT; CLIP'PING. To cut or snip off with shears or scissors; especially, to trim or cut off hair, wool, etc. — *n.* 1. Something that is clipped off; especially, a sheep's fleece when sheared. 2. A season's crop of wool. 3. A rapid rate of speed.

clip'per (klĭp'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who clips; a tool or device used for clipping hair, wool, etc. 2. A fast sailing vessel with fine lines, an overhanging bow, tall masts, and a large sail spread. 3. A large flying boat fitted for carrying passengers, mail, and freight across the ocean.



Hair Clipper.

clip'ping (klĭp'ĭng), *n.* A piece clipped or cut out of something; as, a newspaper *clipping.*

clique (klēk), *n.* A small and exclusive set of people. — **cli'quish** (klē'kĭsh), *adj.* — **cli'quish·ness**, *n.*

cloak (klōk), *n.* 1. A loose outer garment. 2. Something used to conceal one's actions, motives, etc.; a cover; as, darkness was a *cloak* for their actions. — **cloak**, *v.*

Cloak.

clock (klŏk), *n.* A device for measuring or telling the time, especially such an instrument not intended to be worn or carried by a person.

clock (klŏk), *n.* An ornamental figure or figured work on the side of a stocking.

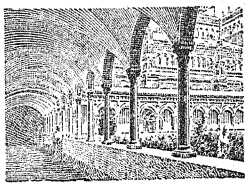
clock'wise' (klŏk'wīz'), *adv.* & *adj.* In the direction in which the hands of a clock turn.

clock'work' (klŏk'wûrk'), *n.* The wheels and springs that make a clock go.

clod (klŏd), *n.* 1. A lump or mass, especially of earth or clay. 2. A dull or stupid fellow.

clog (klŏg), *n.* 1. A block or weight fastened to a person or thing to hinder motion. 2. Anything that hinders or restrains. 3. A kind of strong, clumsy, wooden-soled shoe. — *v.;* CLOGGED (klŏgd); CLOG'GING. 1. To load or be loaded with something that hinders motion; to burden. 2. To hinder or restrain in any way; as, the traffic was *clogged* when the signals failed. 3. To prevent passage through; to choke up; as, snow *clogged* the roads.

clois'ter (klois'tẽr), *n.* 1. A monastery or convent. 2. A covered passage that connects different buildings in a group, as in a convent, or that runs around an open courtyard. — *v.* To confine as in a cloister; to seclude. — **clois'tral**, *adj.*



Cloister.

close (klōs), *adj.* 1. Shut in strictly or narrowly; confining closely; as, a *close* blockade; *close* imprisonment. 2. Stifling; as, a hot *close* day. 3. Stingy; as, he is *close* with his money. 4. Near in time, place, or relationship; as, troops in *close* order; *close* friends. 5. Careful; as, *close* questioning. 6. Nearly equal or even; as, a *close* race. — **close**, *adv.* **close'ly**, *adv.* **close'ness**, *n.*

close (klōz), *v.* 1. To stop up; to shut. 2. To bring or come to an end; to end; to complete; as, to *close* a bargain. — *n.* End; conclusion.

closed (klōzd), *adj.* 1. Shut. 2. Ended. 3. Enclosed; as, a *closed* porch; having an enclosed body; as, a *closed* car.

close'fist'ed (klōs'fĭs'tĕd), *adj.* Stingy.

clos'et (klŏz'ĕt), *n.* 1. A small private room. 2. A small room, or a part set off from a room, for clothing, household utensils, etc.; as, a clothes *closet;* a china *closet.* — *v.* 1. To shut up, as in a closet. 2. To take into a private room for conference. — *adj.* Secret; private.

clo'sure (klō'zhẽr), *n.* 1. A closing. 2. Something that closes. 3. A method of closing debate on a question under consideration by a legislative body.

clot (klŏt), *n.* A mass or lump made by some substance thickening and sticking together; as, a *clot* of cream; a *clot* of blood. — *v.;* CLOT'TED; CLOT'TING. To become or thicken into a clot.

cloth (klŏth), *n.; pl.* CLOTHS (klŏthz; klŏths). In the sense of "garments," the plural is CLOTHES (see CLOTHES). 1. A fabric of woven cotton, woolen, silk, linen, etc., used for garments, etc. 2. A piece of such material of a kind, size, etc., suitable for some particular use; as, a polishing *cloth.* 3. The special clothing worn by members of a particular profession, especially by clergymen; hence, the clergy; as, an insult to the *cloth.* — *adj.* Made of cloth.

clothe (klōth), *v.;* CLOTHED (klōthd) or CLAD; CLOTH'ING (klōth'ing). 1. To put garments on; to dress. 2. To cover as if with a garment; as, hills *clothed* with snow. 3. To invest or endow; as, to *clothe* a person with authority.

clothes (klōthz; *colloquial,* klōz), *n. pl.* See CLOTH. 1. Covering for the body; raiment; dress. 2. Bedclothes.

clothes'horse' (klōthz'hôrs'; klōz'hôrs'), *n.* A frame on which to hang clothes, as for drying.

clothes'pin' (klōthz'pĭn'; klōz'pĭn'), *n.* A forked piece of wood, or a small clamp, for fastening clothes, etc., to a line, as for drying.

cloth'ier (klōth'yĕr), *n.* A person who makes or sells cloth or clothing.

cloth'ing (klōth'ĭng), *n.* 1. Clothes; garments. 2. A covering.

cloud (kloud), *n.* 1. A visible mass of little pieces of water or ice hanging in the air, usually high above the earth. 2. A visible mass of small particles of smoke, dust, etc.; as, a *cloud* of steam. 3. A great multitude massed together; as, a *cloud* of locusts. 4. Anything that has a dark or threatening look; as, *clouds* of war. — *v.* To darken or conceal as if by a cloud; as, his arguments *clouded* the real facts; to make or become cloudy; as, the sky *clouded* over.

cloud'burst' (kloud'bûrst'), *n.* A sudden violent rainfall, as if from the bursting of a cloud.

cloud'less (kloud'lĕs), *adj.* Clear; bright.

cloud'y (kloud'ĭ), *adj.;* CLOUD'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); CLOUD'I·EST. 1. Resembling, or consisting of, a cloud or clouds. 2. Overspread with clouds; as, a *cloudy* sky. 3. Confused; obscure; not clear; as, a *cloudy* situation.
cloud'i·ly, *adv.* **cloud'i·ness,** *n.*

clout (klout), *n.* In colloquial use, a blow with the hand; a hard hit. — **clout,** *v.*

clove (klōv), *n.* The dried flower bud of an East Indian tree, used as a spice.

clove (klōv). See 1st & 2d CLEAVE.

clo'ven (klō'vĕn). See 2d CLEAVE.

clo'ven hoof. The sign of devilish character, Satan being represented as having a cloven hoof.

clo'ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* A plant with three-parted leaves and rounded flower heads of red, white, yellow, or purple. The *red clover* is the State flower of Vermont. See the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

Clover.

clown (kloun), *n.* 1. A rude ill-bred fellow; a boor. 2. A fool, jester, or buffoon in a play, a circus, etc. — *v.* To act like a clown.
clown'ish, *adj.* **clown'ish·ness,** *n.*

cloy (kloi), *v.;* CLOYED (kloid); CLOY'ING. To overload with food so as to cause disgust; to satiate; to surfeit.

club (klŭb), *n.* 1. A heavy wooden stick; a cudgel. 2. In various games, the stick, bat, mallet, etc., used in striking a ball. 3. A playing card belonging to the suit (called *clubs*) marked with black figures resembling clover leaves. 4. An association of persons to promote some common object. 5. The buildings or the rooms where such a group meets.
— *v.;* CLUBBED (klŭbd); CLUB'BING. 1. To beat with a club or as if with a club. 2. To unite for some common object; as, to *club* together.

cluck (klŭk), *n.* The call of a hen to her chickens, or a sound like this. — **cluck,** *v.*

clue (klōō), *n.* Anything that guides a person in solving something difficult or perplexing; as, the fingerprints gave a *clue* to the murderer.

clump (klŭmp), *n.* 1. A cluster; a group, as of trees. 2. A heavy tramping sound. — *v.* To tread clumsily and noisily.

clum'sy (klŭm'zĭ), *adj.;* CLUM'SI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); CLUM'SI·EST. 1. Lacking skill or grace; awkward; unhandy; as, *clumsy* motions. 2. Badly shaped, made, or done; as, a *clumsy* drawing.
clum'si·ly, *adv.* **clum'si·ness,** *n.*

clung (klŭng), *past tense & past part.* of CLING.

clus'ter (klŭs'tĕr), *n.* A number of things of the same kind, or of a similar kind, growing, lying, or collected together; as, flowers in *clusters.* — *v.* To grow, gather, or unite in a cluster.

clutch (klŭch), *v.* 1. To grip with the hands or with the claws; as, he *clutched* the handle. 2. To reach out as if to seize; to snatch. — *n.* 1. A grasp or grip as with fingers or claws; as, a mouse in the *clutches* of a cat; hence, control; power; as, a city in the *clutch* of the enemy. 2. A device that connects two working parts in a machine and allows either one to be thrown into gear or out of gear with the other; as, a *clutch* in an automobile.

clut'ter (klŭt'ĕr), *v.* To throw into disorder; to disarrange; as, to *clutter* up a room. — *n.* A confused collection of things; also, confusion.

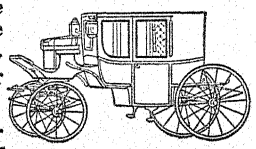
Clyde (klīd), *n.* A river (106 miles long) and firth (64 miles long) in southwestern Scotland.

cm. Abbreviation for *centimeter* or *centimeters.*

co- (kō-). A prefix which means: 1. Jointly; together; as in ***co·act'***, to act jointly; ***co'ex·ist'***, to exist together, or at the same time. 2. Joint; in common; as in ***co·au'thor***, one of a group of authors who produce a work in common. 3. To the same degree or extent; in the same amount, etc.; thus, ***co'ex·ten'sive*** lines have exactly the same extent or length.

Co. Abbreviation for *Company, County.*

coach (kōch), *n.* 1. A large, closed, four-wheeled carriage, with


Coach, 1.

a raised seat outside in front for the driver. 2. A railroad passenger car. 3. A closed four-passenger two-door automobile. 4. An instructor who tutors students, especially for examinations; also, an instructor in athletics, debating, etc. — *v.* To act as a coach; to prepare a person for an examination; as, the tutor *coached* him in arithmetic; also, to teach, train, and direct a group of persons in athletic sports, debating, dramatics, etc.; as, he *coached* the football team.

coach'man (kōch'mǎn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man whose business is driving a coach or carriage.

co·ad'ju·tor (kō·ăj'ōō·tẽr; kō'ă·jōō'tẽr), *n.* An assistant.

co·ag'u·late (kō·ăg'ū·lāt), *v.* To clot; as, *coagulated* blood. — **co·ag'u·la'tion**, *n.*

coal (kōl), *n.* 1. A piece of glowing or charred wood; an ember. 2. A black, solid, combustible mineral formed by the partial decay of vegetable matter under pressure within the earth. — *v.* To take on a supply of coal for fuel; as, the ship *coaled* at Guam; also, to provide with coal.

coal'er (kōl'ẽr), *n.* A ship, a railroad, etc., used in transporting coal.

co'a·lesce' (kō'ȧ·lĕs'), *v.* To grow, unite, or come together into one body. — **co'a·les'cence**, *n.*

co'a·li'tion (kō'ȧ·lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A combination or union; especially, a temporary alliance of persons, parties, or states for a common end.

coal oil. Petroleum or an oil refined from it; sometimes, kerosene.

coal tar. A tar distilled from soft coal. It is important in making dyes, medicines, etc.

coarse (kōrs), *adj.* 1. Of poor quality; as, *coarse* food. 2. Made up of large particles; not fine; as, *coarse* gravel. 3. Rough; rude; vulgar; as, a *coarse* man; *coarse* language. **coarse'ly**, *adv.* **coarse'ness**, *n.*

coars'en (kōr's'n), *v.* To make or turn coarse.

coast (kōst), *n.* The seashore, or the land near it. — *v.* 1. To steam or sail along a coast. 2. To slide over snow or ice, as on a sled. 3. To ride or glide without applying power; as, a car *coasting* downhill.

coast'al (kōs'tăl), *adj.* Having to do with a coast; on or along the coast; as, *coastal* trade.

coast'er (kōs'tẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that coasts. 2. A ship that trades along a coast. 3. A sled used in coasting. 4. A round tray on which to rest a dish, glass, etc., to protect a table from heat or moisture.

coast guard. Any force of men who guard or patrol a coast; also, a member of such a force.

coast'wise' (kōst'wīz'), *adv.* By way of, or along, the coast.

coat (kōt), *n.* 1. An outer garment fitting the upper part of a person's body. 2. The fur, skin, wool, hair, feathers, etc., of an animal. 3. A layer of anything that covers something else; as, a *coat* of paint. — **coat**, *v.*

Coati. (1/10)

co·a'ti (kō·ä'tē), *n.* A tropical American animal somewhat like a raccoon.

coat'ing (kōt'ĭng), *n.* A coat; a covering.

coat of arms. The arms or emblems which a nobleman has the right to wear or display, as on his shield.

coat of mail. A defensive garment of metal scales or metal rings joined together.

coax (kōks), *v.* To urge, influence, or obtain by gentle flattery, soothing words, etc. **coax'er**, *n.* **coax'ing·ly**, *adv.*

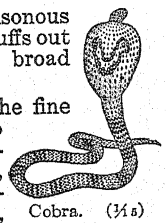
cob (kŏb), *n.* 1. A short-legged, small horse, especially one used for riding, or for drawing light carriages. 2. A corncob. See CORN, 2.

co'balt (kō'bôlt; kō'bŏlt), *n.* A tough, shiny, silver-white metal found with iron and nickel.

cob'ble (kŏb'l), *n.* A cobblestone.

cob'ble (kŏb'l), *v.* To make or mend roughly; to mend or patch shoes. — **cob'bler** (kŏb'lẽr), *n.*

cob'ble·stone' (kŏb'l·stōn'), *n.* A naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble, often used in paving streets.



Cobra. (1/15)

co'bra (kō'brȧ), *n.* A very poisonous snake of Asia and Africa which puffs out the skin around its neck into a broad hood when it is excited.

cob'web' (kŏb'wĕb'), *n.* 1. The fine network spread by a spider to catch small insects. 2. Something resembling a spider's web, as in being spread in out-of-the-way places, obscuring the view, etc.; as, clear the *cobwebs* out of your brain.

co·caine' (kō·kān'; kō'kān), *n.* A drug obtained from the leaves of a South American shrub called the ***co'ca*** (kō'kȧ). It is used in medicine to deaden pain and to cause sleep.

Co'chin (kō'chĭn; kŏch'ĭn), *n.* A large variety of domestic fowl.

Co'chin Chi'na (kō'chĭn chī'nȧ; kŏch'ĭn). A French colony in Indo-China.

coch'i·neal' (kŏch'ĭ·nēl'; kŏch'ĭ·nēl), *n.* A dye made from the dried bodies of the females of an insect of Mexico, Central America, etc.

cock (kŏk), *n.* 1. The male of the common barnyard fowl, or of other birds; a rooster. 2. A weathercock. 3. A chief person; a leader among his fellows. 4. A faucet or valve, as for regulating the flow of a liquid, gas, etc. 5. The hammer in a pistol, gun, etc.; also, the position of the hammer; as, to have his rifle at half *cock*. 6. A jaunty turn or tip, as of one's chin. — *v.* 1. To turn or tip up on one side in a

jaunty or defiant way; as, to *cock* one's hat. **2.** To draw back the hammer of a pistol, a gun, etc., and make ready for firing.

Hat with Cockade.

cock (kŏk), *n.* A small cone-shaped pile of hay, turf, etc. — *v.* To pile hay in cocks.

cock·ade′ (kŏk·ād′), *n.* A knot or ornament of twisted or pleated cloth, feathers, etc., worn on the hat as a badge.

cock′a·too′ (kŏk′ȧ·tōō′; kŏk′ȧ·tōō′), *n.* Any one of several parrots, many of them crested and with brilliant plumage, found chiefly in Australia.

Cockatoo. (1/13)

cock′a·trice (kŏk′ȧ·trĭs; kŏk′ȧ·trīs), *n.* A fabulous serpent which could kill a person by looking at him.

cock′boat′ (kŏk′bōt′), *n.* A small boat; especially, one that is a tender for a large boat.

cock′er·el (kŏk′ẽr·ẽl), *n.* A young cock.

cock′er span′iel (kŏk′ẽr). A small hunting dog of the spaniel type. The usual colors are red, black, and cream.

Cocker Spaniel. (1/25)

cock′fight′ (kŏk′fīt′), *n.* A fight between specially trained cocks which are usually armed with metal spurs. — **cock′fight′ing**, *n.*

cock′le (kŏk″l), *n.; pl.* COCKLES (-′lz). **1.** An edible shellfish, having a heart-shaped double shell. **2.** Any one of a number of shell-like objects, such as a small boat called a ***cock′le·boat′***. **3.** [used in the *plural*] Short for ***cockles of the heart***, the depths of the heart; inmost feelings.

cock′le (kŏk″l), *n.* A pucker or wrinkle.

cock′le (kŏk″l), *n.* A common weed often found growing in fields of grain.

Cockleshell.

cock′le·shell′ (kŏk″l·shĕl′), *n.* **1.** One of the shells of a cockle. **2.** A cockboat.

cock′ney (kŏk′nĭ), *n.; pl.* COCKNEYS (-nĭz). A person born and brought up in the East End of London and speaking with the pronunciation that is natural to people of that district. — **cock′ney**, *adj.*

cock′pit′ (kŏk′pĭt′), *n.* **1.** An enclosed place for cockfights. **2.** The quarters for younger officers below the main deck in old sailing ships of war. During a battle these quarters were used for the wounded. **3.** A sheltered space, lower than the rest of the deck, in yachts and small vessels. **4.** The space in an airplane where the pilot, the passengers, etc., are seated.

Cockroach. (1/2)

cock′roach′ (kŏk′rōch′), *n.* A troublesome insect found in houses and ships, especially in warm regions. Cockroaches are active chiefly at night.

cocks′comb′ (kŏks′kōm′), *n.* **1.** The comb or crest of a cock, or rooster. **2.** A garden plant grown for its showy red, purplish, or yellow flowers, which look somewhat like a cock's comb. **3.** Same as COXCOMB.

Cockscomb, 2.

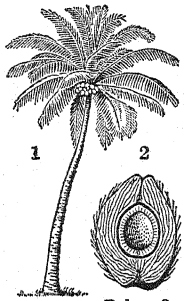
cock′sure′ (kŏk′shŏŏr′), *adj.* Too sure.

cock′swain (kŏk′s'n; kŏk′swān). Same as COXSWAIN.

cock′tail′ (kŏk′tāl′), *n.* **1.** An iced drink of mixed alcoholic liquors. **2.** An appetizer of raw oysters, clams, shrimp, or the like, served with a sharp, peppery sauce. **3.** An appetizer of mixed sliced fruits, of tomato juice, clam juice, etc.

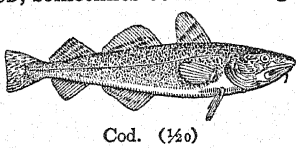
co′co (kō′kō), *n.; pl.* COCOS (-kōz). The coconut palm; also, a coconut.

co′coa (kō′kō), *n.* **1.** Chocolate ground to a powder after some of its fat is removed. **2.** A drink made from this powder.


1 Coconut Palm; 2 Fruit in Section.

co′co·nut′, co′coa·nut′ (kō′kō·nŭt′), *n.* The fruit or nut of the ***coconut palm***, or ***coconut tree***, a tall palm of tropical regions. Coconuts have a clear liquid and a thick white meat, enclosed in a hard husk or shell. The meat is often shredded for use in cake icings, filling for chocolates, etc. — **co′co·nut′**, *adj.*

co·coon′ (kŏ·kōōn′), *n.* The silky covering which caterpillars make around themselves and in which they are protected while changing into butterflies or moths.


Cod. (1/20)

cod (kŏd), *n.; pl.* COD, sometimes CODS. A large deep-water fish with soft fins found in the colder parts of the North Atlantic Ocean. It is much used for food. An oil (***cod′-liv′er oil***) made from the livers of cod and similar fish is used as a medicine or as nourishment for children. See the colored picture of *fishes*.

C.O.D. Abbreviation for *cash on delivery*.

Cod, Cape (kŏd). A sandy peninsula in southeastern Massachusetts.

cod'dle (kŏd'l), *v.* **1.** To cook slowly in water below the boiling point; as, to *coddle* eggs. **2.** To treat as a little child or a pet; to pamper.

code (kōd), *n.* **1.** Any system of rules, principles, etc., which govern the conduct of people in certain classes or under certain conditions; as, the *code* of a gentleman; even thieves have their *code*. **2.** A system of signals used in telegraphing, waving flags, etc.; as, the Morse *code*.

cod'fish' (kŏd'fĭsh'). Same as COD.

codg'er (kŏj'ẽr), *n.* Fellow; chap.

cod'i·fy (kŏd'ĭ·fī; kō'dĭ·fī), *v.*; COD'I·FIED (-fīd); COD'I·FY'ING. To reduce to a code, or system; to arrange in an orderly form; as, to *codify* laws.

cod'ling (kŏd'lĭng), *n.* A small unripe apple.

cod'ling moth (kŏd'lĭng). A small moth coming from a worm which lives in and damages apples and pears.

Co'dy (kō'dĭ), William Frederick, 1846–1917. *Buffalo Bill.* American Indian fighter.

co·erce' (kō·ûrs'), *v.* To force; to compel.

co·er'cion (kō·ûr'shŭn), *n.* The use of force to compel a person to do or not to do something. — **co·er'cive** (kō·ûr'sĭv), *adj.*

co·e'val (kō·ē'văl), *adj.* Of the same period or age.

co'ex·ist' (kō'ĕg·zĭst'), *v.* To exist together, or at the same time. — **co'ex·ist'ence**, *n.*

cof'fee (kŏf'ĭ), *n.* **1.** A drink made from the roasted seeds of a plant that is grown in warm places such as Java and Brazil. **2.** The seeds of this plant.

Coffee. 1 Flowering and Fruiting Branch; 2, 3 Fruit, 3 showing Seeds.

cof'fer (kŏf'ẽr), *n.* A chest or box for treasures; a money box; as, the king's *coffers* were full.

cof'fer·dam' (kŏf'ẽr·dăm'), *n.* A watertight enclosure that is sunk in the bed of a river or other body of water. It is pumped dry to give space for building bridge foundations, etc.

cof'fin (kŏf'ĭn), *n.* A case for a corpse.

cog (kŏg), *n.* A tooth on the rim of a wheel in a machine or a mechanical device.

co'gent (kō'jĕnt), *adj.* Forceful; compelling; convincing; as, *cogent* argument. **co'gen·cy**, *n.* **co'gent·ly**, *adv.*

cog'i·tate (kŏj'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To ponder.

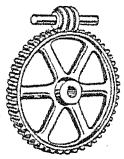
cog'i·ta'tion (kŏj'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* Deep thought; reflection; meditation.

co'gnac (kō'nyăk; kŏn'yăk), *n.* A fine brandy made in France.

cog'ni·zance (kŏg'nĭ·zăns; kŏn'ĭ·zăns), *n.* Knowledge; hence, notice; heed; as, to take *cognizance* of certain facts. — **cog'ni·zant**, *adj.*

cog·no'men (kŏg·nō'mĕn), *n.* A family name or surname; loosely, a name or a nickname.

cog'wheel' (kŏg'hwēl'), *n.* A wheel with cogs.



Cogwheel.

co·here' (kō·hēr'), *v.*; CO·HERED' (-hērd'); CO·HER'ING (-hēr'ĭng). To stick together; to be closely united.

co·her'ent (kō·hēr'ĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Having parts that stick together; united; compact; as, clay is a *coherent* mass of earth. **2.** Clear; not confused; as, a *coherent* explanation. **co·her'ence**, *n.* **co·her'ent·ly**, *adv.*

co·he'sion (kō·hē'zhŭn), *n.* The act of sticking together tightly; a close union of parts or of particles; as, there is no *cohesion* in sand. — **co·he'sive** (kō·hē'sĭv), *adj.* — **co·he'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **co·he'sive·ness**, *n.*

co'hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome, a troop of 300 to 600 soldiers. **2.** A band of warriors or followers; a troop.

coif·fure' (kwä·fūr'), *n.* A way of doing up one's hair; as, mother's *coiffure* is very becoming.

coil (koil), *v.* To wind in a circle or in circles; as, to *coil* a rope; the snake *coiled* and struck. — *n.* A circle or a series of circles made by coiling; something coiled; as, a *coil* of rope.

coin (koin), *n.* **1.** A piece of metal money. **2.** Metal money. — *v.* **1.** To make gold, silver, etc., into coins; to make coins by stamping pieces of metal; as, a mint is a place where money is *coined*. **2.** To make or invent a new word or phrase. — **coin'er**, *n.*

coin'age (koin'ĭj), *n.* **1.** The act of coining money. **2.** Coins; coin.

co'in·cide' (kō'ĭn·sīd'), *v.* **1.** To happen at the same time; as, the two events *coincided*. **2.** To agree exactly; as, our wishes *coincide*.

co·in'ci·dence (kō·ĭn'sĭ·dĕns), *n.* **1.** The act or condition of coinciding. **2.** Something which happens at the same time as some other thing but is not known to have caused or to have been caused by that other thing. **3.** The chance happening together of unconnected events.

co·in'ci·dent (kō·ĭn'sĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Happening at the same time; as, *coincident* events.

coir (koir), *n.* Fiber from coconut husks.

coke (kōk), *n.* A kind of fuel made by heating soft coal until some of its gases have passed off.

Col. Abbreviation for *Colossians*, *Colonel*, *Colorado*.

col'an·der (kŭl'ăn·dẽr; kŏl'ăn·dẽr), *n.* A bowl-shaped utensil with holes in its sides and bottom, used as a strainer.

Colander.

cold (kōld), *adj.* **1.** Having a low temperature; as, a *cold* day; a *cold* drink. **2.** Without warmth of feeling; unfriendly; as, a *cold* welcome.

— *n.* 1. A condition of low temperature; cold weather; chilliness. 2. An inflammation of a person's nose, throat, etc., resulting in sneezing and coughing.

cold'ly, *adv.* **cold'ness**, *n.*

cold'-blood'ed (kōld'blŭd'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Having cold blood; especially, having a body temperature about the same as the temperature of the surroundings; as, fish are *cold-blooded* creatures. 2. Lacking, or showing a lack of, natural human feelings; as, a *cold-blooded* crime.

cole (kōl), *n.* Cabbage or a vegetable of the same family, such as kale.

cole'slaw' (kōl'slô'), *n.* Chopped or sliced raw cabbage served with a sauce of vinegar, etc.

col'ic (kŏl'ĭk), *n.* A sudden sharp pain in the bowels. — **col'ick·y** (kŏl'ĭk·ĭ), *adj.*

Col'i·se'um (kŏl'ĭ·sē'ŭm), *n.* 1. Same as COLOSSEUM. 2. A large building in which athletic sports, etc., may be held.

col·lab'o·rate (kŏ·lăb'ŏ·rāt), *v.* To work together, as in study or writing.

col·lab'o·ra'tion, *n.* **col·lab'o·ra'tor**, *n.*

col·lapse' (kŏ·lăps'), *v.* 1. To fall down; to fall in; to give way suddenly or without warning; as, the bridge *collapsed.* 2. To fold together; as, to *collapse* a card table. — **col·lapse'**, *n.*

col·laps'i·ble (kŏ·lăp'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being folded together; as, a *collapsible* box.

col'lar (kŏl'ẽr), *n.* 1. The part of a dress, shirt, coat, etc., worn at or around the neck. 2. A band or a chain for the neck; as, a dog's *collar.* 3. A part of the harness of draft animals, fitting over the shoulders. 4. A ring or piece around an object to hold it in place, etc. — *v.* To seize by the collar; to catch.

col·lat'er·al (kŏ·lăt'ẽr·ăl), *adj.* 1. Subordinate; secondary; as, *collateral* issues. 2. Descended from the same stock but not in the same line; as, brothers and cousins are *collateral* relatives but grandfathers and fathers are lineal relatives. — *n.* Stocks, bonds, etc., deposited as security for the repayment of a loan.

col·la'tion (kŏ·lā'shŭn), *n.* A light meal.

col'league (kŏl'ēg), *n.* A person who is on the staff of the same college, institution, etc.; a close associate in professional work.

col'lect (kŏl'ĕkt), *n.* An opening prayer said in the Communion service or the Mass.

col·lect' (kŏ·lĕkt'), *v.* 1. To gather together in one place; as, to *collect* one's books; a crowd *collected.* 2. To make a collection of specimens for study, exhibition, etc.; as, to *collect* butterflies or postage stamps. 3. To get money that is owed; as, to *collect* a bill.

col·lect'ed (kŏ·lĕk'tĕd), *adj.* Calm; self-possessed; as, he was *collected* in face of danger.

col·lec'tion (kŏ·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of assembling or of gathering together. 2. A group of persons or things assembled together; especially, a group of specimens gathered in order to be studied or exhibited; as, a *collection* of sea shells. 3. A gathering of money, as for charitable purposes; as, take up a *collection* in church.

col·lec'tive (kŏ·lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Having to do with all the persons or things in a group; having to do with a number of persons or things thought of as a whole; as, the *collective* needs of a community. — **col·lec'tive·ly**, *adv.*

col·lec'tor (kŏ·lĕk'tẽr), *n.* A person who collects; as, a stamp *collector;* especially, a person who collects money for another person, or for a business firm, a city, etc.; as, a bill *collector.*

col'leen (kŏl'ēn; kŏ·lēn'), *n.* A girl. *Irish.*

col'lege (kŏl'ĕj), *n.* An educational institution higher than a high school or an academy. A college grants degrees to its graduates.

col·le'gi·an (kŏ·lē'jĭ·ăn; kŏ·lē'jăn), *n.* A college student.

col·le'gi·ate (kŏ·lē'jĭ·ĭt), *adj.* Having to do with a college; as, *collegiate* studies.

col·lide' (kŏ·līd'), *v.* To come together with full force; to crash; as, the two cars *collided.*

col'lie (kŏl'ĭ), *n.* A large sheep dog which originated in Scotland. The common variety has a heavy, shaggy coat.

Collie. (1/45)

col'lier (kŏl'yẽr), *n.* 1. A coal miner. 2. A vessel employed in carrying coal.

col'lier·y (kŏl'yẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* COLLIERIES (-ĭz). A coal mine.

col·li'sion (kŏ·lĭzh'ŭn), *n.* The act of colliding, or of coming together with force; as, a *collision* between automobiles.

col'lo·ca'tion (kŏl'ŏ·kā'shŭn), *n.* A placing together; arrangement.

col·lo'di·on (kŏ·lō'dĭ·ŭn), *n.* A sticky substance, which hardens in the air. It is used to cover wounds, to coat photographic films, etc.

col·lo'qui·al (kŏ·lō'kwĭ·ăl), *adj.* Used in ordinary conversation but not in speeches or in formal writing; as, *harum-scarum* is a *colloquial* word. — **col·lo'qui·al·ly**, *adv.*

col·lo'qui·al·ism (kŏ·lō'kwĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* A colloquial word or phrase.

col'lo·quy (kŏl'ŏ·kwĭ), *n.; pl.* COLLOQUIES (-kwĭz). A conversation, or talk.

col·lu'sion (kŏ·lū'zhŭn), *n.* Secret agreement for some wrongful purpose; as, a man in *collusion* with thieves.

Colo. Abbreviation for *Colorado.*

Co·logne' (kŏ·lōn'), *n.* A city in western Germany. Its German name is ***Köln.***

co·logne' (kō·lōn'), *n.* A perfumed toilet water.

Co·lom'bi·a (kŏ·lŏm'bĕ·ä), *n.* A republic in northwestern South America. — **Co·lom'bi·an** (kŏ·lŭm'bĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

Co·lom'bo (kŏ·lŏm'bō), *n.* Capital of Ceylon.

co'lon (kō'lŏn), *n.* A written or printed mark [:] which is used: 1. In business letters, after a beginning (such as "Dear Sir:"). 2. Before a long quotation that is an important part of a sentence. 3. After words that introduce a series of statements or of details.

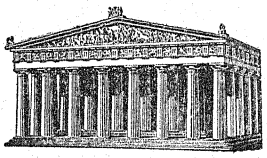
colo'nel (kûr'nĕl), *n.* A military officer ranking next below a brigadier general. A colonel in the United States Army wears a silver eagle on his shoulder straps. His regular command is a regiment. — **colo'nel·cy** (kûr'nĕl·sĭ), *n.*

co·lo'ni·al (kŏ·lō'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or having to do with a colony or colonies; especially, of or having to do with the thirteen British Colonies which formed the United States; as, *colonial* wars; *colonial* history; *colonial* architecture.

col'o·nist (kŏl'ŏ·nĭst), *n.* 1. An inhabitant of a colony. 2. A person who takes part in founding a colony.

col'o·nize (kŏl'ŏ·nīz), *v.* 1. To establish a colony or colonies in; as, England *colonized* Australia. 2. To migrate to a place and settle in it; as, the Puritans *colonized* Plymouth. **col'o·ni·za'tion**, *n.* **col'o·niz'er**, *n.*

col'on·nade' (kŏl'ŏ·nād'), *n.* A row of columns along one or more sides of a building.



Colonnade.

col'o·ny (kŏl'ŏ·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COLONIES (-nĭz). 1. A group of persons who move from their native land to found a settlement elsewhere but who remain subjects of their mother country. 2. A group of persons so situated as to resemble a colony; as, the American *colony* in Paris. 3. The place or country settled or occupied by any such group. 4. Any distant territory belonging to a nation; as, the British *colonies* in America. 5. A collection of creatures of the same kind living together; as, a *colony* of ants.

col'or (kŭl'ẽr), *n.* 1. A quality, apart from shape, size, and solidity, which any visible object possesses when rays of light fall upon it; as, red is the *color* of blood; green is the *color* of grass. 2. A hue; a tint; as, the *colors* of the rainbow; to dress in bright *colors*. In this sense, "black" and "white" are not *colors*. 3. [used in the *plural*, COLORS] A flag; as, to hoist the *colors*. — *v.* To give color to; as, a blush *colored* her cheek; to change the color of a thing by painting, dyeing, etc. — **col'or·a·ble**, *adj.*

Col'o·ra'do (kŏl'ŏ·rä'dō; kŏl'ŏ·răd'ō), *n.* A State in the western central United States.

Col'o·ra'do Riv'er. A river in the southwestern United States flowing about 1,450 miles into the Gulf of California.

col'or·a'tion (kŭl'ẽr·ā'shŭn), *n.* Combination of different colors or shades; coloring; as, to study the *coloration* of a flower.

col'or-blind' (kŭl'ẽr·blīnd'), *adj.* Unable to distinguish certain colors or, sometimes, any colors.

col'ored (kŭl'ẽrd), *adj.* 1. Having color; neither black nor white; as, *colored* birds. 2. Negro; as, *colored* persons.

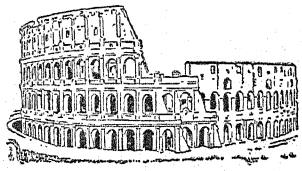
col'or·ful (kŭl'ẽr·fo͝ol), *adj.* Attractive because of its coloring; as, a *colorful* scene.

col'or·ing (kŭl'ẽr·ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person or thing that colors. 2. Anything that gives color, or is used to change the color of something. 3. Coloration.

col'or·less (kŭl'ẽr·lĕs), *adj.* Without color; as, a *colorless* face; often, clear and transparent; as, a *colorless* liquid.

co·los'sal (kŏ·lŏs'ăl), *adj.* Of very great size; gigantic; as, a *colossal* statue is one much larger than life size.

Col'os·se'um (kŏl'ŏ·sē'ŭm), *n.* An amphitheater in ancient Rome in which gladiators fought.



Colosseum at Rome, as it now appears.

Co·los'sian (kŏ·lŏsh'ăn; kŏ·lŏs'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of ***Co·los'sae*** (kŏ·lŏs'ē), an ancient city of Phrygia, Asia Minor; especially, a member of its Christian church.

Co·los'sians (kŏ·lŏsh'ănz), *n.* In the Bible, the Epistle to the Colossians, a book of the New Testament.

co·los'sus (kŏ·lŏs'ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* COLOSSI (-ī) or COLOSSUSES (-ŭs·ĕz). 1. A huge statue. 2. A huge person or thing.

Co·los'sus of Rhodes' (rōdz'). A huge statue of Apollo in ancient Rhodes. It was about 120 feet high, and was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

col'our (kŭl'ẽr), etc. Same as COLOR, etc.

colt (kōlt), *n.* A young horse, donkey, etc.

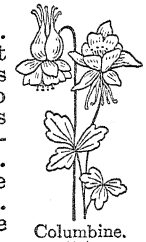
col'ter (kōl'tẽr), *n.* A knife or a cutter attached to the beam of a plow to cut the ground ahead of the plowshare.

colt'ish (kōl'tĭsh), *adj.* Frisky and lively as a colt.

Co·lum'bi·a (kŏ·lŭm'bĭ·ä), *n.* 1. A poetical name for the United States, given in honor of

Columbus. 2. The capital of South Carolina. 3. A river in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, flowing about 1,400 miles to the Pacific Ocean.

col′um·bine (kŏl′ŭm·bīn), *n.* 1. A slender branching plant about two feet tall, with drooping flowers and light-green leaves divided into three parts. 2. The flower of this plant, which has five tubelike petals, each topped with a small knob. A wild columbine is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers*. The wild blue columbine is the State flower of Colorado.

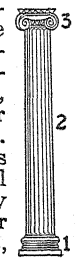


Columbine. (½)

Co·lum′bus (kŏ·lŭm′bŭs), Christopher, 1446?–1506. Native of Genoa, and discoverer of America, 1492.

Co·lum′bus (kŏ·lŭm′bŭs), *n.* The capital of Ohio.

col′umn (kŏl′ŭm), *n.* 1. A pillar supporting a roof or a gallery. Columns are usually placed in rows and are often ornamental as well as useful. 2. Anything resembling such a column in shape, position, or use; as, the spinal *column*, or backbone, of a person; a *column* of smoke. 3. A long straight row; as, the soldiers were arranged in *columns*. 4. A vertical division of a printed page separated, by a line or by a blank space, from another division or divisions of the same kind; as, the *columns* of a newspaper. 5. A special department in a newspaper, run by a single person and usually dealing with some particular subject; as, a sports *column;* a literary *column*.



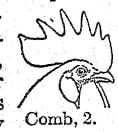
Column. 1 Base; 2 Shaft; 3 Capital.

col′um·nist (kŏl′ŭm·nĭst), *n.* A person who writes a special column in a newspaper.

com-. A prefix meaning: 1. Together, as in *commingle*. 2. With, as in *compeer*.

co′ma (kō′mȧ), *n.* A kind of deep sleep into which a dying or very ill person falls.

comb (kōm), *n.* 1. A toothed instrument of bone, metal, or the like, for smoothing and arranging hair, or for separating and cleansing the fibers of wool and flax, etc. 2. A fleshy crest with toothlike points, on the head of a fowl, etc. 3. A honeycomb. — *v.* 1. To smooth, etc., with a comb; as, to *comb* one's hair. 2. To go over or through carefully in search of something; as, the soldiers *combed* the district for food.



Comb, 2.

com′bat (kŏm′băt; kŭm′băt; kŏm·băt′), *v.;* COM′BAT·ED, COM·BAT′ED; COM′BAT·ING, COM·BAT′ING. To fight with someone; to fight against something; to oppose; to contend. — (kŏm′băt; kŭm′băt), *n.* A fight; a struggle; a contest; as, a naval *combat*.

com′bat·ant (kŏm′bȧ·tănt; kŭm′bȧ·tănt), *n.* A person who takes part in a fight or a battle; a contestant. — **com′bat·ant**, *adj.*

com′ba·tive (kŏm′bȧ·tĭv; kŭm′bȧ·tĭv; kŏm·băt′ĭv), *adj.* Ready or eager to fight.

comb′er (kōm′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that combs. 2. A long, curling wave of water.

com′bi·na′tion (kŏm′bĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. A combining or a being combined. 2. A union of different things; as, a cake is a *combination* of many ingredients. 3. A union of persons or groups of persons; an alliance.

com·bine′ (kŏm·bīn′), *v.* To unite so as to make or seem one thing; to form a union; to mix; as, the new group *combined* two old groups.

com·bus′ti·ble (kŏm·bŭs′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Apt to catch fire; easily burned; as, wood is *combustible*. — **com·bus′ti·bil′i·ty** (kŏm·bŭs′tĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

com·bus′tion (kŏm·bŭs′chŭn), *n.* Burning.

Comdr. Abbreviation for *Commander*.

Comdt. Abbreviation for *Commandant*.

come (kŭm), *v.; past tense* CAME; *past part.* COME; *present part.* COM′ING. 1. To move toward; to approach; to arrive; as, *come* here; they drove till they *came* to a town. 2. To amount; as, the bill *came* to ten dollars. 3. To spring as from a source; as, he *comes* from a good family; to result; to follow; as, a cold often *comes* from carelessness. — **com′er** (kŭm′ẽr), *n.*

come out. 1. To emerge; to be seen, known, etc. 2. To be presented in society. 3. To be published; as, this magazine *comes out* weekly.

co·me′di·an (kŏ·mē′dĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. An actor of comic parts. 2. An amusing person.

com′e·dy (kŏm′ĕ·dĭ), *n.; pl.* COMEDIES (-dĭz). An amusing play; also, one with a happy ending.

come′ly (kŭm′lĭ), *adj.;* COME′LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); COME′LI·EST. Pleasing to the sight; good-looking; as, *comely* girls. — **come′li·ness**, *n.*

com′et (kŏm′ĕt), *n.* A bright heavenly body that moves about the sun. A comet often has a long cloudy tail.

com′fit (kŭm′fĭt; kŏm′fĭt), *n.* A candied nut or a piece of candied fruit, etc.

com′fort (kŭm′fẽrt), *v.* To give hope or strength to a person in pain or grief; to lighten one's suffering; to console; to cheer. — *n.* 1. The acts or words of a person who comforts; as, to give *comfort*. 2. The feeling of a person who is comforted or cheered; as, to find *comfort* in a mother's love. 3. Something that makes one comfortable; as, a home without *comforts*.

com′fort·a·ble (kŭm′fẽrt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Comforting; especially, making one feel happy, at ease, cozy, warm, etc.; as, a *comfortable* home. — *n.* A stuffed covering or a quilt for a bed. — **com′fort·a·bly** (kŭm′fẽrt·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

com'fort·er (kŭm'fẽrt·ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who comforts. 2. A comfortable. 3. A long knitted scarf.

com'fort·less (kŭm'fẽrt·lẽs), *adj.* Without comforts; as, a *comfortless* home.

com'ic (kŏm'ĭk), **com'i·cal** (kŏm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Very funny; laughable; as, *comic* pictures.

com'ing (kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Approaching; drawing near; as, this *coming* week. 2. In colloquial use, gaining success or fame; as, he is a *coming* man. — *n.* Approach; arrival.

com'ma (kŏm'ȧ), *n.* A written or printed mark [,] which is used: 1. After each word or group of words in a list, as in "to play such games as baseball, football, hockey." 2. Before "and," "but," etc., in a list of three or more words or groups of words, as in "the gifts are from John, Robert, and William." 3. Before a short quotation, as in "He said, 'Good night.'"

com·mand' (kŏ·mănd'), *v.* 1. To order or direct with authority; to bid; as, the general *commanded* the troops to advance. 2. To have authority, power, or control over; to govern; to rule; as, the admiral *commands* the fleet. — *n.* 1. An order given. 2. The power or right to command; authority; control; as, a captain is in *command* of his men. 3. A force, such as a body of troops, under a commander. 4. A position in which a person commands, such as a military post.

com'man·dant' (kŏm'ăn·dănt'; kŏm'ăn·dănt'), *n.* A commanding officer.

com'man·deer' (kŏm'ăn·dẽr'), *v.* To take by force; to seize for military or other uses; as, to *commandeer* food for the army.

com·mand'er (kŏ·măn'dẽr), *n.* 1. A person who commands. 2. A naval officer ranking below a captain.

com·mand'er in chief'; *pl.* COMMANDERS IN CHIEF. The person who has supreme command of the army or of the navy, or of both.

com·mand'ing (kŏ·măn'dĭng), *adj.* 1. Giving commands; holding command; as, the *commanding* officer of a regiment. 2. Authoritative; as, a *commanding* tone of voice.

com·mand'ment (kŏ·mănd'mĕnt), *n.* Something given as an order or command; especially, one of the ***Ten Commandments***, or laws which God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai.

com·mem'o·rate (kŏ·mĕm'ō·rāt), *v.* To make something remembered; to call or recall to mind; as, a monument to *commemorate* a battle. — **com·mem'o·ra'tion**, *n.* — **com·mem'o·ra'tive**, *adj.* — **com·mem'o·ra'tive·ly**, *adv.* — **com·mem'o·ra'tor**, *n.*

com·mence' (kŏ·mĕns'), *v.* To begin; to start; as, to *commence* work; it *commenced* to rain.

com·mence'ment (kŏ·mĕns'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act or the time of commencing; a beginning. 2. Graduation exercises of a school or a college.

com·mend' (kŏ·mĕnd'), *v.* 1. To praise; to speak of a person or thing with approval; as, the teacher *commended* the pupils for their prompt answers; to recommend; as, I *commend* this book to your attention. 2. To give into another's care; to entrust; as, to *commend* oneself to God. **com·mend'a·ble**, *adj.* **com·mend'a·bly**, *adv.*

com'men·da'tion (kŏm'ĕn·dā'shŭn), *n.* A commending, or praising; a recommendation.

com·mend'a·to'ry (kŏ·mĕn'dȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Commending; giving praise.

com·men'su·rate (kŏ·mĕn'shŏŏ·rĭt), *adj.* Equal in measure or extent; also, corresponding; proportionate; as, an income *commensurate* with his needs.

com'ment (kŏm'ĕnt), *n.* An expression of opinion, either in speech or in writing; as, he listened to the speech but made no *comment;* a remark or a note criticizing, explaining, etc. — *v.* To make a comment.

com'men·tar'y (kŏm'ĕn·tĕr'ĭ), *n.* A series of comments, notes, etc.; also, a book of comments and notes; as, a *commentary* on the Bible.

com'men·ta'tor (kŏm'ĕn·tā'tẽr), *n.* 1. A person who writes a commentary on something. 2. One employed to give talks on news events over the radio.

com'merce (kŏm'ûrs), *n.* The buying and selling of goods, especially in a large way; trade.

com·mer'cial (kŏ·mûr'shăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with commerce, or with the business of buying and selling; as, *commercial* firms; *commercial* travelers. 2. Made on purpose to be sold; not homemade; not being a natural product; as, *commercial* fertilizers. — **com·mer'cial·ly**, *adv.*

com·mer'cial·ize (kŏ·mûr'shăl·īz), *v.* To manage something with the idea of making a profit out of it; to put on a business basis; as, do not *commercialize* religion. — **com·mer'cial·i·za'tion** (kŏ·mûr'shăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

com·min'gle (kŏ·mĭng'g'l), *v.* To mix.

com·mis'er·ate (kŏ·mĭz'ẽr·āt), *v.* To express one's pity for; as, to *commiserate* a friend on his misfortune. — **com·mis'er·a'tion**, *n.*

com'mis·sar'i·at (kŏm'ĭ·sâr'ĭ·ăt), *n.* In an army, the persons and the agencies that provide food and other daily necessities.

com'mis·sar'y (kŏm'ĭ·sẽr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COMMISSARIES (-ĭz). A department or a store which supplies provisions and equipment for the men, as in an army, in a mining camp, etc.

com·mis'sion (kŏ·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. An order or instruction authorizing a person to perform a duty, etc.; also, the duty, etc., thus authorized. 2. A certificate that gives rank and authority to military or naval officers. 3. A group of persons

given orders and authority to perform a particular duty, etc.; as, a *commission* was elected to govern the city. 4. A sum of money deducted from an amount received by a person who sells something for another; as, the agent's *commission* was $1,000. 5. The act of a person who commits; as, the *commission* of a crime. — ***in commission.*** 1. In or into use; in service; as, to put a ship *in commission.* 2. In condition for use or service; as, our car is *in commission* again. — ***out of commission.*** Out of service; not fit for use or service.

com·mis′sion (kŏ·mĭsh′ŭn), *v.* 1. To give a commission to. 2. To put a ship into service.

com·mis′sion·er (kŏ·mĭsh′ŭn·ẽr), *n.* A person who is head of a government department or a member of a commission; as, the *Commissioner* of Public Safety.

com·mit′ (kŏ·mĭt′), *v.*; COM·MIT′TED; COM·MIT′TING. 1. To give over for safekeeping, care, preservation, etc.; to deliver; to consign; as, to *commit* an orphan to an asylum; to *commit* a poem to memory. 2. To do something wrong; as, to *commit* a crime. — **com·mit′tal,** *n.*

com·mit′ment (kŏ·mĭt′mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of committing; especially, the giving over of a person to prison to serve a sentence. 2. The act of doing or performing something. 3. A promise or pledge to do something.

com·mit′tee (kŏ·mĭt′ĭ), *n.* A group of persons appointed or elected to consider some particular matter, perform a duty, etc.; as, a *committee* made preparations for the club picnic.

com·mode′ (kŏ·mōd′), *n.* 1. A chest of drawers. 2. A movable washstand with a cupboard underneath.

com·mo′di·ous (kŏ·mō′dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Roomy; not crowded or cramped for space. — **com·mo′di·ous·ly,** *adv.*

com·mod′i·ty (kŏ·mŏd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COMMODITIES (-tĭz). Any article of trade or commerce; especially, something, such as wheat, coal, or livestock, bought and sold in large quantities for transportation and sale to merchants and their customers; [in the *plural*] goods; wares; merchandise.

com′mo·dore′ (kŏm′ō·dōr′), *n.* 1. A naval officer ranking next above a captain and below a rear admiral. 2. The senior captain of a line of merchant ships. 3. The president, or senior officer, of a yacht club, etc.

com′mon (kŏm′ŭn), *adj.*; COM′MON·ER; COM′MON·EST. 1. Having to do with, belonging to, or used by, everybody, especially all the members of a nation, state, or community; public; as, to work for the *common* good; railroads are *common* carriers. 2. Belonging to or shared by two or more individuals, especially the members of a family or group; as, a *common* ancestor. 3. General; as, facts of *common* knowledge. 4. Frequent; familiar; as, a *common* sight. 5. Of the ordinary kind; not above the average in rank, merit, social position, etc.; as, a *common* soldier; the *common* people. 6. Of the most usual or familiar kind; as, the *common* morning-glory. 7. Coarse; not refined; vulgar. — *n.* 1. [used in the *plural,* COMMONS] The common people; commoners. 2. A pasture or park owned by the community; as, a New England village *common.* 3. The common, or usual, kind; as, he is a man above the *common.*

com′mon·er (kŏm′ŭn·ẽr), *n.* A person who is not a nobleman; one of the common people.

com′mon·ly (kŏm′ŭn·lĭ), *adv.* Usually; ordinarily; generally.

com′mon·ness (kŏm′ŭn·nĕs), *n.* 1. Common quality, nature, etc. 2. Frequency.

com′mon noun. In grammar, a noun or name (***common name***) of a class of persons or things, or of any individual of a class. The opposite of *proper noun.*

com′mon·place′ (kŏm′ŭn·plās′), *adj.* Very common or ordinary; uninteresting; as, a *commonplace* remark or story. — *n.* Anything that is commonplace. — **com′mon·place′ness,** *n.*

com′mon·wealth′ (kŏm′ŭn·wĕlth′), *n.* A state or nation, or the people living in it.

com·mo′tion (kŏ·mō′shŭn), *n.* A great disturbance; excitement and confusion; as, there was great *commotion* when the fire broke out.

com′mu·nal (kŏm′ū·năl; kŏ·mū′năl), *adj.* Belonging to, or characteristic of, a community; as, *communal* interests.

com·mune′ (kŏ·mūn′; *in poetry often* kŏm′ūn), *v.* To come into intimate spiritual understanding; as, to *commune* with nature.

com′mune (kŏm′ūn), *n.* In France, Belgium, etc., the smallest district which has a government of its own. A commune is governed by a mayor and a council.

com·mu′ni·ca·ble (kŏ·mū′nĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being communicated, or carried from one person or thing to another; as, a *communicable* disease.

com·mu′ni·cant (kŏ·mū′nĭ·kănt), *n.* A person who partakes or may partake of the Communion, or sacrament of the Lord's Supper; a church member.

com·mu′ni·cate (kŏ·mū′nĭ·kāt), *v.* 1. To give something one knows, feels, suffers, etc., to another or others; to impart; to spread; as, to *communicate* a secret; to *communicate* a disease. 2. To get in touch with another person or place by telephone, telegraph, letter, etc.

com·mu′ni·ca′tion (kŏ·mū′nĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of communicating; as, the *communication* of news; *communication* of yellow fever by

mosquitoes. 2. The exchange of thought between persons by means of speech, letters, etc. 3. A verbal or written message; as, he received a *communication* from his father. 4. The means of passing from place to place, or the means for carrying things back and forth; as, the lines of *communication* in time of war. 5. A system for speaking, sending messages, etc., as by telephone or telegraph.

com·mu′ni·ca′tive (kŏ·mū′nĭ·kā′tĭv; -kə·tĭv), *adj.* Inclined to talk, to impart news, etc.

com·mun′ion (kŏ·mūn′yŭn), *n.* 1. The act of communing. 2. A religious denomination; as, the Baptist *communion*. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***Communion***] The act of partaking of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, the religious service which includes this.

com′mu·nism (kŏm′ū·nĭz′m), *n.* 1. A system of social organization in which goods are held in common. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Communism***] Principles and theories of the Communist party, especially in Russia. — **com′mu·nis′tic** (kŏm′ū·nĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

com′mu·nist (kŏm′ū·nĭst), *n.* 1. A person who believes that the people should own all sources of wealth, such as mines, factories, farms, etc., in common and should share in both the work and the profits. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Communist***] A member of the Communist party in any country, as in Soviet Russia. — **com′mu·nist**, *adj.*

com·mu′ni·ty (kŏ·mū′nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COMMUNITIES (-tĭz). 1. The inhabitants of a particular place, such as a village, a city, or a region. 2. A group of persons living together in order to lead a particular kind of life; as, a *community* of monks.

com′mu·ta′tion (kŏm′ū·tā′shŭn), *n.* A commuting; especially, substitution of a smaller thing for a greater.

com′mu·ta′tion tick′et (kŏm′ū·tā′shŭn). A transportation ticket sold at a reduced rate, especially one good for a certain number of trips, or for daily trips, between neighboring places.

com′mu·ta′tor (kŏm′ū·tā′tĕr), *n.* A device, as on a generator or motor, for changing an electric current.

com·mute′ (kŏ·mūt′), *v.* 1. To exchange; to substitute; especially, to substitute a lesser or smaller thing for a greater; as, to *commute* a prisoner's sentence from death to imprisonment. 2. To travel back and forth, especially daily to and from a city. — **com·mut′er**, *n.*

com′pact (kŏm′păkt), *n.* 1. An agreement; a contract. 2. A small case containing face powder, and often rouge.

com·pact′ (kŏm·păkt′; kŏm′păkt), *adj.* 1. Closely united or packed; solid; firm. 2. Arranged so as to save space; dense. 3. Brief; not long and wordy; as, a *compact* statement. — *v.* 1. To join firmly; to unite closely. 2. To form by connecting firmly; to compose; as, a wall *compacted* of stone and mortar.

com·pact′ly, *adv.* **com·pact′ness**, *n.*

com·pan′ion (kŏm·păn′yŭn), *n.* A person or thing that accompanies another; an associate; a comrade. — **com·pan′ion**, *v.*

com·pan′ion·a·ble (kŏm·păn′yŭn·ə·b'l), *adj.* Fitted to be a companion; agreeable. — **com·pan′ion·a·ble·ness**, *n.*

com·pan′ion·ship (kŏm·păn′yŭn·shĭp), *n.* Fellowship; association; company.

com·pan′ion·way′ (kŏm·păn′yŭn·wā′), *n.* A set of steps leading below from the deck of a ship; also, the space occupied by these steps.

com′pa·ny (kŭm′pə·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COMPANIES (-nĭz). 1. Fellowship; companionship; society; also, companions; as, to be known by the *company* one keeps; in colloquial use, guests or visitors. 2. A group of persons assembled together. 3. An association of persons for a joint purpose, such as a firm for carrying on business, or a band of performers. 4. A body of soldiers; especially, a body of infantry troops consisting of two or more platoons, normally under the command of a captain. — **com′pa·ny**, *adj.*

compar. Abbreviation for *comparative*.

com′pa·ra·ble (kŏm′pə·rə·b'l), *adj.* Capable or worthy of being compared. — **com′pa·ra·bly** (kŏm′pə·rə·blĭ), *adv.*

com·par′a·tive (kŏm·păr′ə·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Of, proceeding from, or by, comparison; estimated by comparison; relative; as, *comparative* religion; the *comparative* pleasures of city and country. 2. In grammar, naming the degree of an adjective or adverb that is greater or less than its positive degree; as, the *comparative* degree. — *n.* The comparative degree, or a word or phrase denoting it. Thus, *worse* is the *comparative* of *bad*; *more slowly* and *less slowly* are *comparatives* of *slowly*. — **com·par′a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

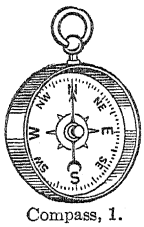
com·pare′ (kŏm·pâr′), *v.* 1. To represent as similar; to liken; as, to *compare* men to rats. 2. To examine or be examined in order to discover resemblances or differences; as, to *compare* two editions of a book. 3. To be worthy of being likened to something else; to be like; to vie; as, his later work does not *compare* with his earlier. 4. In grammar, to state the positive, comparative, and superlative forms of an adjective or adverb. — *n.* Comparison; as, beyond *compare*.

com·par′i·son (kŏm·păr′ĭ·sŭn), *n.* 1. The act of comparing, as in grammar; also, the state of being compared. 2. An examination of two or more objects in order to find the likenesses and differences between them; relative resem-

blance; as, there is no *comparison* between them; points of *comparison*.

com·part′ment (kŏm·pärt′-mĕnt), *n.* One of the parts into which an enclosed space is divided; a separate division or section of anything; as, the *compartments* of a cabinet, railway train, etc.

com′pass (kŭm′pȧs), *n.*; *pl.* COMPASSES (-ĕz). 1. A device for determining directions on the earth's surface by means of a magnetic needle which points toward the north. 2. [usually used in the *plural*] An instrument for drawing circles, marking measurements, etc., consisting of two pointed branches or legs joined at the top by a pivot. 3. Boundary; circumference; circuit; as, within the *compass* of the city's wall. 4. Extent; limit; bounds; range, as of tones. — *v.* 1. To make the circuit of; to enclose; to surround; as, to *compass* the camp with a wall. 2. To reach; to obtain; to accomplish; as, to *compass* a task.



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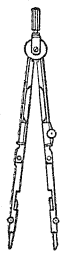

Compass, 2.

com·pas′sion (kŏm·păsh′ŭn), *n.* Sorrow or pity for another; sympathy; mercy.

com·pas′sion·ate (kŏm·păsh′ŭn·ĭt), *adj.* Disposed to pity; sympathetic. — **com·pas′sion·ate·ly**, *adv.*

com·pat′i·ble (kŏm·păt′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Harmonious; agreeable; suitable. — **com·pat′i·bil′i·ty** (kŏm·păt′ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **com·pat′i·bly** (kŏm·păt′ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

com·pa′tri·ot (kŏm·pā′trĭ·ŭt; kŏm·păt′rĭ·ŭt), *n.* A fellow countryman.

com·peer′ (kŏm·pēr′), *n.* An equal; a peer; also, a companion.

com·pel′ (kŏm·pĕl′), *v.*; COM·PELLED′; COM·PEL′LING. To force; to oblige; as, hunger *compelled* him to beg.

com′pen·sate (kŏm′pĕn·sāt), *v.* 1. To make amends; to make up for; as, nothing can *compensate* for the loss of reputation. 2. To recompense; to pay; as, to *compensate* a workman for his labor. — **com′pen·sa′tion**, *n.*

com·pete′ (kŏm·pēt′), *v.* To contend in rivalry, as for a prize or in business; to vie.

com′pe·tence (kŏm′pē·tĕns), *n.* 1. Fitness; ability; capability; as, his *competence* to do the work. 2. Enough money, etc., to live on.

com′pe·ten·cy (kŏm′pē·tĕn·sĭ), *n.* Competence.

com′pe·tent (kŏm′pē·tĕnt), *adj.* Capable; qualified; fit. — **com′pe·tent·ly**, *adv.*

com′pe·ti′tion (kŏm′pē·tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* The act of competing; especially, a struggle between two or more persons for the same object; rivalry. — **com·pet′i·tive** (kŏm·pĕt′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* — **com·pet′i·tor**, *n.*

com·pile′ (kŏm·pīl′), *v.* To collect and put into new form material such as facts, tables, etc., from other books; as, to *compile* a history. — **com′pi·la′tion** (kŏm′pĭ·lā′shŭn; kŏm′pī·lā′-shŭn), *n.* — **com·pil′er** (kŏm·pīl′ẽr), *n.*

com·pla′cent (kŏm·plā′sĕnt), *adj.* Satisfied; especially, self-satisfied.
com·pla′cence, *n.* **com·pla′cen·cy**, *n.*

com·plain′ (kŏm·plān′), *v.* To give utterance to grief, pain, discontent, etc.; to find fault; also, to make accusation.
com·plain′ant, *n.* **com·plain′ing**, *adj.*
com·plain′er, *n.* **com·plain′ing·ly**, *adv.*

com·plaint′ (kŏm·plānt′), *n.* 1. Expression of grief, pain, resentment, etc.; also, a cause or subject of complaint. 2. A formal charge against a person. 3. An ailment or disease.

com·plai′sant (kŏm′plā′zănt; kŏm·plā′sănt; kŏm′plā·zănt′), *adj.* Courteous; obliging; disposed to please. — **com·plai′sance**, *n.*

com′ple·ment (kŏm′plē·mĕnt), *n.* 1. Something which completes or fills up; the quantity or number required to fill, complete, or make perfect; full allowance; as, the regiment has its *complement* of men. 2. Either of two parts necessary to a perfect whole. — **com′ple·ment** (kŏm′plē·mĕnt), *v.* — **com′ple·men′ta·ry**, *adj.*

com·plete′ (kŏm·plēt′), *adj.* With no part lacking; filled up; entire; perfect; absolute; as, *complete* freedom; also, finished; as, then his work was *complete*. — *v.* To make complete; to accomplish; to fulfill; to perfect.
com·plete′ly, *adv.* **com·plete′ness**, *n.*

com·ple′tion (kŏm·plē′shŭn), *n.* The act of making, or the state of being, complete; the finishing of something; as, the *completion* of his work; fulfillment; as, the *completion* of his hopes.

com·plex′ (kŏm·plĕks′; kŏm′plĕks), *adj.* Made up of parts, especially of many parts; not simple; complicated; intricate; as, a *complex* machine; a *complex* process. — **com′plex** (kŏm′plĕks), *n.*
com·plex′i·ty, *n.* **com·plex′ly**, *adv.*

com′plex frac′tion. A fraction having a fraction or mixed number in the numerator or denominator or in both.

com·plex′ion (kŏm·plĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The color, texture, or appearance of the skin, especially of the face. 2. General appearance or aspect; character; as, the *complexion* of the sky, news, etc. — **com·plex′ioned**, *adj.*

com·pli′ance (kŏm·plī′ăns), *n.* Act of complying; yielding; submission to the wish or the command of another person.
com·pli′an·cy, *n.* **com·pli′ant**, *adj.*

com′pli·cate (kŏm′plĭ·kāt), *v.* To make complex, difficult, or involved; to entangle. — **com′pli·cat′ed**, *adj.*

com'pli·ca'tion (kŏm'plĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A confused situation; a mixed-up matter; a number of things mixed together without being in clear relation to each other; as, suffering from a *complication* of diseases. 2. Something which brings with it a new or unexpected difficulty; something which tangles up or complicates a situation; as, a *complication* in the plot.

com·plic'i·ty (kŏm·plĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The state of being an accomplice; a sharing in the guilt for some wrongful act.

com'pli·ment (kŏm'plĭ·mĕnt), *n.* 1. An act or expression of praise, approval, or admiration. 2. [usually used in the *plural*, COMPLIMENTS] A formal greeting of respect; as, to send one's *compliments;* with the *compliments* of the author. — **com'pli·ment** (kŏm'plĭ·mĕnt), *v.* — **com'pli·men'ta·ry**, *adj.*

com·ply' (kŏm·plī'), *v.;* COM·PLIED' (-plīd'); COM·PLY'ING. To yield or acquiesce; to consent or conform; as, to *comply* with a request. — **com·pli'er** (kŏm·plī'ĕr), *n.*

com·po'nent (kŏm·pō'nĕnt), *adj.* Serving, or helping, to form or constitute; composing; as, the *component* parts of a thing are the parts of which it is made up. — **com·po'nent**, *n.*

com·port' (kŏm·pōrt'), *v.* To behave; as, he *comported* himself with dignity.

com·pose' (kŏm·pōz'), *v.* 1. To form by putting together; to construct; as, to *compose* a sentence or a song. 2. To constitute or make up; as, it was *composed* of a mixture of things; also, to set, as type in printing. 3. To put in order; to settle; hence, to calm; to quiet; as, to *compose* one's thoughts.

com·posed' (kŏm·pōzd'), *adj.* Calm; serene; tranquil; self-possessed. — **com·pos'ed·ly** (kŏm·pōz'ĕd·lĭ), *adv.* — **com·pos'ed·ness**, *n.*

com·pos'er (kŏm·pōz'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that composes; especially, an author, a poet, or a writer of music; as, the great *composers* Bach, Brahms, and Beethoven.

com·pos'ite (kŏm·pŏz'ĭt), *adj.* Made up of various distinct parts or elements; compounded; as, a *composite* photograph. — **com·pos'ite**, *n.* — **com·pos'ite·ly**, *adv.*

com'po·si'tion (kŏm'pŏ·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The act, manner, or result of composing, as writing, printing, etc.; as, a picture showing fine *composition.* 2. A literary, musical, or artistic production; often, an essay written as an educational exercise. 3. Make-up; substance.

com·pos'i·tor (kŏm·pŏz'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* A person who sets type.

com'post (kŏm'pōst), *n.* A mixture; especially, a fertilizing mixture, as of leaf mold, manure, lime, etc.

com·po'sure (kŏm·pō'zhĕr), *n.* Calmness; self-possession.

com'pote (kŏm'pōt), *n.* Fruit cooked in sirup.

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *n.* In the Far East, etc., an enclosure containing a house, outbuildings, etc.; especially, such an enclosure occupied by foreigners.

com·pound' (kŏm·pound'), *v.* To mix or unite together into a whole; to combine; as, to *compound* herbs into a medicine.

com'pound (kŏm'pound), *n.* Anything that is formed by the combination of two or more parts, ingredients, or elements.

com'pound (kŏm'pound; kŏm·pound'), *adj.* Made of, or by, the union of two or more parts or elements; composite; as, "steamboat" and "cold-blooded" are *compound* words.

com'pound frac'tion. A complex fraction.

com'pound in'ter·est. Interest paid or to be paid both on the original capital and on accumulated unpaid interest.

com'pre·hend' (kŏm'prē·hĕnd'), *v.* 1. To grasp the meaning of; to understand. 2. To contain; as, the States *comprehended* in the United States. — **com'pre·hend'i·ble**, *adj.*

com'pre·hen'si·ble (kŏm'prē·hĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being comprehended; understandable. — **com'pre·hen'si·bil'i·ty** (kŏm'prē·hĕn'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **com'pre·hen'si·bly** (kŏm'prē·hĕn'sĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

com'pre·hen'sion (kŏm'prē·hĕn'shŭn), *n.* The power or ability to understand; as, this subject is beyond my *comprehension.*

com'pre·hen'sive (kŏm'prē·hĕn'sĭv), *adj.* 1. Including much; extensive; full; as, a *comprehensive* description. 2. Having the power to understand. — **com'pre·hen'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **com'pre·hen'sive·ness**, *n.*

com·press' (kŏm·prĕs'), *v.* To press or squeeze together; to condense, as air. — (kŏm'prĕs), *n.* 1. A folded cloth or pad applied to some part of the body, especially with a bandage, to reduce inflammation; as, a cold *compress.* 2. A device for compressing cotton into bales, etc. **com·press'i·bil'i·ty**, *n.* **com·pres'sion**, *n.* **com·press'i·ble**, *adj.* **com·pres'sive**, *adj.*

com·prise', com·prize' (kŏm·prīz'), *v.* To include; to consist of or be made up of; as, his family *comprises* five sons.

com'pro·mise (kŏm'prŏ·mīz), *n.* 1. An agreement or settlement of differences reached by mutual concessions. 2. The thing thus agreed upon. — *v.* 1. To settle by a compromise. 2. To put in danger; to expose to suspicion.

comp·trol'ler (kŏn·trōl'ĕr), *n.* A public officer who examines and certifies accounts.

com·pul'sion (kŏm·pŭl'shŭn), *n.* Act of compelling; state of being compelled; force.

com·pul′so·ry (kŏm·pŭl′sō·rĭ), *adj.* 1. Obligatory; enforced; as, *compulsory* education. 2. Compelling. — **com·pul′so·ri·ly**, *adv.*

com·punc′tion (kŏm·pŭngk′shŭn), *n.* Uneasiness of the conscience; remorse; often, slight regret; as, he felt no *compunction* for his neglect.

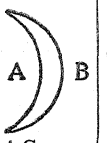
com·pute′ (kŏm·pūt′), *v.* To reckon, or count; as, to *compute* the profits; to determine by calculation; as, to *compute* areas. — **com′pu·ta′tion** (kŏm′pū·tā′shŭn), *n.* — **com·put′er** (kŏm·pūt′ĕr), *n.*

com′rade (kŏm′răd; kŏm′rĭd), *n.* A companion; a mate; an associate. — **com′rade·ship**, *n.*

con (kŏn), *v.*; CONNED; CON′NING. To study carefully; to commit to memory.

con (kŏn), *adv.* Against; on the negative side; as, to argue pro and *con.* — *n.*; *pl.* CONS (kŏnz). The opposing argument, voter, etc.

con′cave (kŏn′kāv; kŏn·kāv′), *adj.* Hollow and curved or rounded like the inside of a circle or bowl; curving in, as the bowl of a spoon. — **con′cave·ly**, *adv.* — **con·cav′i·ty** (kŏn·kăv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*



A Concave side of Crescent; *B* Convex side.

con·ceal′ (kŏn·sēl′), *v.* To hide from sight; to keep secret. **con·ceal′a·ble**, *adj.* **con·ceal′ment**, *n.*

con·cede′ (kŏn·sēd′), *v.* 1. To admit to be true; as, to *concede* the accuracy of a statement; to yield; to acknowledge; as, to *concede* a defeat. 2. To grant, as a privilege.

con·ceit′ (kŏn·sēt′), *n.* 1. Flattering opinion of oneself; personal vanity. 2. A fanciful notion; a whim. 3. Opinion; idea. **con·ceit′ed**, *adj.* **con·ceit′ed·ly**, *adv.*

con·ceive′ (kŏn·sēv′), *v.* 1. To imagine; to understand; to have a conception, idea, or opinion; to think. 2. To come to be with young. **con·ceiv′a·ble**, *adj.* **con·ceiv′a·bly**, *adv.*

con′cen·trate (kŏn′sĕn·trāt), *v.* 1. To fix all one's attention on one course of thought or on one object; as, to *concentrate* upon a problem. 2. To bring or come to, or direct toward, a common center; as, population tends to *concentrate* in cities; to gather into one body or force, as troops. 3. To increase in strength as by reducing bulk; to condense. — **con′cen·tra′tion**, *n.*

concentration camp. A camp in which prisoners of war, political prisoners, refugees, and the like, are confined.

con·cen′tric (kŏn·sĕn′trĭk), *adj.* Having the same center, as one circle inside another.

con′cept (kŏn′sĕpt), *n.* A thought or a mental impression; an idea.

con·cep′tion (kŏn·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of conceiving. 2. An idea; notion.

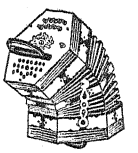
con·cern′ (kŏn·sûrn′), *v.* 1. To relate or belong to; to affect; to be of interest or importance to; as, the change in time *concerns* us all. 2. To be or make anxious or worried; as, do not *concern* yourself about it. — *n.* 1. A business organization; as, a banking *concern*. 2. That which relates or belongs to a person; affair; as, everyday *concerns*. 3. Interest; anxiety; as, a look of *concern*. — **con·cerned′**, *adj.*

con·cern′ing (kŏn·sûr′nĭng), *prep.* Regarding; relating to.

con·cert′ (kŏn·sûrt′), *v.* To plan together; to settle by agreement. — **con·cert′ed**, *adj.*

con′cert (kŏn′sûrt), *n.* 1. A musical performance by several voices or instruments; also, a public musical performance at which various compositions are given. 2. Agreement; harmony; as, to work in *concert*. — **con′cert**, *adj.*

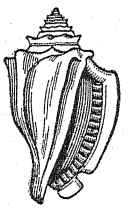
con′cer·ti′na (kŏn′sĕr·tē′nȧ), *n.* A small musical wind instrument played much like an accordion.


Concertina.

con·cer′to (kŏn·chĕr′tō; kŏn·sûr′tō), *n.*; *pl.* CONCERTOS (-tōz). A long musical composition, usually in three movements, in which one or more instruments stand out sharply in the treatment of the theme.

con·ces′sion (kŏn·sesh′ŭn), *n.* 1. Act of conceding or yielding. 2. A thing yielded; acknowledgment. 3. A grant; a lease, as for some special purpose.

conch (kŏngk), *n.* A large spiral sea shell.


Conch.

con·cil′i·ate (kŏn·sĭl′ĭ·āt), *v.* To gain the good will of; to reconcile; to make friendly; as, to *conciliate* one's opponents. **con·cil′i·a′tion**, *n.* **con·cil′i·a·to′ry**, *adj.*

con·cise′ (kŏn·sīs′), *adj.* Expressing much in few words; condensed; brief. **con·cise′ly**, *adv.* **con·cise′ness**, *n.*

con′clave (kŏn′klāv; kŏng′klāv), *n.* A private meeting; a secret assembly; as, the leaders were in *conclave*.

con·clude′ (kŏn·klōōd′), *v.* 1. To bring or come to an end; to finish; as, to *conclude* a speech. 2. To determine by reasoning; to decide; to infer. 3. To bring about as a result; to effect; as, to *conclude* a bargain.

con·clu′sion (kŏn·klōō′zhŭn), *n.* 1. Final decision, especially one reached by reasoning. 2. The last part of anything; end; result.

con·clu′sive (kŏn·klōō′sĭv), *adj.* Decisive; convincing; final; as, a *conclusive* argument. **con·clu′sive·ly**, *adv.* **con·clu′sive·ness**, *n.*

con·coct′ (kŏn·kŏkt′; kŏn·kŏkt′), *v.* To prepare, as food, by combining ingredients; to invent, compose, or make up, as a plan, etc. — **con·coc′tion** (kŏn·kŏk′shŭn; kŏn·kŏk′shŭn), *n.*

con·com′i·tant (kŏn·kŏm′ĭ·tănt), *adj.* Going along with; accompanying; as, *concomitant* circumstances. — *n.* Something which accompanies, or is connected with, some other thing.

con′cord (kŏn′kôrd; kŏng′kôrd), *n.* Agreement; harmony.

Con′cord (kŏng′kẽrd), *n.* 1. A town in eastern Massachusetts. 2. The capital of New Hampshire, in the southern central part.

con·cord′ance (kŏn·kôr′dăns; kŏn·kôr′dăns), *n.* 1. Agreement; harmony. 2. An alphabetical index of the words in a book, such as the Bible, showing the passages where they occur. **con·cord′ant**, *adj.* **con·cord′ant·ly**, *adv.*

con′course (kŏn′kōrs; kŏng′kōrs), *n.* 1. A meeting or moving together, as of people, waters, etc.; an assemblage; a crowd. 2. An open space where crowds may gather, as in a railroad station, in a park, etc.

con′crete (kŏn′krēt; kŏn·krēt′), *adj.* 1. Actual; particular; specific; not abstract or general; thus, names of persons, as *John*, *Mary*, are *concrete*, but names of classes, as *boy*, *girl*, are *abstract*. 2. Made of concrete; formed by union of separate particles.
— *n.* A hardened mixture of cement and sand with gravel, broken stone, etc., used especially for sidewalks and in building. **con′crete·ly**, *adv.* **con′crete·ness**, *n.*

con·crete′, *v.* 1. (kŏn·krēt′) To form into a solid mass. 2. (kŏn′krēt; kŏn·krēt′) To cover with concrete.

con′cu·bine (kŏng′kū·bīn), *n.* Among some peoples, a woman who, though not legally a wife, lives with a man and has a recognized position in his household.

con·cur′ (kŏn·kûr′), *v.*; CON·CURRED′ (-kûrd′); CON·CUR′RING. To unite or agree, as in nature, action, or opinion; to coincide; to correspond; as, the two persons *concurred* in their attitude on the question. — **con·cur′rence**, *n.*

con·cur′rent (kŏn·kûr′ĕnt), *adj.* Existing or happening at the same time; agreeing; co-operating. — **con·cur′rent·ly**, *adv.*

con·cus′sion (kŏn·kŭsh′ŭn), *n.* A shaking; especially, a shock or injury caused by collision of bodies; as, *concussion* of the brain.

con·demn′ (kŏn·dĕm′), *v.*; CON·DEMNED′ (-dĕmd′); CON·DEMN′ING (-dĕm′ĭng). 1. To declare to be wrong; to censure; as, to *condemn* a person's actions. 2. To pronounce guilty; also, to sentence to punishment; to doom. 3. To pronounce or declare to be unfit for use; as, to *condemn* a bridge. 4. To declare to be forfeited, or taken for public use; as, to *condemn* land. — **con′dem·na′tion** (kŏn′dĕm·nā′shŭn), *n.*

con′den·sa′tion (kŏn′dĕn·sā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of condensing; as, the *condensation* of a novel into two hundred pages. 2. Something which has been condensed or compressed; as, this article is a *condensation* of a whole book. 3. The act or process of reducing a substance from one form to a denser form; as, the *condensation* of steam into water.

con·dense′ (kŏn·dĕns′), *v.* To make or become more close, compact, concise, or dense; to compress; to concentrate; as, to *condense* a paragraph into a sentence; to *condense* milk.

con·dens′er (kŏn·dĕn′sẽr), *n.* A person or thing that condenses; especially, an instrument or part of an apparatus, as in a radio receiving set, for holding or storing an electric charge.

con′de·scend′ (kŏn′dē·sĕnd′), *v.* To stoop or descend to a level regarded as lower, less formal or dignified, etc.; to bestow courtesies with a superior air. — **con′de·scend′ing·ly**, *adv.*

con′de·scen′sion (kŏn′dē·sĕn′shŭn), *n.* Act of condescending.

con′di·ment (kŏn′dĭ·mĕnt), *n.* Relish or seasoning for food, as pepper or mustard.

con·di′tion (kŏn·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. Something necessary or essential to the occurrence of something else; a stipulation; a restriction; as, certain *conditions* were attached to his acceptance; he did it on the *condition* that he should receive a reward. 2. State of affairs; circumstances; as, living *conditions*. 3. Rank; station in life; as, men of humble *condition*. 4. State of health; fitness; as, to be in good *condition*.
— *v.* 1. To impose a condition on. 2. To put into proper condition, or into a desired condition.

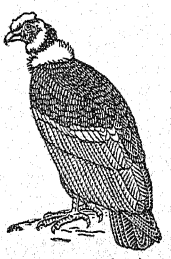
con·di′tion·al (kŏn·dĭsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Expressing or containing a condition; as, a *conditional* promise. — **con·di′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·dole′ (kŏn·dōl′), *v.* To grieve in sympathy with another person; as, to *condole* with a widow in her sorrow.

con·do′lence (kŏn·dō′lĕns), *n.* Expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief.

con·done′ (kŏn·dōn′), *v.* To pardon or overlook a fault or offense. — **con′do·na′tion** (kŏn′dō·nā′shŭn), *n.*

con′dor (kŏn′dẽr; kŏn′dôr), *n.* 1. The largest of the American vultures, found in the highest mountains of South America. 2. A related vulture of California.


Condor. (1/24)

con·duce′ (kŏn·dūs′), *v.* To lead or tend, especially to a favorable result; to contribute.

con·du′cive (kŏn·dū′sĭv), *adj.* Tending to promote, advance, or aid; contributing; as, action *conducive* to success.

con′duct (kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* 1. Personal behavior; as, his *conduct* was satisfactory. 2. The act or manner of carrying on, as a business; management; guidance.

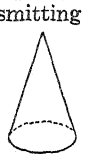
con·duct′ (kŏn·dŭkt′), *v.* **1.** To lead; to guide; to manage or carry on; as, to *conduct* a business; to *conduct* negotiations for peace. **2.** To behave; as, to *conduct* oneself well. **3.** To transmit, as heat or electricity.

con·duc′tion (kŏn·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Conveyance, as of water through a pipe. **2.** Transmission, as of electricity, through a conductor.

con′duc·tiv′i·ty (kŏn′dŭk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The power of conducting electricity, heat, etc.

con·duc′tor (kŏn·dŭk′tẽr), *n.* **1.** The man in charge of a public conveyance, such as a street-car or a railroad car. **2.** A person or thing that directs, leads, or conveys; as, a *conductor* of an orchestra; a *conductor* for rain water. **3.** A substance or body capable of readily transmitting heat, electricity, sound, etc.

con′duit (kŏn′dĭt; kŏn′dōō·ĭt; kŭn′-dĭt), *n.* **1.** A pipe or similar passage for carrying a fluid, as water. **2.** An enclosed tube or passage for electric wires, cables, etc.



Cone.

cone (kōn), *n.* **1.** A solid body tapering evenly to a point from a circular base. **2.** Anything having a similar shape; as, an ice-cream *cone*. **3.** The scaly fruit of certain trees, such as the pine or fir.

Cone of a Spruce Tree. (⅓)

co′ney (kō′nĭ; kŭn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* CONEYS (kō′nĭz; kŭn′ĭz). Same as CONY.

con·fec′tion (kŏn·fĕk′shŭn), *n.* A preparation of fruits, etc., with sugar; a sweetmeat.

con·fec′tion·er (kŏn·fĕk′shŭn·ẽr), *n.* A person who makes or sells confections, candy, etc.

con·fec′tion·er′y (kŏn·fĕk′shŭn·ẽr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* CONFECTIONERIES (-ĭz). **1.** Sweetmeats; candies. **2.** The business of a confectioner.

con·fed′er·a·cy (kŏn·fĕd′ẽr·ȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* CONFEDERACIES (-sĭz). **1.** A league or compact of persons, parties, or states; an alliance; a confederation. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Confederacy***] The Southern States which seceded from the United States in 1860 and 1861 and formed themselves into a confederacy. The title adopted by these States was ***Con·fed′er·ate States of A·mer′i·ca.***

con·fed′er·ate (kŏn·fĕd′ẽr·ĭt), *n.* **1.** A member of a confederacy; an ally; also, an accomplice. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Confederate***] A person who sided with the Confederacy in the Civil War; a soldier of the Confederacy. — **con·fed′er·ate, Con·fed′-er·ate,** *adj.*

con·fed′er·ate (kŏn·fed′ẽr·āt), *v.* To unite in a league or alliance.

con·fed′er·a′tion (kŏn·fĕd′ẽr·ā′shŭn), *n.* A league; an alliance.

con·fer′ (kŏn·fûr′), *v.;* CON·FERRED′ (-fûrd′); CON·FER′RING. **1.** To grant; to bestow; as, to *confer* an honor on someone. **2.** To consult; to discuss; as, to *confer* with a committee.

con′fer·ence (kŏn′fẽr·ĕns), *n.* **1.** A meeting for consultation or discussion; also, the discussion itself. **2.** An association of athletic teams.

con·fess′ (kŏn·fĕs′), *v.;* CON·FESSED′ (-fĕst′) or CON·FEST′; CON·FESS′ING. **1.** To admit as true; to acknowledge or own, as a crime, fault, or debt. **2.** To acknowledge; as, to *confess* one's sins to a priest; to *confess* one's belief in religion. **3.** Of a priest, to hear the confession of a person.

con·fes′sion (kŏn·fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of confessing; acknowledgment, as of one's sins or of one's religious beliefs. **2.** The substance of what a person confesses.

con·fes′sion·al (kŏn·fĕsh′ŭn·ăl), *n.* The place where a priest hears confessions.

con·fes′sor (kŏn·fĕs′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who confesses. **2.** A priest who hears confessions.

con·fet′ti (kŏn·fĕt′ĭ), *n.* Small bits of paper often scattered at carnivals, weddings, etc.

con′fi·dant′, *n. masc.,* **con′fi·dante′,** *n. fem.* (kŏn′fĭ·dănt′; kŏn′fĭ·dănt′). A person who is trusted with secrets; a bosom friend.

con·fide′ (kŏn·fīd′), *v.* **1.** To put or have faith in a person; to have trust or confidence. **2.** In colloquial use, to entrust a secret; as, to *confide* in a friend. **3.** To give in charge; to commit; as, to *confide* one's safety to the police.

con′fi·dence (kŏn′fĭ·dĕns), *n.* **1.** Trust; belief; as, to have *confidence* in a person's honesty. **2.** Assurance; boldness; as, he pushed himself forward with *confidence.* **3.** A state of trust or intimacy; as, to speak to someone in *confidence.*

con′fi·dent (kŏn′fĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Self-reliant; bold; as, a *confident* adventurer. **2.** Sure; feeling certain; as, he was *confident* of success. — **con′fi·dent·ly,** *adv.*

con′fi·den′tial (kŏn′fĭ·dĕn′shăl), *adj.* **1.** Secret; private; also, intimate; as, a *confidential* tone. **2.** Trustworthy; as, a *confidential* secretary. — **con′fi·den′tial·ly,** *adv.*

con·fid′ing (kŏn·fīd′ĭng), *adj.* Having confidence; trustful. — **con·fid′ing·ly,** *adv.*

con·fig′u·ra′tion (kŏn·fĭg′ū·rā′shŭn), *n.* Shape; outline; as, the *configuration* of a face.

con′fine (kŏn′fīn), *n.* A boundary or limit; as, the *confines* of a city.

con·fine′ (kŏn·fīn′), *v.* **1.** To restrain within limits; to restrict; to shut up. **2.** To keep indoors, especially on account of sickness. — **confine′ment,** *n.*

con·firm′ (kŏn·fûrm′), *v.* **1.** To make firm or firmer; to assure of the truth of; to approve; as, to *confirm* a treaty. **2.** To admit a baptized person to full church privileges.

con'fir·ma'tion (kŏn'fẽr·mā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of confirming. 2. Something which confirms; proof. 3. The rite of admitting a baptized person to full church privileges.

con·firmed' (kŏn·fûrmd'), *adj.* 1. Shown to be true. 2. Admitted to full church privileges. 3. Made firm; settled; also, habitual.

con'fis·cate (kŏn'fĭs·kāt; kŏn·fĭs'kāt), *v.* To seize by, or as if by, public authority; as, the police *confiscated* the liquor.
con'fis·ca'tion, *n.* **con·fis'ca·to'ry,** *adj.*

con'fla·gra'tion (kŏn'flȧ·grā'shŭn), *n.* A fire; especially, a large and destructive fire.

con'flict (kŏn'flĭkt), *n.* 1. A fight; strife; battle; especially, a prolonged contest; struggle. 2. Opposing action or ideas; clash.

con·flict' (kŏn·flĭkt'), *v.* To clash; to be in opposition; as, duty and desire *conflict.* — **con·flict'ing,** *adj.*

con'flu·ence (kŏn'flōō·ĕns), *n.* 1. A flowing or coming together, as of streams; a crowding together in one place. 2. A place of meeting, as of two streams. — **con'flu·ent,** *adj.*

con'flux (kŏn'flŭks), *n.* Confluence.

con·form' (kŏn·fôrm'), *v.* To make like; to bring into accord, agreement, harmony, etc.
con·form'a·ble, *adj.* **con·form'er,** *n.*
con·form'a·bly, *adv.* **con·form'ist,** *n.*

con'for·ma'tion (kŏn'fôr·mā'shŭn), *n.* Structure; arrangement of parts; form.

con·form'i·ty (kŏn·fôr'mĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CONFORMITIES (-tĭz). 1. Correspondence in form, manner, etc.; agreement; likeness. 2. Compliance; obedience. — **con·form'ance,** *n.*

con·found' (kŏn·found'; kŏn·found'), *v.* To throw into confusion or disorder; to perplex; to mix up; to confuse. — **con·found'ed,** *adj.*

con·front' (kŏn·frŭnt'), *v.* 1. To face, especially hostilely; to oppose. 2. To cause to face or meet; as, to *confront* a person with his accuser.

Con·fu'ci·us (kŏn·fū'shĭ·ŭs), 551–478 B.C. A Chinese philosopher.

con·fuse' (kŏn·fūz'), *v.* To perplex, confound, or embarrass; to mix; to mistake for another; to throw into disorder. — **con·fus'ed·ly** (kŏn·fūz'ĕd·lĭ; kŏn·fūzd'lĭ), *adv.*

con·fu'sion (kŏn·fū'zhŭn), *n.* State of being confused, embarrassed, etc.; also, act of confusing; embarrassment; disorder; turmoil.

con·fute' (kŏn·fūt'), *v.* 1. To prove to be false; as, to *confute* an argument. 2. To overwhelm by argument; to silence; as, to *confute* a debater. — **con'fu·ta'tion** (kŏn'fū·tā'shŭn), *n.*

Cong. Abbreviation for *Congregational, Congress, Congressional.*

con·geal' (kŏn·jēl'), *v.* To change from a fluid to a solid by cold; to freeze; also, to grow hard, stiff, or thick, from cold or other causes; as, *congealed* blood. — **con·geal'a·ble,** *adj.*

con·gen'ial (kŏn·jēn'yăl; kŏn·jē'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Suited to one's taste or nature; agreeable; sympathetic; kindred; as, *congenial* company or climate. — **con·ge'ni·al'i·ty** (kŏn·jē'nĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; kŏn·jēn'yăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **con·gen'ial·ly,** *adv.*

con·gen'i·tal (kŏn·jĕn'ĭ·tăl), *adj.* Existing at, or dating from, birth; inborn; as, *congenital* disease. — **con·gen'i·tal·ly,** *adv.*

con'ger eel (kŏng'gẽr). A scaleless, salt-water eel, sometimes growing eight feet long.

con·gest' (kŏn·jĕst'), *v.* 1. To cause the blood vessels of a part of the body to become too full. 2. To make too crowded; as, *congested* traffic. — **con·ges'tion** (kŏn·jĕs'chŭn), *n.*

con·glom'er·ate (kŏn·glŏm'ẽr·ĭt), *adj.* Gathered into a ball, mass, or cluster, or made up of parts so collected. — *n.* A mass formed of fragments from various sources; especially, a rock composed of fragments, as of gravel or pebbles, held together by a cementing material.

con·glom'er·ate (kŏn·glŏm'ẽr·āt), *v.* To gather into a mass. — **con·glom'er·a'tion,** *n.*

Con'go (kŏng'gō), *n.* A river of western and central Africa, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.

Con'go Free State. The former name of BELGIAN CONGO.

con·grat'u·late (kŏn·grăt'ū·lāt), *v.* To express sympathetic pleasure to a person on account of some happy event affecting him; to wish joy to; to felicitate.

con·grat'u·la'tion (kŏn·grăt'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of congratulating; expression of pleasure at another's success, good fortune, etc. 2. [used chiefly in the *plural*, CONGRATULATIONS] An expression of joy at another's success, good fortune, etc.; as, *congratulations* on your escape. — **con·grat'u·la·to'ry** (kŏn·grăt'ū·lȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.*

con'gre·gate (kŏng'grẽ·gāt), *v.* To collect or gather into a crowd or mass; to assemble.

con'gre·ga'tion (kŏng'grẽ·gā'shŭn), *n.* A gathering or collection of persons or things; especially, an assembly of persons meeting for religious worship and instruction.

con'gre·ga'tion·al (kŏng'grẽ·gā'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a congregation; as, *congregational* singing. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Congregational***] Belonging to Congregationalism or to Congregationalists.

con'gre·ga'tion·al·ism (kŏng'grẽ·gā'shŭn·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* 1. A church organization in which each congregation governs itself. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Congregationalism***] The faith and constitution of certain churches which recognize each local church as independent in its own government, but united in fellowship. — **Con'gre·ga'tion·al·ist,** *n.* & *adj.*

con'gress (kŏng'grĕs), *n.* **1.** A gathering or assembly, especially of representatives; a conference. **2.** The body of senators and representatives of a nation, especially of a republic, constituting its chief lawmaking body. The United States Congress consists of the Senate, or upper house, and the House of Representatives, or lower house.

con·gres'sion·al (kŏn·grĕsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with a congress.

con'gress·man (kŏng'grĕs·măn), *n.* A member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. — **con'gress-wom'an** (kŏng'grĕs·wo͝om'ăn), *n.*

con'gru·ent (kŏng'gro͞o·ĕnt), *adj.* Agreeing; corresponding; harmonizing. — **con'gru·ence, con'gru·en·cy,** *n.*

con'gru·ous (kŏng'gro͞o·ŭs), *adj.* Congruent.

con'i·cal (kŏn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Shaped like a cone.

co'ni·fer (kō'nĭ·fĕr; kŏn'ĭ·fĕr), *n.* Any cone-bearing tree or shrub, such as a pine or spruce. — **co·nif'er·ous** (kō·nĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.*

conj. Abbreviation for *conjunction.*

con·jec'ture (kŏn·jĕk'tu͟r), *n.* A guess. — **conjec'ture,** *v.* — **con·jec'tur·al,** *adj.*

con·join' (kŏn·join'), *v.* To join together.

con·joint' (kŏn·joint'; kŏn'joint), *adj.* United; joint. — **con·joint'ly,** *adv.*

con'ju·gal (kŏn'jo͞o·găl), *adj.* Of or relating to marriage; matrimonial; as, *conjugal* happiness.

con'ju·gate (kŏn'jo͞o·gāt), *v.* In grammar, to give in their proper order the various forms of a verb.

con'ju·ga'tion (kŏn'jo͞o·gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** In grammar, the act of giving the various forms of a verb in their proper order. **2.** A class of verbs having the same general kind of inflectional forms; as, the strong *conjugation.*

con·junc'tion (kŏn·jŭngk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A joining together. **2.** In grammar, a word used to join two words or two statements. In the following examples the words in italic type are conjunctions: "the boy *and* his dog," "he left *as* I came in." — **con·junc'tive** (-tĭv), *adj. & n.*

con'jure, *v.* **1.** (kŭn'jĕr; kŏn'jĕr) To use magic, as in summoning a devil, a spirit, etc. **2.** (kŭn'jĕr; kŏn'jĕr) To perform the tricks of a magician, as for entertainment. **3.** (kŏn·jo͞or') To entreat; to implore; to beseech; as, come to our aid, we *conjure* you.

con'jur·er, con'jur·or (kŭn'jĕr·ĕr), *n.* A person who conjures; a magician.

Conn. Abbreviation for *Connecticut.*

con·nect' (kŏ·nĕkt'), *v.* **1.** To join together; as, to *connect* two wires. **2.** To attach by close personal relationship; as, *connected* by marriage. **con·nect'ed,** *adj.* **con·nect'ed·ly,** *adv.*

Con·nect'i·cut (kŏ·nĕt'ĭ·kŭt), *n.* A State of the northeastern United States.

con·nec'tion (kŏ·nĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The fact or condition of being connected in some way; as, the *connection* between mother and child; junction; union; as, the two railroads made *connection* at Albany. **2.** The relation of a word to other words with which it is joined in a sentence; as, the meaning of a word may vary according to the *connection* in which the word is used. **3.** Family relationship; as, a man of good *connections.* **4.** A person related by blood or marriage to another person. **5.** The relationship in social affairs, business, etc., between persons, business firms, etc.; also, a person with whom one has such relationship.

con·nec'tive (kŏ·nĕk'tĭv), *n.* Something that connects, or unites; especially, a word that connects other words. — **con·nec'tive,** *adj.*

con·nive' (kŏ·nīv'), *v.* **1.** To pretend not to see something that is going on and that one ought to oppose or stop; as, officials who *connived* at the acts of certain criminals. **2.** To give secret aid, or to have a secret understanding. **con·niv'ance,** *n.* **con·niv'er,** *n.*

con'nois·seur' (kŏn'ĭ·sûr'; kŏn'ĭ·sūr'), *n.* A person who can give expert judgment on such things as paintings, books, music, etc.

con·note' (kŏ·nōt'), *v.* To suggest or mean something along with, or in addition to, the principal meaning; as, "home" means "dwelling place" but *connotes* the feelings aroused in a person by the associations connected with his own home. — **con'no·ta'tion** (kŏn'ō·tā'shŭn), *n.*

con·nu'bi·al (kŏ·nū'bĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or relating to marriage; conjugal.

con'quer (kŏng'kĕr), *v.* **1.** To get or gain by force; to win by fighting; as, the army *conquered* the whole country. **2.** To overcome; to subdue; as, to *conquer* a bad habit. — **con'quer·or,** *n.*

con'quest (kŏng'kwĕst), *n.* **1.** The act of conquering; as, the Spanish *conquest* of Mexico. **2.** A conquered territory, people, etc.

con·quis'ta·dor (kŏn·kwĭs'tȧ·dôr), *n.; pl.* CONQUISTADORS (-dôrz) or CONQUISTADORES (-dōrz). A conqueror; especially, one of the early Spanish conquerors of Mexico, Peru, etc.

con'san·guin'i·ty (kŏn'săng·gwĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Relationship by blood; kinship.

con'science (kŏn'shĕns), *n.* Sense or consciousness of right and wrong; sensitiveness to the rightness or wrongness of one's own acts or motives; as, her *conscience* told her she had done wrong. — **con'science·less,** *adj.*

con'sci·en'tious (kŏn'shĭ·ĕn'shŭs), *adj.* Directed by, or agreeing with, one's conscience; guided by one's own sense of right and wrong; as, a *conscientious* man or act. — **con'sci·en'tious·ly,** *adv.* **con'sci·en'tious·ness,** *n.*

con′scious (kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* 1. Aware of facts, feelings, etc.; as, he was *conscious* of what was going on. 2. Mentally awake or active; as, after his stupor, he slowly became *conscious* again. 3. Known or felt by one's inner self; as, *conscious* guilt. — **con′scious·ly**, *adv.*

con′scious·ness (kŏn′shŭs·nĕs), *n.* 1. Awareness; the normal condition of conscious life; as, he returned to *consciousness*. 2. Awareness of something within oneself; as, a *consciousness* of his own weakness. 3. Mind; thoughts.

con·script′ (kŏn·skrĭpt′), *v.* To force a person to enlist for military or naval service. — **con·scrip′tion** (kŏn·skrĭp′shŭn), *n.*

con′script (kŏn′skrĭpt), *n.* A conscripted person. — *adj.* 1. Conscripted; as, a *conscript* soldier. 2. Made up of conscripts; as, a *conscript* army.

con′se·crate (kŏn′sē·krāt), *v.* 1. To declare sacred or holy; to set apart or devote to the service of God; as, a *consecrated* clergy. 2. To make sacred; to hallow; as, traditions *consecrated* by time. — **con′se·cra′tion**, *n.*

con·sec′u·tive (kŏn·sĕk′ū·tĭv), *adj.* Following one another in regular order and without gaps; successive; as, fifty *consecutive* years. — **con·sec′u·tive·ly**, *adv.*

con·sen′sus (kŏn·sĕn′sŭs), *n.* Agreement in opinion, evidence, etc.

con·sent′ (kŏn·sĕnt′), *v.* To agree; to accord; to give one's approval or assent; as, he *consented* to the change. — *n.* Approval of what is done or proposed by another person; compliance; as, he gave his *consent* to the plan.

con′se·quence (kŏn′sē·kwĕns), *n.* 1. Something that happens as the result of a cause or of a series of events; a result; as, the *consequences* of one's acts. 2. Importance; distinction; as, a man of *consequence* in the city.

con′se·quent (kŏn′sē·kwĕnt), *adj.* Following as a result or effect; resulting. — *n.* A consequent event, incident, etc.

con′se·quen′tial (kŏn′sē·kwĕn′shăl), *adj.* Self-important; pompous.

con′se·quent·ly (kŏn′sē·kwĕnt·lĭ), *adv.* As a result; accordingly.

con′ser·va′tion (kŏn′sĕr·vā′shŭn), *n.* The protection or preservation of something without injury; official supervision and care of a river, forest, etc. — **con′ser·va′tion·ist**, *n.*

con·serv′a·tism (kŏn·sûr′vȧ·tĭz′m), *n.* 1. Dislike of or opposition to changes or reforms. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Conservatism***] The principles and practices of a Conservative party.

con·serv′a·tive (kŏn·sûr′vȧ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Favoring a policy of keeping things as they are; opposed to change; as, the *conservative* citizens of a community. 2. Safe; not risky; as, a *conservative* investment. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***Conservative***] Naming or belonging to a political party that favors a policy of keeping things as they are. — *n.* 1. A conservative person or thing. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Conservative***] A member of a Conservative party. — **con·serv′a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

con·serv′a·to′ry (kŏn·sûr′vȧ·tō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CONSERVATORIES (-rĭz). 1. A greenhouse, especially a small one attached to a house. 2. A public place of instruction in some special study; as, a *conservatory* of music.

con·serve′ (kŏn·sûrv′; kŏn′sûrv), *n.* 1. A candy, or candied fruit; a sweetmeat. 2. [used in the *plural*, CONSERVES] Preserved fruit; preserves.

con·serve′ (kŏn·sûrv′), *v.* 1. To keep in a safe or sound condition; to save; as, to *conserve* a country's resources. 2. To preserve, as by putting up in sugar; to make into conserves.

con·sid′er (kŏn·sĭd′ĕr), *v.* 1. To think over carefully; to ponder; to reflect. 2. To regard highly; to esteem; as, a man well *considered* in the city. 3. To think of in a certain way; to regard; as, they *considered* the picnic a success. 4. To think about with the idea of buying, accepting, etc.; as, to *consider* an offer.

con·sid′er·a·ble (kŏn·sĭd′ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Important; highly regarded; as, a *considerable* man among the bankers in the town. 2. Large in extent; as, a *considerable* area; in careless use, large in amount or quantity; as, a *considerable* number. — **con·sid′er·a·bly**, *adv.*

con·sid′er·ate (kŏn·sĭd′ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* Observing the rights and feelings of other persons; showing thoughtful kindness; as, a *considerate* person or act. — **con·sid′er·ate·ly**, *adv.*

con·sid′er·a′tion (kŏn·sĭd′ĕr·ā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Careful thought; attentive reflection; deliberation; as, the plan received due *consideration*. 2. Thoughtfulness for other people; as, he showed no *consideration* for other people. 3. Motive; reason; as, the *considerations* which moved him to act as he did. 4. Respect; esteem; regard; as, a writer held in high *consideration*. 5. A payment made in return for something; a compensation.

con·sid′er·ing (kŏn·sĭd′ĕr·ĭng), *prep.* Taking into account; as, he did well *considering* the circumstances.

con·sign′ (kŏn·sīn′), *v.* 1. To give, send, or deliver formally to another person; as, a sealed document *consigned* to his care; also, to put in a prepared place; as, to *consign* a body to the grave. 2. To send to an agent for handling or selling; as, to *consign* goods.

con′sign·ee′ (kŏn′sī·nē′; kŏn′sĭ·nē′), *n.* A person to whom goods, etc., are consigned.

con·sign'er (kŏn·sīn'ẽr), **con·sign'or** (kŏn·sīn'ẽr; kŏn'sī·nôr'), *n.* A person who consigns goods, etc., to another person.

con·sign'ment (kŏn·sīn'mẽnt), *n.* 1. The act of a person who consigns something, such as goods to an agent for handling. 2. Anything, such as a shipment or cargo of goods, delivered to an agent for handling.

con·sist' (kŏn·sĭst'), *v.* To be composed of certain materials, parts, etc.; to be made up; as, water *consists* of hydrogen and oxygen.

con·sist'ence (kŏn·sĭs'tẽns), *n.* Consistency.

con·sist'en·cy (kŏn·sĭs'tẽn·sĭ), *n.* 1. Thickness; firmness; as, this mud has the *consistency* of glue. 2. Agreement; harmony; as, his acts were in *consistency* with his character.

con·sist'ent (kŏn·sĭs'tẽnt), *adj.* Agreeing; harmonious. — **con·sist'ent·ly**, *adv.*

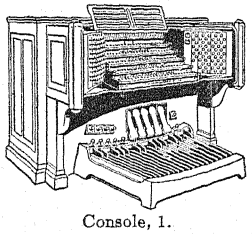
con·sis'to·ry (kŏn·sĭs'tŏ·rĭ; kŏn'sĭs·tẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* CONSISTORIES (-rĭz). Any of various church assemblies; especially, a meeting of the college of cardinals, presided over by the Pope.

con'so·la'tion (kŏn'sŏ·lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of consoling. 2. Comfort offered to lessen a person's misery or grief; solace.

con·sol'a·to'ry (kŏn·sŏl'ȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Consoling; giving consolation.

con·sole' (kŏn·sōl'), *v.* To comfort in times of grief or distress; to solace. — **con·sol'a·ble**, *adj.* — **con·sol'ing**, *adj.*

con'sole (kŏn'sōl), *n.* 1. The desklike part of an organ at which the organist sits. It contains the keyboards, stops, pedals, etc. 2. A case for a radio receiving set.



Console, 1.

con·sol'i·date (kŏn·sŏl'ĭ·dāt), *v.* To unite into one mass or body; to combine. — **con·sol'i·da'tion**, *n.*

con'som·mé' (kŏn'sŏ·mā'), *n.* A light-colored clear soup, made usually from meat.

con'so·nance (kŏn'sŏ·năns), *n.* Agreement; harmony, especially of sounds.

con'so·nant (kŏn'sŏ·nănt), *n.* Any letter of the alphabet, such as *p*, *g*, *h*, *s*, which represents a speech sound that requires a narrowing or closing of the throat, mouth, or lips during part of the time it is being sounded. See VOWEL. — **con'so·nan'tal** (kŏn'sŏ·năn'tăl), *adj.*

con'sort (kŏn'sôrt), *n.* 1. A wife or husband; a mate. 2. A ship sailing in company with another. — (kŏn·sôrt'), *v.* To associate; as, he *consorted* with all classes of people.

con·spic'u·ous (kŏn·spĭk'ū·ŭs), *adj.* Plainly visible; attracting attention because of size, brightness, contrast with surrounding objects, etc.; prominent; as, a man seven feet tall would be *conspicuous* in any crowd. — **con·spic'u·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **con·spic'u·ous·ness**, *n.*

con·spir'a·cy (kŏn·spĭr'ȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* CONSPIRACIES (-sĭz). The act of conspiring; any combination of persons for an evil purpose.

con·spir'a·tor (kŏn·spĭr'ȧ·tẽr), *n.* A person who takes part in a conspiracy; a plotter.

con·spire' (kŏn·spīr'), *v.* To make an agreement, especially a secret agreement, to do some act, such as a crime or an act of treason; to plot; as, the barons *conspired* against the king.

con'sta·ble (kŭn'stȧ·b'l; kŏn'stȧ·b'l), *n.* A policeman.

con·stab'u·lar'y (kŏn·stăb'ū·lĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CONSTABULARIES (-ĭz). A police force, especially one organized in a military way.

con'stan·cy (kŏn'stăn·sĭ), *n.* 1. Firmness in one's beliefs, etc. 2. Firmness and loyalty in one's friendships; faithfulness.

con'stant (kŏn'stănt), *adj.* 1. Firm; also, faithful; loyal; as, they were *constant* friends. 2. Occurring over and over again; continual; persistent; as, the *constant* ringing of the bell. — *n.* Anything that is fixed or unchanging. — **con'stant·ly**, *adv.*

Con'stan·ti·no'ple (kŏn'stăn·tĭ·nō'p'l), *n.* A city on the Bosporus, formerly the capital of Turkey. Its Turkish name is ***Istanbul.***

con'stel·la'tion (kŏn'stĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* A group of fixed stars. About 90 constellations are now recognized by astronomers. The earlier groups were named after something suggested by the arrangement of the stars in each group, as the Great Bear and the Little Bear.

con'ster·na'tion (kŏn'stẽr·nā'shŭn), *n.* Terror so great that a person cannot think of a good way to avoid the danger which threatens.

con'sti·pa'tion (kŏn'stĭ·pā'shŭn), *n.* A condition of the bowels when movements are infrequent and difficult. — **con'sti·pat'ed**, *adj.*

con·stit'u·en·cy (kŏn·stĭt'ū·ĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* CONSTITUENCIES (-sĭz). A body of voters or residents in an election district; also, the district itself.

con·stit'u·ent (kŏn·stĭt'ū·ĕnt), *n.* 1. One of the parts of which a thing is made up; an element; a component; as, flour is the chief *constituent* of bread. 2. A voter; an elector; as, the representative addressed his *constituents* just before the election. — **con·stit'u·ent**, *adj.*

con'sti·tute (kŏn'stĭ·tūt), *v.* 1. To station in a given place, duty, etc.; as, he *constituted* himself their guide. 2. To set up; to establish; to fix; as, they *constituted* a fund to help needy students at college. 3. To make up; to form; as, fifty-two cards *constitute* a pack.

con'sti·tu'tion (kŏn'stĭ·tū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The physical make-up of a person; as, a man of strong *constitution.* **2.** The natural structure of any animal or thing; as, the *constitution* of the earth. **3.** The basic law or rules of government of a nation, a state, or any organized body.

con'sti·tu'tion·al (kŏn'stĭ·tū'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with the constitution of a person, a nation, etc. **2.** In accordance with the constitution of a nation, etc. **3.** Done for the benefit of one's health; as, *constitutional* exercise. — *n.* A walk or exercise taken for one's health.

con'sti·tu'tion·al'i·ty (kŏn'stĭ·tū'shŭn·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition of being in accordance with the constitution of a nation or state.

con·strain' (kŏn·strān'), *v.* To force; to compel; as, *constrained* by poverty to toil.

con·straint' (kŏn·strānt'), *n.* **1.** Force; compulsion. **2.** A keeping back of one's natural feelings. **3.** Embarrassment; unnaturalness in one's behavior, speech, etc.

con·strict' (kŏn·strĭkt'), *v.* To draw together; to make narrower or smaller; to squeeze or tighten; to cramp. — **con·stric'tion** (kŏn·strĭk'shŭn), *n.* — **con·stric'tive** (kŏn·strĭk'tĭv), *adj.* — **con·stric'tor** (kŏn·strĭk'tĕr), *n.*

con·struct' (kŏn·strŭkt'), *v.* To put together the parts of a thing; to build; to make; as, to *construct* a house; to set in order; to arrange in one's mind; as, to *construct* a story. — **con·struct'er, con·struc'tor,** *n.*

con·struc'tion (kŏn·strŭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The building or making of something; as, *construction* of a house. **2.** Something built or put together; a structure; as, the shed is a flimsy *construction.* **3.** The way in which a thing is constructed; arrangement; as, a chair of peculiar *construction.* **4.** The act of explaining or interpreting the meaning of something; interpretation; explanation; as, she put the wrong *construction* on my remark. **5.** In grammar, the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence; also, the relationship between words in a sentence. — **con·struc'tion·al,** *adj.*

con·struc'tive (kŏn·strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Fitted for constructing, or building, creation, etc.; as, Edison was a great *constructive* genius. **2.** Helping to construct or build up something; not destructive; as, *constructive* suggestions. — **con·struc'tive·ly,** *adv.*

con·strue' (kŏn·strōō'; kŏn'strōō), *v.* **1.** To explain the grammatical construction of a sentence, clause, etc. **2.** To explain the sense or intention of; to interpret the meaning of; as, he *construed* the remarks as an insult.

con'sul (kŏn'sŭl), *n.* **1.** Either of the two officials at the head of the government of ancient Rome, when Rome was a republic. **2.** Any one of the three officials at the head of the government of France from 1799 to 1804. **3.** An official appointed by a government to live in some foreign country in order to look after his own country's commercial interests, etc. — **con'su·lar** (kŏn'sŭ·lĕr), *adj.* — **con'sul·ship,** *n.*

con'su·late (kŏn'sŭ·lăt), *n.* **1.** Government by consuls. **2.** The position, or the term of office, of a consul. **3.** The residence or the official premises of a consul.

con·sult' (kŏn·sŭlt'), *v.* To seek the opinion or advice of another person; to confer; as, to *consult* a lawyer; he *consulted* with his friends. **con·sult'ant,** *n.* **con'sul·ta'tion,** *n.*

con·sume' (kŏn·sūm'), *v.* **1.** To destroy by fire, or as if by fire; as, the flames *consumed* the building. **2.** To use up; to spend; as, he *consumes* hours in reading. **3.** To eat or drink up; as, he *consumed* the stew. **4.** To take up one's attention; to engage one's interest; as, he was *consumed* with curiosity.

con·sum'er (kŏn·sūm'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that consumes; especially, a person who buys and uses up goods of any kind.

con·sum'mate (kŏn·sŭm'ĭt), *adj.* Of the highest degree or quality; complete; perfect; as, a man of *consummate* skill.

con'sum·mate (kŏn'sŭ·māt), *v.* To bring to completion; to finish; to complete. — **con'sum·ma'tion,** *n.*

con·sump'tion (kŏn·sŭmp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Destruction as by fire, waste, decay, etc. **2.** The using up of anything, such as food, coal, time; as, the *consumption* of time or of food. **3.** A wasting away of the body, especially because of tuberculosis; hence, tuberculosis.

con·sump'tive (kŏn·sŭmp'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Destructive; wasteful. **2.** Of the nature of, or relating to, tuberculosis; also, affected with tuberculosis; as, a *consumptive* patient. — *n.* A person suffering from tuberculosis.

con'tact (kŏn'tăkt), *n.* A meeting of two persons or things; as, he came into *contact* with all kinds of people.

con·ta'gion (kŏn·tā'jŭn), *n.* **1.** The passing of a disease from one person to another as a result of some contact between them; also, a disease that passes thus from person to person. **2.** The passing of a feeling or an influence from one person to another; as, the *contagion* of his enthusiasm.

con·ta'gious (kŏn·tā'jŭs), *adj.* Spreading or passing from person to person, especially by contact; as, *contagious* diseases.

con·tain' (kŏn·tān'), *v.* **1.** To hold within itself; to enclose; as, the hall *contained* five hundred people. **2.** To be able to hold; as, a bushel *contains* four pecks. **3.** To hold back; to restrain; to check; as, *contain* your anger.

con·tain′er (kŏn·tān′ĕr), *n.* A vessel or receptacle for holding things.

con·tam′i·nate (kŏn·tăm′ĭ·nāt), *v.* To soil or spoil by contact; to make impure or unfit for use; as, drinking water *contaminated* by dead leaves. — **con·tam′i·na′tion**, *n.*

con·temn′ (kŏn·tĕm′), *v.* To despise.

con′tem·plate (kŏn′tĕm·plāt; kŏn·tĕm′plāt), *v.* 1. To consider carefully and for a long time; to look at thoughtfully; as, he *contemplated* the various suggestions offered. 2. To intend; to purpose; as, she *contemplates* finishing today.

con′tem·pla′tion (kŏn′tĕm·plā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Attention fixed for some time upon a subject; meditation; musing. 2. The act of looking at something steadily and for some time; as, the child's unwinking *contemplation* of the stranger. 3. Expectation; intention; as, in *contemplation* of his early return. — **con·tem′pla·tive** (kŏn·tĕm′plā·tĭv; kŏn′tĕm·plā′tĭv), *adj.*

con·tem′po·ra′ne·ous (kŏn·tĕm′pō·rā′nē·ŭs), *adj.* Contemporary.

con·tem′po·rar′y (kŏn·tĕm′pō·rĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Living or occurring at the same period of time; as, *contemporary* events in different countries. — *n.; pl.* CONTEMPORARIES (kŏn·tĕm′pō·rĕr′ĭz). A person who lives at the same time, or is of about the same age, as another person.

con·tempt′ (kŏn·tĕmpt′), *n.* 1. The feeling with which one regards something considered mean, vile, or worthless; scorn; disdain; as, his strong *contempt* for cowards. 2. The condition of being despised; as, brought into *contempt*.
con·tempt′i·ble, *adj.* **con·tempt′i·bly**, *adv.*

con·temp′tu·ous (kŏn·tĕmp′tū·ŭs), *adj.* Feeling or showing contempt; scornful; as, a *contemptuous* sneer. — **con·temp′tu·ous·ly**, *adv.*

con·tend′ (kŏn·tĕnd′), *v.* 1. To compete with another person in opposition or in rivalry; also, to strive; to struggle; as, to *contend* against difficulties. 2. To maintain; to argue; as, she *contended* that she was right. — **con·tend′er**, *n.*

con′tent (kŏn′tĕnt; *sometimes*, kŏn·tĕnt′), *n.* 1. The thing or things held within a container or enclosed in a certain space; as, the *contents* of a bottle; the *contents* of a room. 2. The subject matter or topics treated in a book, a paper, etc.; as, a table of *contents*. 3. Capacity; as, a bottle with a *content* of one gallon.

con·tent′ (kŏn·tĕnt′), *adj.* Satisfied with what one has; as, *content* with one's fate. — *v.* To make satisfied. — *n.* The condition of being satisfied. — **con·tent′ed**, *adj.* — **con·tent′ed·ly**, *adv.* — **con·tent′ed·ness**, *n.*

con·ten′tion (kŏn·tĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of contending; competition; contest; strife. 2. A statement maintained in spite of opposition; a position taken in discussing; as, his *contention* was that the law should be changed.

con·ten′tious (kŏn·tĕn′shŭs), *adj.* Quarrelsome. — **con·ten′tious·ly**, *adv.* — **con·ten′tious·ness**, *n.*

con·tent′ment (kŏn·tĕnt′mĕnt), *n.* Peaceful satisfaction; absence of worry or restlessness.

con·test′ (kŏn·tĕst′), *v.* 1. To dispute or argue over something; to contend with another person, as for a prize, etc.; to oppose; as, to *contest* an election; to *contest* a decision. 2. To struggle to hold; as, the troops *contested* every yard of ground. — **con·test′ant**, *n.*

con′test (kŏn′tĕst), *n.* 1. A competition; as, a *contest* for a prize. 2. Opposition; rivalry; as, to meet in friendly *contest*. 3. A battle.

con′text (kŏn′tĕkst), *n.* The parts of a written or spoken passage that are near a certain word or group of words and that help to fix its exact meaning.

con·tig′u·ous (kŏn·tĭg′ū·ŭs), *adj.* In contact; touching; also, near but not touching; neighboring; adjoining. — **con′ti·gu′i·ty** (kŏn′tĭ·gū′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **con·tig′u·ous·ly**, *adv.*

con′ti·nence (kŏn′tĭ·nĕns), *n.* Self-restraint.
con′ti·nent, *adj.* **con′ti·nent·ly**, *adv.*

con′ti·nent (kŏn′tĭ·nĕnt), *n.* One of the great divisions of land on the globe. The *continents* usually so called are six: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The continent of Europe is often called ***the Continent***, in distinction from Great Britain.

con′ti·nen′tal (kŏn′tĭ·nĕn′tăl), *adj.* Of or relating to a continent; as, *continental* wars.

Con′ti·nen′tal (kŏn′tĭ·nĕn′tăl), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the Continent (Europe). 2. Of, relating to, or representing, the group of colonies or States which later made up the United States of America; as, the *Continental* Congress; the *Continental* army. — *n.* 1. One who lives on the Continent (Europe). 2. A soldier in the Continental army.

con·tin′gen·cy (kŏn·tĭn′jĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* CONTINGENCIES (-sĭz). 1. A chance happening or event; as, in the *contingency* of his death, the insurance will be paid. 2. A possible event, or one that depends on some other happening; as, ready for every *contingency*.

con·tin′gent (kŏn·tĭn′jĕnt), *adj.* 1. Happening by chance; accidental. 2. Depending upon the chance happening of some event. — *n.* A number of persons representative of a larger group; as, the Japanese *contingent* at the Olympic games; especially, a body of troops; as, American *contingents* marching to the front.

con·tin′u·al (kŏn·tĭn′ū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Going on without interruption; continuous; as, *continual* hammering on the wall. 2. Occurring in rapid succession; very frequent; as, *continual* interruptions. — **con·tin′u·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·tin′u·ance (kŏn·tĭn′ū·ăns), *n.* The act of continuing, or of remaining, lasting, etc.

con·tin′u·a′tion (kŏn·tĭn′ū·ā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Continuance; as, the *continuation* of the World War until 1918; uninterrupted succession; as, the *continuation* of mankind. 2. The act of carrying something on after an interruption; resumption; also, the thing that is carried on after an interruption; as, the *continuation* of a story from one issue of a magazine to the next.

con·tin′ue (kŏn·tĭn′ū), *v.* 1. To remain in a place or condition; to stay; as, we *continued* in this place for two more years. 2. To endure; to last; as, the earth has *continued* for ages. 3. To persist in some course of action; to persevere; as, he *continued* to work hard. 4. To carry on or to go on after an interruption; as, the play *continued* after the intermission.

con′ti·nu′i·ty (kŏn′tĭ·nū′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. An uninterrupted succession of actions, thoughts, etc. 2. A motion-picture scenario. 3. Remarks made by a radio announcer during a program, to connect its parts.

con·tin′u·ous (kŏn·tĭn′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Continued; without a break or an interruption. — **con·tin′u·ous·ly**, *adv.*

con·tort′ (kŏn·tôrt′), *v.* To twist into an unusual appearance or an unnatural shape; to distort; as, a scowl *contorted* his face. — **con·tor′tion** (kŏn·tôr′shŭn), *n.*

con′tour (kŏn′tŏŏr; kŏn·tŏŏr′), *n.* The outline of a figure or of a body; also, a line or a drawing representing such an outline; as, the *contours* of a coast, or of a mountain.

con′tra·band (kŏn′trȧ·bănd), *n.* 1. Goods whose importing and exporting is forbidden by law; as, opium is a *contraband* in many countries. 2. Smuggled goods; as, a shipload of *contraband*. — **con′tra·band**, *adj.*

con′tract (kŏn′trăkt), *n.* An agreement, especially a written agreement; a compact.

con·tract′ (kŏn·trăkt′), *v.* 1. (kŏn·trăkt′; kŏn′trăkt) To enter into an agreement; to make a contract; to establish by contract; as, he *contracted* to deliver five loads of sand an hour. 2. To draw together; to shorten; to narrow; as, he *contracted* his brows. 3. To get or incur; as, to *contract* a cold.

con·trac′tion (kŏn·trăk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or the process of contracting; as, the *contraction* of a disease. 2. The shortening of a word or words, as by leaving out some letters; also, the form of a word thus shortened; as, "don't" is a *contraction* for "do not."

con·trac′tor (kŏn·trăk′tẽr; kŏn′trăk·tẽr), *n.* A person who agrees, or contracts, to do something for another person; especially, a person who agrees to perform certain work or to provide certain articles at a given price.

con′tra·dict′ (kŏn′trȧ·dĭkt′), *v.* To deny the truth of a statement; to say the opposite of what someone else has said; as, he *contradicts* everything I say. — **con′tra·dic′tion**, *n.* **con′tra·dic′to·ry**, *adj.*

con·tral′to (kŏn·trăl′tō), *n.*; *pl.* CONTRALTOS (-tōz). In music: 1. The part sung by the lowest female voice; alto. 2. A voice or a person that sings such a part. — **con·tral′to**, *adj.*

con′tra·ri·wise′ (kŏn′trĕr·ĭ·wīz′; kŏn′trȧ·rĭ·wīz′), *adv.* Oppositely; contrarily; perversely.

con′tra·ry (kŏn′trĕr·ĭ; kŏn′trȧ·rĭ), *adj.* 1. Exactly opposite; wholly different; as, he took the *contrary* view. 2. Opposed to one's interests; unfavorable; as, a ship held back by *contrary* winds. 3. Opposed; as, an act *contrary* to law. 4. Inclined to oppose or resist; perverse; wayward; as, a *contrary* child; *contrary* behavior. — **con′tra·ri·ly** (kŏn′trĕr·ĭ·lĭ; kŏn·trâr′ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* — **con′tra·ri·ness** (-ĭ·nĕs), *n.*

con·trast′ (kŏn·trăst′), *v.* 1. To show noticeable differences; as, two *contrasting* colors. 2. To compare two persons or things so as to show the differences between them; as, to *contrast* summer and winter.

con′trast (kŏn′trăst), *n.* 1. Extreme difference in character, appearance, shape, etc., such as is shown by comparison; as, the *contrast* between white and black. 2. A person or thing that shows such a difference; as, her brother was a *contrast* to her.

con·trib′ute (kŏn·trĭb′ūt), *v.* 1. To give along with other persons; as, he *contributed* a dollar to the Christmas fund. 2. To help; to assist; to have a share in something; as, their aid *contributed* to his success. 3. To supply an article for publication, as in a newspaper.

con′tri·bu′tion (kŏn′trĭ·bū′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of contributing. 2. Something contributed, such as a sum of money.

con·trib′u·tor (kŏn·trĭb′ū·tẽr), *n.* A person or thing that contributes.

con·trib′u·to′ry (kŏn·trĭb′ū·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Contributing; assisting.

con′trite (kŏn′trīt; *in poetry often* kŏn·trīt′), *adj.* Broken down in spirit by sorrow for some wrong which one has done; deeply repentant. — **con′trite·ly**, *adv.* — **con·tri′tion** (kŏn·trĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

con·triv′ance (kŏn·trīv′ăns), *n.* 1. A scheme or plan which is tried to gain one's end. 2. Any device or appliance.

con·trive′ (kŏn·trīv′), *v.* 1. To plan; to plot; to scheme; as, prisoners *contriving* means of escape. 2. To form or make in some skillful or ingenious way; to invent; as, to *contrive* a small flying machine. — **con·triv′er**, *n.*

con·trol′ (kŏn·trōl′), *v.*; CON·TROLLED′ (-trōld′); CON·TROL′LING. 1. To exercise restraint over

a person, animal, machine, etc.; to curb; as, to *control* the speed of an automobile. 2. To regulate; to have power over; to govern; as, a small group *controlled* the country.
— *n.* 1. Power or authority to control; as, a child under his parents' *control*. 2. Restraint; check; curb; as, his anger got out of *control*. 3. A device or apparatus used to regulate a machine; as, the *controls* of an airplane.
— **con·trol'la·ble**, *adj.*

con·trol'ler (kŏn·trōl'ĕr), *n.* 1. Same as COMPTROLLER. 2. In a machine, a lever or the like used to regulate speed, pressure, etc.

con'tro·ver'sy (kŏn'trŏ·vûr'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CONTROVERSIES (-sĭz). A quarrel or dispute; a wrangle; an altercation. — **con'tro·ver'sial** (kŏn'trŏ·vûr'shăl), *adj.* — **con'tro·ver'sial·ist**, *n.* — **con'tro·ver'sial·ly**, *adv.*

con'tro·vert (kŏn'trŏ·vûrt; kŏn'trŏ·vûrt'), *v.* To oppose by argument; to dispute; to deny or contradict.

con'tu·ma'cious (kŏn'tū·mā'shŭs), *adj.* Obstinate; stubborn. — **con'tu·ma'cious·ly**, *adv.* — **con'tu·ma·cy** (kŏn'tū·mȧ·sĭ), *n.*

con'tu·me'ly (kŏn'tū·mē'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CONTUMELIES (-lĭz). 1. Haughty contempt; scornful insolence. 2. An insult; also, disgrace.

co·nun'drum (kŏ·nŭn'drŭm), *n.* A riddle; a puzzling question.

con'va·les'cent (kŏn'vȧ·lĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* Recovering gradually from sickness; partly well again after an illness. — *n.* A person who is partly recovered from an illness. — **con'va·lesce'** (kŏn'vȧ·lĕs'), *v.* — **con'va·les'cence**, *n.*

con·vene' (kŏn·vēn'), *v.* To assemble or cause to assemble; to meet; as, the legislature *convened* on Tuesday.

con·ven'ience (kŏn·vēn'yĕns), *n.*; *pl.* CONVENIENCES (-yĕn·sĕz). 1. The quality of being suitable; fitness; as, the *convenience* of the time pleased him. 2. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; comfort; as, think of your own *convenience*. 3. A suitable or convenient time; opportunity; as, come at your earliest *convenience*. 4. Anything that gives comfort or advantage; as, a house with modern *conveniences*.

con·ven'ient (kŏn·vēn'yĕnt), *adj.* 1. Suited to a person's comfort or ease; as, a *convenient* time; a *convenient* house. 2. Prepared or suited for a person's ready use; as, *convenient* tools. 3. Easy to reach; near at hand; as, a *convenient* entrance. — **con·ven'ient·ly**, *adv.*

con'vent (kŏn'vĕnt), *n.* 1. A group of nuns devoted to a religious life under a superior. 2. The house or set of buildings occupied by such a group; a nunnery.

con·ven'tion (kŏn·vĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. An assembly of persons gathered together for some common purpose; especially, an assembly of delegates, or of members of a party, etc.; as, the Republican or Democratic national *convention*. 2. Agreement; as, a *convention* signed by all parties. 3. A rule, practice, way of behaving, etc., established by long custom as correct; fixed usage; as, the *conventions* of society.

con·ven'tion·al (kŏn·vĕn'shŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Conforming to convention, or fixed usage; customary; formal; as, *conventional* politeness; a *conventional* welcome. 2. Commonplace; ordinary; as, *conventional* remarks about the weather. — **con·ven'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

con·ven'tion·al'i·ty (kŏn·vĕn'shŭn·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CONVENTIONALITIES (-tĭz). 1. Careful following of social usages; as, a slave to *conventionality*. 2. A usage or practice that has become conventional; a convention.

con·verge' (kŏn·vûrj'), *v.* To tend to draw together at one point; to approach one common center; as, crowds of people *converging* toward the city square. — **con·ver'gence** (kŏn·vûr'jĕns), *n.* — **con·ver'gent**, *adj.*

con'ver·sant (kŏn'vĕr·sănt), *adj.* Intimately acquainted; familiar by use or study; as, *conversant* with French and German.

con'ver·sa'tion (kŏn'vĕr·sā'shŭn), *n.* Familiar talk; spoken exchange of ideas. — **con'ver·sa'tion·al**, *adj.* — **con'ver·sa'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

con'ver·sa'tion·al·ist (kŏn'vĕr·sā'shŭn·ăl·ĭst), *n.* A person who is fond of conversation; a good talker.

con·verse' (kŏn·vûrs'), *v.* To talk. — (kŏn'vûrs), *n.* Talk; conversation. — **con·vers'er**, *n.*

con'verse (kŏn'vûrs), *adj.* Turned about; reversed; acting, taken, etc., oppositely. — *n.* 1. Something which is the opposite of some other thing; the opposite; the reverse. 2. A statement which is formed by changing around the parts of another statement; as, "might makes right" is the *converse* of "right makes might." — **con·verse'ly** (kŏn·vûrs'lĭ; kŏn-), *adv.*

con·ver'sion (kŏn·vûr'shŭn; kŏn·vûr'zhŭn), *n.* 1. A change in the nature or form of a thing; as, the *conversion* of water into steam by boiling. 2. A change of one thing into another as by an exchange; as, the *conversion* of one's goods into money. 3. A spiritual change in a person, as a change from a bad to a good life. 4. A change of religious faith.

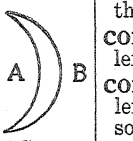
con·vert' (kŏn·vûrt'), *v.* 1. To change from one form into another; as, to *convert* water into ice. 2. To turn one thing into another by an exchange; as, to *convert* goods into money. 3. To change in religious beliefs or in one's way of living; to turn from one faith to another; as, to *convert* the heathen. — **con·vert'er**, *n.*

con'vert (kŏn'vûrt), *n.* A converted person.

con·vert'i·ble (kŏn·vûr'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being converted into something else; as,

a couch that is *convertible* into a bed. — **con·vert′i·bil′i·ty** (kŏn·vûr′tĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **con·vert′i·bly** (kŏn·vûr′tĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

con′vex (kŏn′vĕks; kŏn·vĕks′), *adj.* Rounded like the outside of any part of a globe or ball; curving outward; as, he wears *convex* lenses in his spectacles. — **con·vex′i·ty** (kŏn·vĕk′sĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **con′vex·ly**, *adv.*



A Concave side of a Crescent; *B* Convex side.

con·vey′ (kŏn·vā′), *v.* **1.** To carry from one place to another; to bear; to transport; as, they *conveyed* the wounded from the battlefield. **2.** To transmit; to transfer; as, pipes *convey* water; air *conveys* sound; an endless belt *conveys* wheat from a dock to a ship. — **con·vey′er, con·vey′or**, *n.*

con·vey′ance (kŏn·vā′ăns), *n.* **1.** The act of conveying. **2.** Something for conveying goods or passengers; especially, a vehicle.

con·vict′ (kŏn·vĭkt′), *v.* To prove or find a person guilty of an offense.

con′vict (kŏn′vĭkt), *n.* **1.** A person convicted of a crime. **2.** A person serving a prison sentence, usually for a long term.

con·vic′tion (kŏn·vĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The decision that a person is guilty of a crime or an offense; as, after his *conviction* for the theft he was sentenced to imprisonment. **2.** The state of mind of a person who is convinced that what he believes or says is true; certainty; sureness; as, to speak with *conviction*. **3.** A strong opinion on some matter; a positive belief; as, a man with *convictions*.

con·vince′ (kŏn·vĭns′), *v.* To argue so as to make another person agree or believe; to persuade; to satisfy another person's objections; as, I cannot *convince* my father that I need an allowance. — **con·vinc′ing·ly**, *adv.*

con·viv′i·al (kŏn·vĭv′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Festive; jovial; enjoying companionship and the pleasures of eating, drinking, etc.; as, a *convivial* gathering.

con′vo·ca′tion (kŏn′vŏ·kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of convoking. **2.** An assembly.

con·voke′ (kŏn·vōk′), *v.* To call together for a meeting; as, to *convoke* the legislators.

con′vo·lu′tion (kŏn′vŏ·lū′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A rolling or coiling together. **2.** A coil or fold, as of something rolled or folded over on itself.

con·vol′vu·lus (kŏn·vŏl′vŭ·lŭs), *n.* A plant or bush with funnel-shaped flowers. Many convolvuluses, such as the morning-glory, are trailing, twining plants.

con·voy′ (kŏn·voi′; kŏn′voi′), *v.* To go along with someone or something in order to guide or protect; to accompany as an escort; as, a fleet of cruisers *convoyed* the troopships.

con′voy (kŏn′voi), *n.* **1.** A person or a thing that convoys; especially, an armed escort, as a warship, etc. **2.** A ship, a train of wagons, etc., that is accompanied by an armed escort.

con·vulse′ (kŏn·vŭls′), *v.* To shake violently; to rock; as, *convulsed* by an earthquake.

con·vul′sion (kŏn·vŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1.** A violent spasm or series of spasms, such as occurs in some diseases. **2.** A violent disturbance or agitation; an upheaval. — **con·vul′sive** (kŏn·vŭl′sĭv), *adj.* — **con·vul′sive·ly**, *adv.*

co′ny, co′ney (kō′nĭ; kŭn′ĭ), *n.; pl.* CONIES or CONEYS (kō′nĭz; kŭn′ĭz). **1.** A rabbit. **2.** Rabbit fur or skin.

coo (kōō), *n.* A soft low sound made by doves or pigeons; also, any sound like this. — **coo**, *v.*

cook (kŏŏk), *v.* To prepare food for eating by boiling, baking, broiling, etc.; to boil, bake, roast, etc. — **cook**, *n.* — **cook′er**, *n.*

Cook, Mount (kŏŏk). See AORANGI.

cook′er·y (kŏŏk′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* The cooking of food; ways of cooking food.

cook′y, cook′ie (kŏŏk′ĭ), *n.; pl.* COOKIES (-ĭz). A small cake.

cool (kōōl), *adj.* **1.** Somewhat cold; without warmth; as, a *cool* day; a *cool* room. **2.** Protecting a person from heat; keeping one fresh or fresh-looking; as, *cool* clothes. **3.** Not excited; calm; as, to keep *cool* in danger. **4.** Not affectionate or interested; indifferent; as, the audience was *cool* to the play. — *n.* A cool temperature; a cool time or place; as, in the *cool* of the morning. — *v.* To make or become cool. — **cool′er**, *n.* — **cool′ly**, *adv.* — **cool′ness**, *n.*

Cool′idge (kōōl′ĭj), Calvin, 1872–1933. The 30th president of the United States, 1923–1929.

coo′lie, coo′ly (kōō′lĭ), *n.; pl.* COOLIES (-lĭz). In India, China, Japan, etc., a native unskilled laborer who does odd jobs.

coon (kōōn), *n.* A raccoon.

coop (kōōp), *n.* A small enclosure for chickens, etc.; a house or cage for small animals. — *v.* To shut up or keep in a coop, or in a small place.

coop′er (kōōp′ĕr), *n.* A person who makes or repairs casks, etc. — **coop′er·age** (kōōp′ĕr·ĭj), *n.*

Coo′per (kōō′pĕr; kŏŏp′ĕr), James Fenimore, 1789–1851. American novelist.

co-op′er·ate (kŏ·ŏp′ĕr·āt), *v.* To join others in doing something; to work together; as, the pupils *co-operated* with the teachers in keeping the classrooms neat. — **co-op′er·a′tion**, *n.*

co-op′er·a′tive (kŏ·ŏp′ĕr·ā′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Co-operating; showing willingness to co-operate; as, a *co-operative* spirit among pupils. **2.** Co-operating in business in order to sell produce at a higher price or to buy necessities at a lower price; as, a *co-operative* society of farmers. — **co-op′er·a′tive·ly**, *adv.* — **co-op′er·a′tive·ness**, *n.*

co-or′di·nate (kō·ôr′dĭ·nāt), *adj.* Equal in rank or importance; not subordinate; as, *co-ordinate* parts of a sentence. — **co-or′di·nate,** *n.* — **co-or′di·nate·ly,** *adv.*

co-or′di·nate (kō·ôr′dĭ·nāt), *v.* **1.** To make co-ordinate; as to *co-ordinate* the clauses in a sentence. **2.** To bring order among a number of things; to cause to work together smoothly; to adjust; as, to *co-ordinate* the movements of parts in a machine. — **co-or′di·na′tion,** *n.*

coot (kōōt), *n.* **1.** A blackish water bird, like a duck but smaller. It is an excellent swimmer and diver. **2.** A scoter.

Coot.

co′pal (kō′păl; kō′păl), *n.* A resin from various tropical trees, used in making varnish, linoleum, etc.

cope (kōp), *n.* A very long capelike vestment worn by Roman Catholic priests in some ceremonies and in solemn processions.

cope (kōp), *v.* To struggle, especially with some success; to strive; to contend; as, she is able to *cope* with the problem.

Co′pen·ha′gen (kō′p'n·hā′gĕn), *n.* A seaport city, the capital of Denmark.

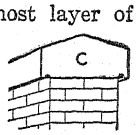
Co·per′ni·cus (kō·pûr′nĭ·kŭs), Nikolaus, 1473–1543. Polish astronomer.

1 Cope; 2 Crosier; 3 Miter.

cop′i·er (kŏp′ĭ·ẽr), *n.* A person who copies.

cop′ing (kōp′ĭng), *n.* The topmost layer of bricks, stones, etc., in a masonry wall.

co′pi·ous (kō′pĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Very plentiful; abundant; as, a *copious* supply. — **co′pi·ous·ly,** *adv.*



C Coping.

cop′per (kŏp′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A tough reddish metal that can be hammered thin or that can be drawn into fine wire. It is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. **2.** A copper or bronze coin; especially, a cent. **3.** The color of copper. It is orange brown with a reddish tinge. — **cop′per,** *adj.* — **cop′per·y,** *adj.*

cop′per·as (kŏp′ẽr·ăs), *n.* A green saltlike substance, used in making inks, in dyeing, etc.

cop′per·head′ (kŏp′ẽr·hĕd′), *n.* A poisonous copper-colored snake, about three feet long.

cop′per·plate′ (kŏp′ẽr·plāt′), *n.* **1.** A flat piece of polished copper on which a drawing or writing is made by cutting the surface with a sharp-pointed instrument or with an acid. Copperplates are used in printing. **2.** A picture, etc., which is printed from such a plate.

cop′pice (kŏp′ĭs), *n.* A thick growth of small trees or young trees; a thicket.

cop′ra (kŏp′rȧ), *n.* The dried meat of coconuts, from which coconut oil is obtained.

copse (kŏps), *n.* A coppice; a thicket.

cop′y (kŏp′ĭ), *n.; pl.* COPIES (-ĭz). **1.** An exact likeness or imitation of something written, printed, painted, etc.; as, a *copy* of a letter; a *copy* of a painting. **2.** One of the entire number of books, magazines, etc., printed from the same plates; as, buy two *copies* of today's newspaper. **3.** Something set up for imitation; especially, a model for those learning to write. **4.** Written, typewritten, or printed matter to be set up in print.
— *v.;* COP′IED (kŏp′ĭd); COP′Y·ING. **1.** To make a copy or copies of something. **2.** To imitate. — **cop′y·ist,** *n.*

cop′y·right′ (kŏp′ĭ·rīt′), *n.* The sole right to reproduce, publish, and sell the story, plot, melody, etc., of a literary or artistic work. — **cop′y·right′,** *v.*

co′quet·ry (kō′kĕ·trĭ; kō·kĕt′rĭ), *n.* Flirtation; flirtatious behavior.

co·quette′ (kō·kĕt′), *n.* A young woman who flirts; a flirt.
co·quet′tish, *adj.*
co·quet′tish·ly, *adv.*

Coracle.

Cor. Abbreviation for *Corinthians.*

cor′a·cle (kŏr′ȧ·k'l), *n.* A small boat made by covering a frame with a hide or with stout waterproof cloth.

cor′al (kŏr′ăl), *n.* **1.** The stony skeleton of a tiny sea creature, or of a group of these creatures. Corals grow or develop in many different shapes, and are given different names, such as ***fan coral*** and ***brain coral.*** Coral shaped like a tree is the skeleton of a creature that grew by sending forth buds. Pink coral and red coral are much used in jewelry. A ***coral reef*** is formed chiefly of broken pieces and grains of coral that have become a hard mass. **2.** The color of red coral, an orange red.

Branch of a Coral, showing Buds.

cord (kôrd), *n.* **1.** String or thin rope of several strands twisted or woven together. **2.** A certain quantity of wood cut for fuel. A *cord* of closely piled wood is 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet wide (128 cubic feet). **3.** A cordlike rib or ridge on a cloth. **4.** A ribbed cloth, such as corduroy. — *v.* **1.** To tie or connect with a cord. **2.** To ornament or edge with a cordlike trimming. **3.** To pile up wood in cords.

cord′age (kôr′dĭj), *n.* Cords or ropes; especially, the ropes in the rigging of a ship.

cor′dial (kôr′jăl; kôrd′yăl), *adj.* Warm and friendly; sincere; hearty. — *n.* A stimulating preparation, as of food, drink, or medicine; especially, a liqueur. — **cor′dial·ly,** *adv.*

cor·dial′i·ty (kôr·jăl′ĭ·tĭ; kôr′dĭ·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Cordial quality; heartiness.

cor′dil·le′ra (kôr′dĭl·yâr′ȧ; kôr·dĭl′ĕr·ȧ), *n.* A mountain range.

Cór′do·ba (kôr′dō·bä; -vä), *n.* A city in Spain. Its English name is ***Cor′do·va*** (kôr′dō·vȧ).

cor′don (kôr′dŏn), *n.* 1. A line of men stationed around a place for some special purpose; as, a *cordon* of police kept back the crowd. 2. A line of military defenses. 3. A cord or ribbon worn as a mark of honor, etc.

cor′du·roy (kôr′dŭ·roi; kôr′dụ̄·roi), *n.* 1. A heavy velvetlike cloth with raised lines, or ribs. 2. [used in the *plural*, CORDUROYS] Trousers made of this cloth. — *adj.* 1. Made of corduroy; as, *corduroy* trousers. 2. Made of logs laid side by side across a swamp, etc.; as, a *corduroy* road.

cord′wood′ (kôrd′wo͝od′), *n.* Wood cut for fuel and sold by the cord.

core (kōr), *n.* 1. The central part of some fruits, such as apples or pears. 2. The inmost part of anything; the center; as, the *core* of a boil. — *v.* To cut out the core of a fruit. — **cor′er** (kōr′ĕr), *n.*

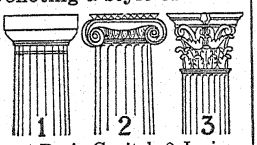
Co·re′a (kō·rē′ȧ). Same as KOREA.

co′re·op′sis (kō′rē·ŏp′sĭs; kŏr′ē·ŏp′sĭs), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. A plant that bears daisylike flowers which are yellow or a mixture of yellow, brown, and red, and have toothed petals. 2. The flower of this plant.

Cor·fu′ (kôr·fo͞o′; kôr′fū), *n.* An island off the coast of Greece.

Cor′inth (kŏr′ĭnth), *n.* An ancient city of central Greece.

Co·rin′thi·an (kō·rĭn′thĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Relating to Corinth. 2. Denoting a style of architecture whose chief feature was a bell-shaped capital surrounded with figures of leaves. — *n.* An inhabitant of Corinth.



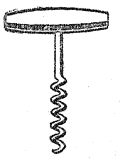
1 Doric Capital; 2 Ionic Capital; 3 Corinthian Capital.

Co·rin′thi·ans (kō·rĭn′thĭ·ănz), *n.* In the Bible, either of two books of the New Testament, written by Paul to the Corinthians.

cork (kôrk), *n.* 1. A light but tough material which is the outer layer of bark of a tree called the ***cork oak***. Since it is elastic and does not absorb water it is much used for bottle stoppers. 2. A bottle stopper, especially one of cork. — *v.* 1. To stop with a cork; to seal; as, to *cork* a bottle. 2. To hold in with a cork, or as if with a cork; to restrain; as, to *cork* up one's laughter.

Cork (kôrk), *n.* A city and seaport in southern Eire.

cork′screw′ (kôrk′skro͞o′), *n.* An instrument, consisting of a screw attached to a handle, used for drawing corks from bottles. — *adj.* Like a corkscrew; spiral; as, a *corkscrew* curl.


Corkscrew.

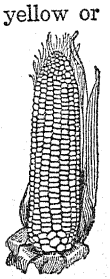
cork′y (kôr′kĭ), *adj.* Like cork; dry; shriveled.

cor′mo·rant (kôr′mō·rănt), *n.* 1. A large black sea bird with a long neck and a slender hooked beak. It is a greedy eater of fish. 2. A person who is a greedy eater or a greedy accumulator of money.

Cormorant. (1/45)

corn (kôrn), *n.* 1. The seeds or kernels of various cereal plants; grain; also, any of the plants that bear these seeds. 2. In North America and Australia, the seeds or kernels of a tall cereal plant with grasslike leaves; Indian corn; maize; also, the plant that bears these seeds. The seeds, which are usually yellow or white when ripe, grow on a hard central stem (called a ***corn′cob′***) enclosed by leafy husks. Corn is an important food for men and animals. The ground grain is called *meal*.

☞ In England, the name *corn* usually means *wheat;* in Scotland and Ireland, it usually means *oats*.


Ear of Corn.

corn (kôrn), *v.* To preserve meat or fish by packing with salt, or soaking in salty water, etc.; as, to *corn* beef. — **corned** (kôrnd), *adj.*

corn (kôrn), *n.* A patch of hard, thick skin, as on a person's toe, at a point where there has been pressure or rubbing.

cor′ne·a (kôr′nē·ȧ), *n.* The transparent part of the coating of the eyeball. It covers the iris and the pupil and admits light.

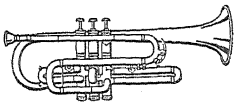
cor′ner (kôr′nĕr), *n.* 1. The point or angle formed by the meeting of two edges or sides of a thing; as, the *corners* of a table or a box; also, the place near this point; as, clean out the *corners* of the room. 2. The place where two streets come together; as, a store on a *corner*. 3. A quiet or out-of-the-way place; as, hiding in nooks and *corners*.

— *v.* To drive into a corner; to put in a difficult or embarrassing position; as, the police have *cornered* the escaped criminal.

— *adj.* 1. Situated at a corner, or place where two streets cross; as, a *corner* store. 2. Used, or for use, in a corner; as, a *corner* table.

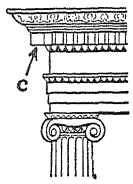
cor′ner·stone′ (kôr′nĕr·stōn′), *n.* 1. A stone forming part of a corner, especially a main corner, of a building. 2. Something of fundamental importance; a fact, a trait, etc., on which other facts, etc., rest; as, honesty is the *cornerstone* of his character.

cor′net (kôr′nĕt; kôr·nĕt′), *n.* A musical instrument like a trumpet. — **cor·net′tist, cor·net′ist,** *n.*


Cornet.

corn′flow′er (kôrn′flou′ẽr). Same as BACHELOR'S-BUTTON.

cor′nice (kôr′nĭs), *n.* The ornamental, projecting piece that forms the top edge of the front of a building or of a pillar; also, an ornamental molding placed where the walls meet the ceiling of a room.



c Cornice.

Cor′nish (kôr′nĭsh), *adj.* Relating to Cornwall or its people.

corn′starch′ (kôrn′stärch′), *n.* A fine starch made from corn and used in puddings, etc.

cor′nu·co′pi·a (kôr′nū·kō′pĭ·ȧ), *n.* **1.** A horn-shaped container overflowing with fruits and flowers, used as a symbol of plenty. **2.** A receptacle shaped like a horn or a cone, such as a paper cone for holding candy.

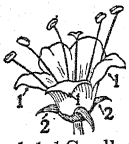
Cornucopia.

Corn′wall (kôrn′wôl), *n.* A county in southwestern England.

Corn·wal′lis (kôrn·wŏl′ĭs), Charles, 1738–1805. British general.

co·rol′la (kŏ·rŏl′ȧ), *n.* The part of a flower that is formed by the petals; as, a buttercup has a yellow *corolla.*

co·ro′na (kŏ·rō′nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* CORONAS (-nȧz), CORONAE (-nē). A shining ring around the sun, seen during eclipses.



1, 1, 1 Corolla; 2, 2 Calyx.

cor′o·na′tion (kŏr′ŏ·nā′shŭn), *n.* The act of crowning; also, the ceremonies attending the crowning of a king.

cor′o·ner (kŏr′ŏ·nẽr), *n.* A public officer whose chief duty is to discover the reasons for the death of any person who dies suddenly and not as a result of known illness.

cor′o·net (kŏr′ŏ·nĕt), *n.* **1.** A small crown worn by a person of high rank but not of royal rank; as, a duke's *coronet.* **2.** An ornamental wreath, band, etc., worn around the temples.

Coronet.

Corp. Abbreviation for *Corporal, Corporation.*

cor′po·ral (kôr′pŏ·rȧl), *adj.* Bodily; inflicted on the body; as, *corporal* punishment.

cor′po·ral (kôr′pŏ·rȧl), *n.* In army rank, the lowest noncommissioned officer, below a sergeant. He is leader of a squad.

cor′po·rate (kôr′pŏ·rĭt), *adj.* **1.** Combined into one body; especially, united legally and given the rights and liabilities of a person; as, a *corporate* company; a *corporate* town. **2.** Belonging to a corporation; as, *corporate* property.

cor′po·ra′tion (kôr′pŏ·rā′shŭn), *n.* A group of persons who are organized to carry on a business, a particular kind of work, etc., not as individuals but as an association.

cor·po′re·al (kôr·pō′rē·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Physical; material. **2.** Of or relating to the human body.

corps (kōr), *n.* A group of persons acting under a leader; especially, a section of the army.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* A dead body.

cor′pu·lent (kôr′pū·lĕnt), *adj.* Very stout and heavy; extremely fat. — **cor′pu·lence,** *n.*

cor′pus·cle (kôr′pŭs·'l), *n.* One of the very small cells which float freely in the blood.

cor·ral′ (kŏ·răl′; kŏ·räl′), *n.* **1.** An enclosure for confining or capturing animals. **2.** An enclosure made by wagons as a protection for an encampment. — (kŏ·răl′), *v.*; COR·RALLED′ (-răld′); COR·RAL′LING. **1.** To confine in a corral; to coop up. **2.** To surround with wagons, etc., for protection.

cor·rect′ (kŏ·rĕkt′), *v.* **1.** To make right; to free from faults or mistakes; as, the pupils *corrected* their own answers. **2.** To show how a thing can be improved or made right; as, the teacher has *corrected* our essays. **3.** To scold or punish for a fault or mistake; to reprove. — *adj.* Without faults or mistakes; right; true; proper; as, a *correct* answer. **cor·rect′ly,** *adv.* **cor·rect′ness,** *n.*

cor·rec′tion (kŏ·rĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of correcting. **2.** A change which corrects something. **3.** A rebuke; a punishment.

cor·rec′tive (kŏ·rĕk′tĭv), *adj.* Having the power of making right, normal, regular, etc.; as, *corrective* exercises. — **cor·rec′tive,** *n.*

cor′re·late (kŏr′ĕ·lāt; kŏr′ĕ·lāt′), *v.* To connect things, or parts of things, in an orderly way; to put things in their proper relations with each other; as, to *correlate* the study of English language and literature. — **cor′re·la′tion,** *n.* — **cor·rel′a·tive** (kŏ·rĕl′ȧ·tĭv), *adj.*

cor′re·spond′ (kŏr′ĕ·spŏnd′), *v.* **1.** To be like or equal to something else, in use, position, amount, etc.; as, the forepaws of a dog *correspond* to the hands of a man. **2.** To suit, agree, or fit; as, that *corresponds* with my ideas. **3.** To communicate by means of letters; to exchange letters; as, she *corresponds* with many persons.

cor′re·spond′ence (kŏr′ĕ·spŏn′dĕns), *n.* **1.** A likeness in use, character, etc.; harmony; as, *correspondence* between words and deeds. **2.** Communication by means of letters; also, the letters which pass between those who have friendly or business relations; as, a pile of *correspondence.*

cor′re·spond′ent (kŏr′ĕ·spŏn′dĕnt), *n.* **1.** A person with whom another person corresponds by letter; as, Grace is one of my *correspondents.*

2. A person who writes news regularly for a newspaper or periodical; as, a Boston *correspondent* for the *Times*. — cor/re·spond′ent, *adj.*

cor′ri·dor (kŏr′ĭ·dôr; kŏr′ĭ·dẽr), *n.* A passageway into which rooms open; a long hallway.

cor·rob′o·rate (kŏ·rŏb′ŏ·rāt), *v.* To make something more certain or more convincing; to confirm; as, John's story *corroborates* Jim's. cor·rob′o·ra′tion, *n.* cor·rob′o·ra′tor, *n.* cor·rob′o·ra·tive, *adj.* cor·rob′o·ra·to′ry, *adj.*

cor·rode′ (kŏ·rōd′), *v.* To eat away, or to be eaten away, gradually by the action of an acid, by rust, etc.; as, salt *corrodes* silver.

cor·ro′sion (kŏ·rō′zhŭn), *n.* The action or the effect of something that corrodes.

cor·ro′sive (kŏ·rō′sĭv), *adj.* Corroding; also, likely to corrode; as, most acids are *corrosive*. — *n.* A corrosive substance. cor·ro′sive·ly, *adv.* cor·ro′sive·ness, *n.*

cor′ru·gate (kŏr′ŭ·gāt; kŏr′ŏŏ·gāt), *v.* To make wrinkled; to make with wavelike folds; as, to *corrugate* paper or iron. cor′ru·gat′ed, *adj.* cor′ru·ga′tion, *n.*

cor·rupt′ (kŏ·rŭpt′), *adj.* Changed from a good to a bad state; no longer sound, or honest, or correct, etc.; depraved; as, *corrupt* officials; *corrupt* behavior. — *v.* To make corrupt; to debase; to deprave; as, bad company *corrupts* a person. cor·rupt′ly, *adv.* cor·rupt′ness, *n.*

cor·rupt′i·ble (kŏ·rŭp′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Weak or frail enough to be corrupted; as, *corruptible* men. — cor·rupt′i·bil′i·ty (kŏ·rŭp′tĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

cor·rup′tion (kŏ·rŭp′shŭn), *n.* 1. Physical decay or rotting. 2. Lack of honesty, virtue, or right morals; depravity. 3. The causing of another person or persons to do something wrong, as by giving bribes; as, the *corruption* of officials. — cor·rup′tive (kŏ·rŭp′tĭv), *adj.*

cor·sage′ (kôr·säzh′; kôr′sĭj), *n.* 1. The waist of a woman's dress. 2. A bouquet of flowers worn or carried by a woman.

cor′sair (kôr′sâr), *n.* 1. In former times, a Turk or a Saracen who preyed upon the commerce of Christian nations. 2. A pirate.

corse′let, cors′let (kôrs′lĕt), *n.* In olden times, the body armor of a knight, especially the pieces worn on the upper part of the body.

cor′set (kôr′sĕt), *n.* A tight-fitting, stiffened undergarment worn by women to support or to give shape to the waist and hips.

Cor′si·ca (kôr′sĭ·kȧ), *n.* An island in the Mediterranean Sea, southeast of France. It belongs to France. — **Cor′si·can**, *adj.* & *n.*

Cor′tes (kôr′tĕz), Hernando *or* Hernán, 1485–1547. Spanish conqueror of Mexico.

cor′tex (kôr′tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* CORTICES (kôr′tĭ·sēz). 1. The bark of a tree. 2. The outer layer of gray matter of the brain.

cor′ti·cal (kôr′tĭ·kȧl), *adj.* Having to do with the cortex.

cor·vette′ (kôr·vĕt′), **cor′vet** (kôr′vĕt), *n.* Formerly, a war vessel with one tier of guns.

cos·met′ic (kŏz·mĕt′ĭk), *adj.* Beautifying the skin or the hair; as, a *cosmetic* cream. — cos·met′ic, *n.*

cos′mic (kŏz′mĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to the universe; hence, vast; mighty.

cos′mo·pol′i·tan (kŏz′mŏ·pŏl′ĭ·tăn), *adj.* 1. Belonging to, or having to do with, the world as a whole; not limited to particular countries, nations, or races; as, *cosmopolitan* religions. 2. At home in all lands; not narrow in interests or sympathies; as, *cosmopolitan* men.

cos′mos (kŏz′mŏs; kŏz′mŭs), *n.* A fall-blooming plant from four to ten feet tall, with white, pinkish, or rose-colored flowers.

Cosmos.

Cos′sack (kŏs′ăk; kŏs′ăk), *n.* A member of a division of the Russian people which formerly lived on the frontiers. They were expert horsemen, and the czars had many of them in their cavalry.

cost (kŏst), *n.* 1. The amount paid or asked in return for a thing; as, the *cost* of the book is two dollars. 2. The labor, time, etc., spent in getting something; as, the greatest *cost* of war is in human lives. — *v.*; COST; COST′ING. 1. To have as its price; as, the ticket *costs* a dollar. 2. To cause one to pay, spend, or lose; as, his selfishness *cost* him many friends.

Cos′ta Ri′ca (kŏs′tȧ rē′kȧ). A republic in southern Central America.

cos′ter·mon′ger (kŏs′tẽr·mŭng′gẽr), *n.* A person who peddles fruits, vegetables, etc.

cos′tive (kŏs′tĭv), *adj.* Constipated.

cost′ly (kŏst′lĭ), *adj.*; COST′LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); COST′LI·EST. Costing a great deal; expensive; dear; as, a *costly* victory. — **cost′li·ness**, *n.*

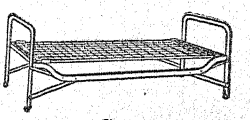
cos′tume (kŏs′tūm; kŏs·tūm′), *n.* Clothes; attire; also, a suit or dress.

cos·tume′ (kŏs·tūm′), *v.* To provide with a costume; to dress in a costume. — **cos·tum′er** (kŏs·tūm′ẽr; kŏs′tūm·ẽr), *n.*

co′sy (kō′zĭ). Same as COZY.

cot (kŏt), *n.* 1. A cottage; a hut. 2. A cote.

cot (kŏt), *n.* A small narrow bed, often collapsible.



Cot.

cote (kōt; kŏt), *n.* A small house or shelter for sheep, doves, etc.

co′te·rie (kō′tĕ·rĭ; kō′tĕ·rē), *n.* A group of persons who meet familiarly; a set.

co·til′lion (kō·tĭl′yŭn), *n.* 1. An elaborate dance led by one couple. 2. A piece of music composed for this dance.

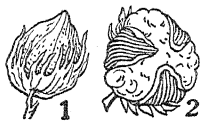
Co′to·pax′i (kō′tō·păk′sē; kō′tō·pä′hē), *n.* A volcano of the Andes Mountains in Ecuador.

cot′tage (kŏt′ĭj), *n.* A small house; a simple one-family house; also, a house at a summer resort. — **cot′tag·er** (kŏt′ĭj·ẽr), *n.*

cot′ter, cot′tar (kŏt′ẽr), *n.* In Scotland, a peasant occupying a small holding of land.

cot′ter (kŏt′ẽr), *n.* Also **cot′ter pin.** A pin or a split piece of metal for fastening together two parts of a machine, etc. The cotter is very often inserted into a slot or hole extending through the two parts.

cot′ton (kŏt′n), *n.* 1. A soft whitish substance composed of the twisted hairs covering the seeds of a plant called the ***cotton plant.*** When rolled in sheets, cotton is used as a filling for cushions, etc. When cleaned or freed from oil, it is called ***absorbent cotton*** and is used for medical dressings, etc. The chief use of cotton is in the manufacture of thread, which is spun from the separated and cleaned fibers. 2. Thread spun from cotton. 3. Cloth made from cotton thread. — **cot′ton,** *adj.* — **cot′ton·y,** *adj.*



Fruit of Cotton Plant: 1 Unopened; 2 Partly open, showing Cotton.

cot′ton·mouth′ (kŏt′n·mouth′), *n.* A poisonous snake of the moccasin family.

cot′ton·seed′ oil (kŏt′n·sēd′). Oil extracted from cotton seeds.

cot′ton stain′er. A red bug which stains the fibers of growing cotton. See the colored picture of *insects.*

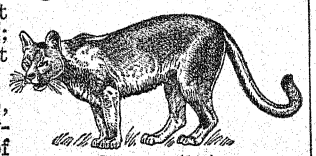
cot′ton·tail′ (kŏt′n·tāl′), *n.* A rabbit.

cot′ton·wood′ (kŏt′n·wo͝od′), *n.* 1. A tree with rough, light-colored bark and shiny, veined leaves. It is a variety of poplar. The seeds are covered with a cottony substance. 2. The wood of this tree; also, the wood of other kinds of poplars.

cot′y·le′don (kŏt′ĭ·lē′dŭn), *n.* The first leaf, or one of the first pair of leaves, which develops in a seed plant.

couch (kouch), *n.* A bed; especially, an upholstered bed or lounge. — *v.* 1. To place or to lay on a couch; to lie down. 2. To lower; to bring down; as, the knights charged with *couched* spears. 3. To put in words; to express; as, thoughts that are well *couched.*

cou′gar (ko͞o′gẽr), *n.* A large tawny-colored animal of the cat family.



Cougar. (1/50)

cough (kŏf), *v.* 1. To force air from the lungs with a sharp, short noise or series of noises. 2. To get rid of by coughing; as, to *cough* up mucus. — *n.* 1. The act or the sound of coughing. 2. The habit of coughing often; coughing as a sign of a disease; as, he has a bad *cough.*

could (ko͝od), *past tense* of CAN. 1. Knew how to; as, he *could* play the violin. 2. Was or were able to; as, he *could* lift heavy weights. 3. Should or would be able to; as, you *could* learn to do it if you would only try. 4. Had the power or right to; as, only the king *could* free him.

coun′cil (koun′sĭl), *n.* 1. A group of persons who are called together to give advice, to make decisions, etc.; as, the doctor called a *council* of physicians. 2. An official body of advisers or lawmakers; as, the common *council* of a city.

coun′cil·man (koun′sĭl·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A member of a council, as of a city.

coun′ci·lor, coun′cil·lor (koun′sĭ·lẽr), *n.* A member of a council, as of a governor's council.

coun′sel (koun′sĕl), *n.* 1. Advice given, especially by a wiser person; as, a father's *counsel* to his son. 2. The discussion of reasons for and against a thing; an exchange of opinions; as, he took *counsel* with his friends before deciding. 3. A person who gives advice, especially in legal matters; the lawyer or lawyers employed to manage a case.

— *v.*; COUN′SELED, COUN′SELLED; COUN′SEL·ING, COUN′SEL·LING. 1. To give counsel; to advise; as, they *counseled* her to go. 2. To take counsel; to consult; as, to *counsel* with one's friends.

coun′se·lor, coun′sel·lor (koun′sĕ·lẽr), *n.* A lawyer; a counsel.

count (kount), *v.* 1. To name or tell one by one in order to find the whole number in a collection; to reckon; as, will you *count* the apples in this box? 2. To name the numerals in regular order up to a particular point; as, to *count* ten. 3. To include in a reckoning, or counting; as, Lent is a period of 40 days, not *counting* Sundays. 4. To depend upon someone or something; to rely; as, we *count* upon you for help. 5. To consider; to judge; as, to *count* oneself happy. 6. To have value, force, influence, etc.; as, every vote *counts.*

— *n.* 1. The act of counting; as, a *count* of the persons present. 2. The number found by counting; as, a *count* of seven absentees.

coünt (kount), *n.* A nobleman whose rank is about the same as that of an English earl.

coun′te·nance (koun′tē·năns), *n.* 1. The face; especially, the expression of the face; the look on a face that shows character or mood; as, a kind *countenance.* 2. Encouragement or approval; as, to give *countenance* to a plan.

— *v.* To favor by approving or encouraging; as, his father does not *countenance* his behavior.

coun'ter (koun'tĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that counts. 2. A piece of wood, metal, ivory, etc., used in keeping and counting a score in a game. 3. A narrow table or board in a store, restaurant, etc., on which goods for sale are handled and over which money is often passed.

coun'ter (koun'tĕr), *adv.* In another or a contrary direction; in opposition; against; as, to go *counter* to advice. — *adj.* Moving or acting in an opposite way; contrary; opposing. — *n.* The act of going counter; also, something that goes counter. — *v.* 1. To go, act, move, speak, etc., counter to; to oppose. 2. To give a blow in return for one received; as, the boxer *countered* with his left.

coun'ter- (koun'tĕr-). A prefix which means: 1. In the opposite direction; against; as in: ***coun'ter·march'***, to march back or in the reverse direction; ***coun'ter·cur'rent***, a current flowing against the main current. 2. In return; in retaliation; as in ***coun'ter·at·tack'***, to attack in return. 3. So as to undo; as in ***coun'ter·act'***, to act so as to prevent something from acting in its own way; as, a drug that *counteracts* the effect of a poison.

coun'ter·bal'ance (koun'tĕr·băl'ăns), *v.* To balance with an equal weight, power, influence, etc.; to balance.

coun'ter·bal'ance (koun'tĕr·băl'ăns), *n.* A weight, power, influence, etc., which balances or offsets another.

coun'ter·claim' (koun'tĕr·klām'), *n.* An opposing claim made by a person to offset a claim made upon him.

coun'ter·feit (koun'tĕr·fĭt), *adj.* Made in exact imitation of something genuine and intended to be passed off as genuine; as, *counterfeit* money. — **coun'ter·feit**, *n.* & *v.* — **coun'ter·feit'er**, *n.*

coun'ter·mand' (koun'tĕr·mănd'; koun'tĕr·mănd), *v.* To withdraw an order already given; to contradict one order by giving a second order; to revoke; as, to *countermand* an order.

coun'ter·pane' (koun'tĕr·pān'), *n.* A coverlet for a bed; a bedspread.

coun'ter·part' (koun'tĕr·pärt'), *n.* A person or thing that is very like another person or thing; as, the twins were *counterparts*.

coun'ter·point' (koun'tĕr·point'), *n.* The art of composing music in which one melody moves on with the accompaniment of one or more other melodies, all woven into one harmonious whole.

coun'ter·poise' (koun'tĕr·poiz'), *n.* 1. A weight, power, influence, etc., that balances or offsets another. 2. A state of balance.

coun'ter·rev'o·lu'tion (koun'tĕr·rĕv'ō·lū'shŭn), *n.* A revolution opposed to a previous revolution. — **coun'ter·rev'o·lu'tion·ar'y**, *adj.*

coun'ter·sign' (koun'tĕr·sīn'), *n.* 1. A signature added to a writing already signed by another person, to confirm it. 2. A secret signal which must be given by a person wishing to pass a sentry or guard; a password.

coun'ter·sign' (koun'tĕr·sīn'; koun'tĕr·sīn'), *v.* 1. To sign the opposite side of a document, etc. 2. To sign a document, etc., already signed by another.

coun'ter·sink' (koun'tĕr·sĭngk'; koun'tĕr·sĭngk'), *v.*; -SUNK'; -SINK'ING. To form a hollowed-out place around the top of a hole in wood or metal made to receive a screw, bolt, etc.; also, to sink a screw, bolt, etc., in a hollowed-out place below the surface of wood or metal.

count'ess (koun'tĕs), *n.* The wife or widow of a count or, in England, of an earl.

count'ing·house' (kount'ĭng·hous'), *n.* A building, room, or office used for keeping accounts and transacting business.

count'less (kount'lĕs), *adj.* More than can be counted; as, *countless* grains of sand.

coun'tri·fied (kŭn'trĭ·fīd), *adj.* Looking or acting like a person from the country; rustic.

coun'try (kŭn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COUNTRIES (-trĭz). 1. A region or district; as, good farming *country*. 2. The territory of a nation; a land inhabited by a people with a common government, language, etc.; as, France and other European *countries*. 3. A person's native or adopted land. 4. The people of a nation; as, the *country* was up in arms. 5. Rural regions; districts away from thickly settled areas. — **coun'try**, *adj.*

coun'try·folk' (kŭn'trĭ·fōk'), *n.* People who live in the country.

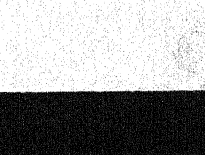
coun'try·man (kŭn'trĭ·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. 1. An inhabitant of a certain country; also, a person born in the same country as another; a fellow citizen. 2. A person who lives and works in the country. — **coun'try·wom'an**, *n.*

coun'try·side' (kŭn'trĭ·sīd'), *n.* A country district or its inhabitants.

coun'ty (koun'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COUNTIES (-tĭz). A territoria division of a state or of a country.

coup (kōō), *n.* A brilliant, sudden, or unexpected stroke, as in business, diplomacy, etc.

cou'pé' (kōō'pā'), *n.* 1. A horse-drawn carriage with an enclosed body seating two persons. 2. An automobile with a two-door enclosed body seating two or three persons.



Coupé, 1.

cou'ple (kŭp''l), *n.* 1. Two things of the same kind that are connected or that are thought of together; as, ten *couples* of hounds. 2. Two persons who are closely associated, such as partners in a dance; also, a husband and wife.

— *v.* **1.** To join together by a leash, a tie, a link, etc.; to link; as, to *couple* freight cars. **2.** To join in pairs. — **cou′pler** (kŭp′lẽr), *n.*

cou′plet (kŭp′lĕt), *n.* Two successive lines of poetry, rhyming together and usually of the same length.

cou′pling (kŭp′lĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of joining; connection. **2.** Something that joins or connects two parts or things; as, a belt *coupling;* a car *coupling;* a pipe *coupling.*

cou′pon (kōō′pŏn), *n.* A ticket, certificate, etc., or a part of such a ticket, etc., which is meant to be detached for some purpose and given or used by some interested person. It may be given to show that the holder is entitled to some service, payment, or discount (as, a theater-ticket *coupon*), or it may be made available to aid a person in getting information (as, a *coupon* attached to an advertisement).

cour′age (kûr′ĭj), *n.* Boldness; bravery; valor.

cou·ra′geous (kŭ·rā′jŭs), *adj.* Having or showing courage; bold; brave; daring. **cou·ra′geous·ly,** *adv.* **cou·ra′geous·ness,** *n.*

cour′i·er (kōōr′ĭ·ẽr), *n.* **1.** A messenger whose duty it is to deliver important letters or dispatches with utmost speed. **2.** A person who attends travelers and makes hotel and other arrangements for them.

course (kōrs), *n.* **1.** Motion from one place to another; progress in space. **2.** Progress in time; as, during the *course* of a year. **3.** The ground or space gone over, as in certain sports; as, a golf *course;* a *racecourse.* **4.** A natural channel for water; as, he followed the river's *course* for a few miles; also, any artificial channel for liquids to flow along or through. **5.** Direction of motion, progress, etc. **6.** A part of a meal served at one time; as, the meat *course.* **7.** A series of acts, proceedings, etc., arranged in a regular order; as, a *course* of lectures; especially, in a school or college, a series of studies leading to a degree; as, a four-year *course.* **8.** A continuous level line of brick or masonry extending along the face or faces of a building. — *v.* To move rapidly; to race; as, the blood *courses* through the veins.

cours′er (kōr′sẽr), *n.* A swift horse.

court (kōrt), *n.* **1.** An open space wholly or partly surrounded by buildings. **2.** A space arranged for playing one of various games with a ball; as, a tennis *court.* **3.** The residence of a sovereign; a palace; also, the people in attendance upon a sovereign. **4.** Attention given to a person in power; as, to pay *court* to a prince. **5.** Attention given to a lady in the wish to gain her affections; courtship. **6.** A place where justice is administered. **7.** The persons assembled for the administration of justice; the judge or judges meeting for the trial of cases. **8.** A session held by a judge or judges. — *v.* **1.** To try to gain favor by attention or flattery; as, to *court* a prince; especially, to woo; to pay court to. **2.** To try to get; to ask for; as, the man *courted* an inquiry into his acts. — *adj.* Suitable to the court of a sovereign; as, a *court* ball; *court* dress.

cour′te·ous (kûr′tē·ŭs), *adj.* Polite. **cour′te·ous·ly,** *adv.* **cour′te·ous·ness,** *n.*

cour′te·sy (kûr′tĕ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* COURTESIES (-sĭz). **1.** Politeness; also, an act of politeness. **2.** A curtsy.

court′house′ (kōrt′hous′), *n.* A building in which courts meet for the trial of cases.

cour′ti·er (kōr′tĭ·ẽr; kōrt′yẽr), *n.* A person who is in attendance at the court of a ruler.

court′ly (kōrt′lĭ), *adj.* Befitting or suitable to a sovereign's court; elegant; as, *courtly* manners. — **court′li·ness** (kōrt′lĭ·nĕs), *n.*

court′-mar′tial (kōrt′mär′shăl), *n.; pl.* COURTS-MARTIAL (kōrts′-). A court composed of military or naval officers for the trial of persons belonging to the army or navy, or for the trial of offenses against military or naval law. — **court′-mar′tial,** *v.*

court′room′ (kōrt′rōōm′), *n.* A room in which a court of law is held.

court′ship (kōrt′shĭp), *n.* The act of wooing.

court′yard′ (kōrt′yärd′), *n.* A court or enclosure attached to a house, castle, or palace.

cous′in (kŭz′n), *n.* A son or daughter of one's uncle or aunt.

cove (kōv), *n.* **1.** A small, sheltered inlet or bay. **2.** A sheltered nook in hills or woods.

cov′e·nant (kŭv′ĕ·nănt), *n.* An agreement; compact. — **cov′e·nant,** *v.* — **cov′e·nant·er,** *n.*

Cov′en·try (kŏv′ĕn·trĭ; kŭv′ĕn·trĭ), *n.* A city in central England. — ***to send to Coventry.*** To refuse to associate with.

cov′er (kŭv′ẽr), *v.* **1.** To place or spread something over a person or a thing. **2.** To conceal; also, to shelter. **3.** To extend or pass over; also, to include. — *n.* **1.** Anything placed over another thing. **2.** A binding case for a book, magazine, etc. **3.** Anything that hides, shelters, or protects; as, under the *cover* of darkness; thick bush is good *cover* for wild animals.

cov′er·ing (kŭv′ẽr·ĭng), *n.* Anything that covers, as a roof, a wrapper, a blanket, etc.

cov′er·let (kŭv′ẽr·lĕt), *n.* The topmost cover of a bed. It is also called *cov′er·lid′.*

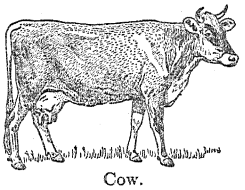
cov′ert (kŭv′ẽrt), *adj.* Secret; hidden; as, a *covert* threat. — *n.* A thicket or underbrush which gives shelter to game. — **cov′ert·ly,** *adv.*

cov′et (kŭv′ĕt), *v.* To be too eager to get or to have something for one's own; to wish very strongly for something, especially for something that belongs to another person.

cov'et·ous (kŭv'ĕ·tŭs), *adj.* Too eager to get or to own something, especially something belonging to another person; avaricious.
cov'et·ous·ly, *adv.* cov'et·ous·ness, *n.*

cov'ey (kŭv'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* COVEYS (-ĭz). 1. An old bird with her brood of young. 2. A small flock of birds; as, a *covey* of quail.

cow (kou), *n.*; *pl.* COWS (kouz), formerly KINE. The full-grown female of the cattle kind, or of certain other animals, such as the moose, seal, elephant, etc. The male of these animals is called a *bull*.

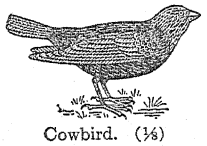

Cow.

cow (kou), *v.* To subdue the spirits or courage of a person; as, *cowed* by threats.

cow'ard (kou'ĕrd), *n.* A person who has no courage; a basely timid person. — **cow'ard·ly**, *adj.* — **cow'ard·li·ness**, *n.*

cow'ard·ice (kou'ĕr·dĭs), *n.* Lack of courage to face danger; shameful fear.

cow'bird' (kou'bûrd'), *n.* The smallest of the American blackbirds, often found near and around cattle.


Cowbird. (⅓)

cow'boy' (kou'boi'), *n.* A cattle herder; especially, one of a class of herders of the western United States and western Canada.

cow'catch'er (kou'kăch'ĕr), *n.* A strong frame on the front of a railroad locomotive.

cow'er (kou'ĕr), *v.* To crouch down, as from cold or fear.

c Cowl.

cow'herd' (kou'hûrd'), *n.* A person whose occupation is to tend cows.

cow'hide' (kou'hīd'), *n.* 1. The hide of a cow, or leather made from it. 2. A coarse whip of rawhide or braided leather. — *v.* To flog with a cowhide. — **cow'hid'ing** (kou'hīd'ĭng), *n.*

cowl (koul), *n.* A monk's hood.

cowled (kould), *adj.* Wearing a cowl.

cow'pea' (kou'pē'), *n.* 1. A sprawling herb related to the bean. It is an important forage plant. 2. The edible seed of this herb.

English Cowslip.

cow'punch'er (kou'pŭn'chĕr), *n.* A cowboy.

cow'skin' (kou'skĭn'), *n.* Cowhide.

cow'slip (kou'slĭp), *n.* 1. The marsh marigold, a yellow-flowered swamp plant. See the picture at MARSH MARIGOLD. 2. In England, a yellow-flowered primrose blooming in early spring.

cox'comb' (kŏks'kōm'), *n.* 1. A conceited, silly man; a fop. 2. Same as COCKSCOMB (def. 2).

cox'swain (kŏk's'n; kŏk'swān), *n.* The steersman of a boat, especially of a racing shell.

coy (koi), *adj.* Bashful; shy.
coy'ly, *adv.* coy'ness, *n.*

coy'ote (kī'ōt; kī·ō'tē), *n.* A small wolf, common on the plains of western North America.

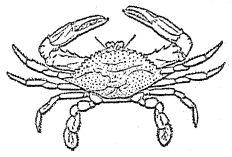
coz'en (kŭz''n), *v.* To cheat. — **coz'en·age**, *n.*

co'zy (kō'zĭ), *adj.*; CO'ZI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); CO'ZI·EST. Snug; comfortable. — *n.* A padded cover that fits over a teapot to keep the contents hot.
co'zi·ly, *adv.* co'zi·ness, *n.*

c.p. Abbreviation for *candle power*.

C.P.A. Abbreviation for *certified public accountant*.

crab (krăb), *n.* A creature with a short, broad, flattened shell, a small abdomen, and short feelers. Most kinds of crabs are sea creatures, but some live on land.


Crab. (½)

crab (krăb), *n.* 1. A crab apple. 2. A sour-tempered person. — *v.* In colloquial use, to find fault.

crab ap'ple. 1. A small, wild, sour apple. 2. A cultivated apple, small and tart in flavor.

crab'bed (krăb'ĕd), *adj.* Showing a peevish, morose, or sour temper; cross.
crab'bed·ly, *adv.* crab'bed·ness, *n.*

crack (krăk), *v.* 1. To break or burst with a sharp sudden sound; to make such a sound, as if breaking; as, to *crack* a whip. 2. To break, with or without quite separating into parts; as, the ice *cracked* in several places. 3. To utter cleverly; to tell wittily; as, to *crack* jokes. 4. Of a person's voice, to break or become harsh. — *n.* 1. A sharp, sudden sound, as of something breaking. 2. A chink or narrow crevice; as, a *crack* between boards.
— *adj.* Of superior kind; as, a *crack* ship.

crack'er (krăk'ĕr), *n.* 1. A firecracker. 2. A nickname for a white person living in the hills and backwoods districts in parts of the southern United States, especially Georgia and Florida. 3. A dry, thin, hard biscuit, often crisp.

crack'le (krăk''l), *v.* To make small, sharp, sudden, and repeated noises. — **crack'le**, *n.*

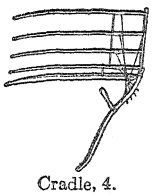
crack'ling (krăk'lĭng), *n.* 1. A series of small, sharp, cracking sounds. 2. The well-browned, crisp rind of roasted pork.

Cra'cow (krā'kō), *n.* A city in Poland.

Cradle, 1.

cra'dle (krā'd'l), *n.* 1. A baby's bed or cot, usually on rockers. 2. Place

of origin; as, the *cradle* of civilization. 3. Something resembling a baby's cradle, such as a rockerlike device for washing earth or sand in the search for gold, etc. 4. An attachment of fingerlike rods for a scythe; also, a scythe with such an attachment.



Cradle, 4.

— *v.* 1. To place or rock in a cradle or as if in a cradle. 2. To nurse or train in infancy. 3. To wash earth or sand in a cradle. 4. To mow with a cradle.

craft (krăft), *n.* 1. Art or skill, especially in some manual work; hence, an occupation which requires manual skill; a trade. 2. The association of persons engaged in any trade. 3. Cunning; craftiness. 4. A vessel; ships of any kind; as, fishing *craft*. 5. Aircraft.

crafts'man (krăfts'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who works at a trade or manual occupation.

craft'y (krăf'tĭ), *adj.;* CRAFT'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); CRAFT'I·EST. Skillful at deceiving others. **craft'i·ly**, *adv.* **craft'i·ness**, *n.*

crag (krăg), *n.* 1. A steep, rugged rock. 2. A rough, broken cliff or projecting point of rock. **crag'gi·ness**, *n.* **crag'gy**, *adj.*

cram (krăm), *v.;* CRAMMED (krămd); CRAM'MING. 1. To stuff or crowd in; as, he *crammed* his clothes into the bag. 2. To fill full; as, barns *crammed* with hay. 3. To study hastily in preparation for an examination, etc.

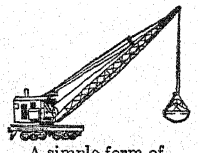
cramp (krămp), *n.* A sudden, sharp, painful tightening of a muscle; as, a *cramp* in the leg.

cramp (krămp), *v.* To restrain from free motion or action; as, *cramped* by needless rules.

cran'ber'ry (krăn'bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES (-ĭz). The sour bright-red berry of a trailing evergreen shrub native to North America; also, the shrub bearing this berry. A low, periodically flooded area of ground in which cranberries are grown is called a ***cranberry bog***.

crane (krān), *n.* 1. A tall wading bird larger than the heron. When the bird is flying, its long neck is stretched to its full length. The large ***sandhill crane*** is found in eastern and central North America. 2. A machine for raising, moving, and lowering heavy weights. 3. Any mechanical arm that swings freely from a center and is used to support or to carry a weight, such as an iron arm for supporting a kettle over a fire. — *v.* To stretch out one's neck, as a crane does.

Crane, 1. (1/45)



A simple form of Crane, 2.

cra'ni·um (krā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* The skull; especially, that part of the skull which encloses the brain. — **cra'ni·al** (krā'nĭ·ăl), *adj.*

crank (krăngk), *n.* 1. In a machine, an arm which can be attached to the end of a shaft and turned to start or operate the engine, the motor, or other part of the machinery; as, the *crank* of an automobile; the *crank* of a motion-picture camera. 2. A person with a peculiar mental twist, especially on some one subject; as, he is a *crank* on collecting old coins.

— *v.* To start or operate by turning a crank; as, to *crank* an automobile.

crank'y (krăngk'ĭ), *adj.;* CRANK'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); CRANK'I·EST. Irritable; difficult to please. **crank'i·ly**, *adv.* **crank'i·ness**, *n.*

cran'ny (krăn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* CRANNIES (-ĭz). A small, narrow opening; a chink or crevice. — **cran'nied** (krăn'ĭd), *adj.*

crape (krāp), *n.* Crepe, especially a piece of black crepe used as a sign of mourning.

crash (krăsh), *n.* A coarse, rough, linen or cotton cloth used for towels, summer suits, etc.

crash (krăsh), *v.* 1. To break or dash in pieces violently and noisily; to smash. 2. To clash violently and noisily; also, to force one's way noisily; as, to *crash* through the forest. 3. To bring an airplane down in such a way that it is smashed or damaged in landing.

— *n.* 1. A loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once. 2. A sudden failure or collapse, as of a business.

crass (krăs), *adj.* Stupid; crude; as, *crass* ignorance. — **crass'ly**, *adv.* — **crass'ness**, *n.*

crate (krāt), *n.* A container, as for fruits or vegetables, often with slats on the sides. — *v.* To pack in a crate.

cra'ter (krā'tẽr), *n.* The funnel-shaped opening of a volcano or of a geyser.

Cra'ter Lake Na'tion·al Park (krā'tẽr). A park in southwestern Oregon.

cra·vat' (krȧ·văt'), *n.* A necktie.

crave (krāv), *v.* 1. To beg; to entreat; as, I *crave* your pardon; I *crave* your aid. 2. To long for; as, he *craved* rest. 3. To require; to need; as, the stomach *craves* food.

cra'ven (krā'vĕn), *adj.* Cowardly. — *n.* A coward. — **cra'ven·ly**, *adv.*

crav'ing (krāv'ĭng), *n.* A great desire or longing for something.

craw (krô), *n.* The crop of a bird; the stomach of an animal.

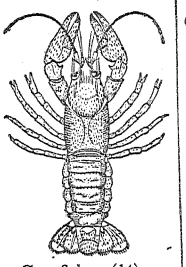
craw'fish' (krô'fĭsh'). Same as CRAYFISH.

crawl (krôl), *v.* 1. To move slowly by drawing the body along the ground. 2. To go on hands and knees. 3. To go very slowly or carefully. 4. To swarm or be alive with crawling things; as, the floor is *crawling* with ants. 5. To feel

as if insects were creeping over the body; as, his flesh *crawled* with horror. — *n.* 1. A slow, creeping motion. 2. In swimming, a racing stroke.

Crawl Stroke.

cray'fish' (krā'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* CRAYFISH, CRAYFISHES (-fĭsh'ĕz). 1. A freshwater shellfish, resembling the lobster but much smaller. 2. A salt-water shellfish, resembling the lobster but not having huge claws.



Crayfish. (⅛)

cray'on (krā'ŏn), *n.* 1. A small stick of chalk, lead, etc., used in writing or drawing. 2. A drawing made with crayons. — **cray'on**, *v.*

craze (krāz), *v.* To make or become insane; as, *crazed* by grief. — *n.* A strong but temporary interest in something; a mania.

cra'zy (krā'zĭ), *adj.*; CRA'ZI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); CRA'ZI·EST. Insane; mad; as, a *crazy* man. **cra'zi·ly**, *adv.* **cra'zi·ness**, *n.*

creak (krēk), *n.* A long, sharp, grating or squeaking sound. — *v.* To make a creak.

creak'y (krēk'ĭ), *adj.* Apt to creak; making a creaking sound. **creak'i·ly**, *adv.* **creak'i·ness**, *n.*

cream (krēm), *n.* 1. The yellowish part of milk. It is rich in butterfat. 2. A creamlike preparation, such as a lotion for the skin. 3. The best part of anything; as, the *cream* of society. 4. The color of cream, a pale yellow. — *v.* To rub, stir, or beat butter, or butter and sugar, until it becomes creamy.

cream'er·y (krēm'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* CREAMERIES (-ĭz). A place where butter and cheese are made, or where milk and cream are prepared for the market.

cream'y (krēm'ĭ), *adj.*; CREAM'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); CREAM'I·EST. Containing cream; resembling cream. — **cream'i·ness**, *n.*

crease (krēs), *n.* 1. A line or mark made by folding any flexible material; as, a *crease* in a sheet of paper. 2. Any line or mark resembling this. — *v.* To make creases in; to wrinkle.

cre·ate' (krē·āt'), *v.* To cause to exist; to bring into existence; to produce; to make.

cre·a'tion (krē·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of creating. 2. Something created; also, all created things.

cre·a'tive (krē·ā'tĭv), *adj.* Having the power or quality of creating, producing, or bringing into existence; as, a great *creative* genius.

cre·a'tor (krē·ā'tĕr), *n.* One who creates or produces. — ***the Creator.*** God.

crea'ture (krē'tŭr), *n.* A living created being; an animal or a human being.

cre'dence (krē'dĕns), *n.* Belief; credit; as, to give *credence* to a rumor.

cre·den'tials (krē·dĕn'shălz), *n. pl.* Documents, such as letters given by a government to its ambassador, showing that a person has official authority, or is to be treated with confidence, etc.

cred'i·ble (krĕd'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being believed; deserving to be believed; as, a *credible* witness. — **cred'i·bil'i·ty** (krĕd'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **cred'i·bly** (krĕd'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

cred'it (krĕd'ĭt), *n.* 1. Reliance on the truth of something; belief; trust; as, they placed no *credit* in what he said. 2. Trustworthiness; also, reputation; good name; as, he was a man of *credit*. 3. Something that adds to one's reputation or esteem; honor; as, to give a person *credit* for a discovery; also, source of honor; as, he was a *credit* to his school. 4. The balance which is available for a person to draw upon, as in a bank; as, he had ten dollars to his *credit*. 5. Time given for payment for goods purchased; as, 30 days' *credit*. 6. Trust given to a customer for future payment for goods purchased. — *v.* 1. To believe; as, to *credit* a person's statement. 2. To give a person credit or honor; to ascribe to a person something that does him honor; as, the discovery of America is *credited* to Columbus. 3. To place to a person's favor in a financial account; as, the bank *credited* him with ten dollars.

cred'it·a·ble (krĕd'ĭt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving credit. — **cred'it·a·bly** (krĕd'ĭt·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

cred'i·tor (krĕd'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* A person to whom a debt is owed; a person to whom money or goods are due.

cre·du'li·ty (krē·dū'lĭ·tĭ), *n.* A willingness to believe statements, especially with little or no evidence.

cred'u·lous (krĕd'ū·lŭs), *adj.* Quick to believe things, especially without sufficient grounds; easily deceived. — **cred'u·lous·ly**, *adv.*

creed (krēd), *n.* 1. A statement of the essential features of religious faith. 2. Any set of guiding rules or principles in business, politics, etc.; as, to act according to one's *creed*.

creek (krēk; *colloquial*, krĭk), *n.* 1. A small stream of water, usually larger than a brook and smaller than a river. 2. A narrow bay or inlet extending some distance into the land; also, a small river emptying into a bay or inlet.

Creel.

creel (krēl), *n.* A wickerwork basket for carrying fish.

creep (krēp), *v.*; CREPT; CREEP'ING. 1. To move along with the body close to the ground or floor; as, *creeping* along on hands and knees. 2. To grow or spread along the ground or along a surface; as, ivy *creeping* up a wall. 3. To advance

slowly or stealthily; as, the tide *crept* up the beach. 4. To feel as though insects were crawling on the body; as, he made my flesh *creep*. — *n.* 1. The act of creeping. 2. [used in the *plural*, CREEPS] In colloquial use, a feeling as though insects were crawling over the body; as, he gave me the *creeps* with his tales of ghosts. — **creep'y**, *adj.*

creep'er (krēp'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that creeps. 2. A small bird that creeps about trees and bushes, especially the American *brown creeper*, which searches for grubs on trees. 3. A creeping plant; as, the Virginia *creeper*.

cre'mate (krē'māt; krĕ·māt'), *v.* To reduce to ashes by means of fire or great heat; as, to *cremate* a corpse. — **cre·ma'tion** (krĕ·mā'shŭn), *n.* — **cre'ma·tor** (krē'mā·tẽr; krĕ·mā'tẽr), *n.*

cre'ma·to'ry (krē'mȧ·tō'rĭ; krĕm'ȧ·tō'rĭ), *n.* A furnace, or a building containing a furnace, in which dead bodies are cremated; also, such a building for burning up refuse.

Cre'ole (krē'ōl), *n.* A white person who is descended from the French or Spanish settlers of Louisiana and neighboring States, and who has retained their speech and culture. — **Cre'ole**, *adj.*

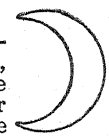
cre'o·sote (krē'ŏ·sōt), *n.* An oily liquid distilled from wood tar and used in the preservation of wood, meats, etc. — **cre'o·sote**, *v.*

crepe (krāp), *n.* 1. A thin, crinkly fabric of silk, wool, cotton, or rayon. 2. [usually spelled *crape*] Crepe used as a sign of mourning. 3. A crinkly paper resembling the fabric crepe.

crept (krĕpt), *past tense & past part.* of CREEP.

cre·scen'do (krĕ·shĕn'dō; krĕ·sĕn'dō), *adj. & adv.* In music, gradually increasing the quantity of sound. — *n.* A gradual increase in the quantity of sound.

cres'cent (krĕs'ĕnt), *n.* 1. The figure formed by the new moon; hence, any figure having this shape. 2. The crescent-shaped emblem of the former Turkish Empire. — *adj.* Shaped like the new moon.



Crescent.

cress (krĕs), *n.* A small plant with pungent leaves, used for salads, etc.

crest (krĕst), *n.* 1. A tuft on the head of a bird or an animal, such as the comb of a rooster, a bunch of feathers on a bird's head, etc. 2. Anything resembling such a tuft, especially as marking the top of something; the top; as, the *crest* of a hill; the *crest* of a wave. 3. A heraldic device, used as a decoration or marking on silver, on the side of a carriage, etc. — **crest'ed**, *adj.*

c Crest of a Bird (Waxwing).

crest'fall'en (krĕst'fôl'ĕn), *adj.* Depressed; disheartened; sad; dejected.

Crete (krēt), *n.* An island in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, belonging to Greece. — **Cre'tan** (krē'tăn), *adj. & n.*

cre·tonne' (krĕ·tŏn'; krē'tŏn), *n.* A strong cotton cloth, printed on one or both sides, used for furniture coverings, for curtains, etc.

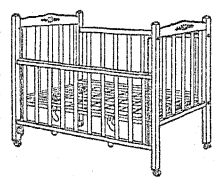
cre·vasse' (krĕ·văs'), *n.* 1. A deep crack or crevice, as in a glacier. 2. A break in a levee.

crev'ice (krĕv'ĭs), *n.* A narrow opening which results from a split or crack; a fissure; a cleft; as, a *crevice* in a rock.

crew (krōō), *past tense* of CROW.

crew (krōō), *n.* 1. Any company or gathering of persons; as, a happy *crew* on the picnic. 2. A group of persons associated in some joint work; a gang; as, a train *crew*. 3. The group of seamen who man a vessel. 4. The oarsmen and steersman of a rowboat, or of a racing shell.

crib (krĭb), *n.* 1. A manger for feeding animals. 2. A box or bin for storing grain, etc. 3. A small bedstead, with high sides, for a child. 4. A frame of logs or beams to be filled with stones, etc., and sunk as a foundation or wall in building wharves, etc.



Crib, 3.

crib'bage (krĭb'ĭj), *n.* A kind of card game.

crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* A low wooden footstool.

crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* A small, leaping insect, noted for the chirping notes made by the males.

Cricket. (½)

crick'et (krĭk'ĕt), *n.* An outdoor game played with bats, ball, wickets, etc., usually between sides of eleven players each. — **crick'et·er**, *n.*

cried (krīd), *past tense & past part.* of CRY.

cri'er (krī'ẽr), *n.* A person who cries; especially, an official who proclaims aloud the orders of a court, public notices, etc.; as, a court *crier*.

cries (krīz), *3d person singular, present tense,* of CRY. — *n., pl.* of CRY.

crime (krīm), *n.* 1. The doing of something which one is forbidden by law to do, or failure to do something which one is required by law to do; especially, a serious offense against law. 2. Sinful conduct; any evil act.

Cri·me'a (krī·mē'ȧ; krĭ·mē'ȧ), *n.* A peninsula in southern Russia, jutting into the Black Sea. — **Cri·me'an**, *adj.*

crim'i·nal (krĭm'ĭ·năl), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a crime; as, a *criminal* act. 2. Having to do with crime or with the punishment for crime; as, *criminal* law; *criminal* court. — *n.* A person who has committed a crime. — **crim'i·nal'i·ty** (krĭm'ĭ·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **crim'i·nal·ly**, *adv.*

crimp (krĭmp), *v.* To fold or plait into small wavelike creases; to give a wavy appearance to; as, to *crimp* one's hair. — *n.* A small wave or wrinkle, as in one's hair. — **crimp'er**, *n.*

crim'son (krĭm'z'n), *n.* The color of blood, a bright dark-red color with a bluish tinge. — **crim'son**, *adj.* & *v.*

cringe (krĭnj), *v.*; CRINGED (krĭnjd); CRING'ING (krĭn'jĭng). To shrink; to wince; especially, to draw oneself together in fear or in awe; as, a dog *cringing* at the sight of a whip.

crin'kle (krĭng'k'l), *v.* 1. To form little waves or wrinkles on the surface; to wrinkle; as, a lake *crinkling* in a light breeze. 2. To rustle; as, the silk *crinkled* as she walked. — **crin'kle**, *n.* — **crin'kly** (krĭng'klĭ), *adj.*

crin'o·line (krĭn'ō·lĭn; krĭn'ō·lēn), *n.* 1. A stiff cloth once used under very full skirts to keep them spread out. 2. A very full stiff skirt; also, a hoop skirt. 3. A stiff cloth now used for linings, etc.

crip'ple (krĭp''l), *n.* A lame person. — *v.* To deprive of the use of a leg, arm, etc.; to lame.

cri'sis (krī'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* CRISES (-sēz). 1. In a sickness, that change which shows whether the result is to be recovery or death. 2. The decisive moment in any course of action.

crisp (krĭsp), *adj.* 1. Curly; wavy; as, *crisp* hair. 2. Brittle; as, *crisp* snow. 3. Of pastry, short; as, *crisp* piecrust. 4. Clear and sharp; distinct; as, *crisp* outlines; *crisp* speech. 5. Firm and fresh; as, *crisp* lettuce. 6. Brisk; bracing; as, *crisp* weather.
— *v.* To make crisp; as, to *crisp* piecrust.
crisp'ly, *adv.* **crisp'ness**, *n.*

criss'cross' (krĭs'krŏs'), *adj.* & *adv.* Crossing one another; so as to cross something else; as, *crisscross* lines. — **criss'cross'**, *n.* & *v.*

cri·te'ri·on (krī·tē'rĭ·ŭn), *n.*; *pl.* CRITERIA (-ȧ). A rule, test, or standard by which facts, opinions, conduct, etc., may be tried in forming a correct judgment about them.

crit'ic (krĭt'ĭk), *n.* A person who gives his judgment of the value, worth, beauty, excellence, etc., of anything; especially, a person whose profession is to write articles expressing trained judgment of work in the field of art, music, drama, or literature.

crit'i·cal (krĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Inclined to criticize; especially, inclined to find fault. 2. Using or requiring careful judgment; as, a *critical* examination of a patient. 3. Risky; as, a *critical* situation. 4. Of the nature of a crisis; as, the *critical* stage of a fever. 5. Of the nature of criticism; as, a *critical* review of the opera. — **crit'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

crit'i·cism (krĭt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* 1. The act of criticizing; especially, faultfinding. 2. A careful judgment or review, especially by a critic.

crit'i·cize (krĭt'ĭ·sīz), *v.* To examine and judge as a critic; especially, to find fault.

croak (krōk), *v.* 1. To make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, like a frog or a crow; to utter with such a sound. 2. To complain; to foretell misfortune. — **croak**, *n.* — **croak'er**, *n.*

Cro·a'ti·a (krō·ā'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* A region in northwestern Yugoslavia. Its people are called ***Cro'ats*** (krō'ăts) or ***Cro·a'tians*** (krō·ā'shănz).

cro·chet' (krō·shā'), *v.*; CRO·CHETED' (-shād'); CRO·CHET'ING (-shā'ĭng). To knit with a single long, hooked needle. — *n.* Crocheted work. — **cro·chet'er** (krō·shā'ĕr), *n.*

cro·chet'ing (krō·shā'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person who crochets. 2. Crocheted work.

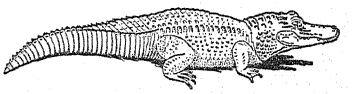
crock (krŏk), *n.* Any pot, jar, or pitcher made of baked clay; an earthenware vessel.

Crock.

crock (krŏk), *n.* Soot; also, coloring matter which rubs off from cloth, dyed leather, etc.
— *v.* To give off crock, soot, or coloring matter.

crock'er·y (krŏk'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* Earthenware; pots, jars, etc., formed of clay and baked.

croc'o·dile (krŏk'ō·dīl), *n.* A huge, thick-skinned, long-tailed, crawling creature, found in the rivers of tropical Africa, Asia, Australia, and America.


Crocodile. (1/50)

cro'cus (krō'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CROCUSES (-kŭs·ĕz). 1. A plant which grows from a bulb, has narrow grasslike leaves, and blooms very early in the spring. 2. The purplish, white, or yellow flower of this plant. It is funnel-shaped and measures about an inch across.

Crocus.

Croe'sus (krē'sŭs), *n.* 1. A wealthy king who lived about 560 B.C. 2. Any very wealthy man.

Crom'well (krŏm'wĕl; krŭm'wĕl), Oliver, 1599–1658. An English general and statesman.

crone (krōn), *n.* A withered old woman.

cro'ny (krō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CRONIES (-nĭz). A close companion; a chum.

crook (krŏŏk), *n.* 1. Any implement having a bent or hooked form; as, a shepherd's *crook*. 2. Any curved or hooked part of a thing; as, the *crook* of an umbrella handle; he held it in the *crook* of his arm. 3. In colloquial use, a swindler, a thief, etc. — *v.* To bend; as, he *crooked* his finger.

Shepherd's Crook.

crook'ed (krŏŏk'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Not straight; bent. 2. Dishonest; wicked. **crook'ed·ly**, *adv.* **crook'ed·ness**, *n.*

croon (krōōn), *v.* To hum or sing in a low voice; especially, to sing sentimental songs in a low voice with great pathos. — **croon'er**, *n.*

crop (krŏp), *n.* **1.** A pouchlike place in the throat of many birds for receiving food and preparing it for digestion; the craw. **2.** The butt and handle of a whip; especially, a short riding whip with a loop on the end for opening gates. **3.** Of grain, fruit, etc., the amount gathered or harvested; the harvest; as, a *crop* of wheat. **4.** Any product or yield; as, a *crop* of lies. — *v.* **1.** To cut or bite off the tops of growing grass, small bushes, etc.; as, sheep *crop* much more closely than cattle. **2.** To trim closely; as, to *crop* a horse's tail. **3.** To produce or yield a crop; also, to make land produce crops. **4.** To come or appear unexpectedly; as, fresh difficulties *cropped* up.

crop'per (krŏp'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that crops, as a person who cultivates another's farm and gets as his wages a share of the crop.

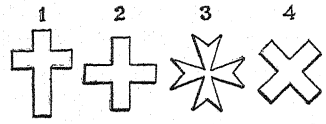
crop'per (krŏp'ẽr), *n.* A severe fall, as from a horse; hence, a failure; a collapse.

cro·quet' (krō·kā'), *n.* A game in which the players use mallets to drive wooden balls through a series of hoops set in the ground.

cro·quette' (krō·kĕt'), *n.* A roll of hashed meat, or of fish, or sometimes of chopped vegetables, fried in deep fat.

cro'sier (krō'zhẽr), *n.* The staff of a bishop, abbot, or abbess, carried as a symbol of office.

cross (krŏs), *n.* **1.** A structure consisting in its simple forms of a straight bar and a crossbar. It was used in ancient times for crucifying criminals. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Cross***] The structure on which Jesus Christ was crucified; hence, a representation of this structure as the emblem and symbol of Christianity and of the Christian religion. **3.** Any figure or mark formed by the crossing of two straight lines; an object shaped like a cross. **4.** Trouble; affliction, regarded as a test of Christian patience.



1 Latin Cross; 2 Greek Cross; 3 Maltese Cross; 4 St. Andrew's Cross.

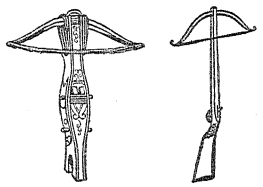
— *v.* **1.** To make the sign of the cross upon or over a person or thing, especially as a religious symbol or act. **2.** To cancel by marking crosses on, or by drawing a line through; as, to *cross* out a word. **3.** To put or lay across; as, to *cross* the arms; to move across or past; as, to *cross* a river; to meet and pass; as, their letters *crossed* in the mail; to draw a line across; as, remember to *cross* your *t*'s. **4.** To obstruct; to oppose; as, do not *cross* his wishes.

— *adj.* **1.** Lying, falling, or passing across. **2.** Ill-natured; fretful; peevish.

cross'bar' (krŏs'bär'), *n.* A bar placed across another bar or piece.

cross'bones' (krŏs'bōnz'), *n. pl.* Two leg bones or arm bones pictured as lying across each other; as, the skull and *crossbones* on a pirate flag.

cross'bow' (krŏs'bō'), *n.* An old weapon for discharging square-headed arrows, stones, etc.


Crossbows.

cross'-ex·am'·ine (krŏs'ĕg·zăm'·ĭn), *v.* To examine or question a witness, especially to check a previous examination. — **cross'-ex·am'i·na'tion**, *n.* — **cross'-ex·am'·in·er**, *n.*

cross'-eyed' (krŏs'īd'), *adj.* Having the line of sight of one eye crossing that of the other.

cross'-grained' (krŏs'grānd'), *adj.* Hard to manage; perverse; contrary; as, a *cross-grained* old man.

cross'ing (krŏs'ĭng), *n.* **1.** A point where two lines, streets, etc., cross each other. **2.** A place provided for going across a street, railroad tracks, etc. **3.** A voyage across a sea, ocean, lake, etc.; as, did you have a rough *crossing?*

cross'ly (krŏs'lĭ), *adv.* In a peevish manner.

cross'ness (krŏs'nĕs), *n.* Peevishness.

cross'piece' (krŏs'pēs'), *n.* A crossbar.

cross'-pur'pose (krŏs'pûr'pŭs), *n.* An opposing purpose. — ***at cross-purposes.*** Acting contrary to another without meaning to do so.

cross'-ques'tion (krŏs'kwĕs'chŭn), *v.* To cross-examine.

cross ref'er·ence. A reference made from one place to another place, as in a book.

cross'road' (krŏs'rōd'), *n.* **1.** A road that crosses a main road, or runs between main roads. **2.** [often used in the *plural*, CROSSROADS] A place where two or more roads cross.

cross sec'tion. **1.** A section cut across anything. **2.** A number of persons, items, etc., selected from an entire group in order to show the general nature of the whole; as, a *cross section* of the people; a *cross section* of the news.

cross'trees' (krŏs'trēz'), *n. pl.* Two cross-pieces near the top of a mast on a ship to spread apart the upper ropes that support the mast.

cross'way' (krŏs'wā'), *n.* A crossroad.

cross'ways' (krŏs'wāz'), *adv.* Crosswise.

cross'wise' (krŏs'wīz'), *adv.* So as to cross something; as, logs placed *crosswise.*

crotch (krŏch), *n.* The angle formed by the spreading apart of two limbs, or of a limb from its trunk; a fork; as, the *crotch* of a tree.

crotch'et (krŏch'ĕt), *n.* An odd notion; a curious fancy; a whim. — **crotch'et·y**, *adj.*

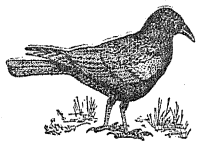
crouch (krouch), *v.* To stoop or bend low to the ground, as an animal waiting to spring on its prey. — **crouch**, *n.*

croup (krōōp), *n.* The rear part of a horse's back, over the hind legs.

croup (krōōp), *n.* A disease of the throat and windpipe, marked by a hoarse, ringing cough and difficult breathing. — **croup'y**, *adj.*

crow (krō), *v.*; CREW, CROWED (krōd); CROW'ING. 1. To make the loud shrill sound that a rooster makes. 2. To brag; to boast. — *n.* The cry of a rooster.

crow (krō), *n.* 1. A bird, glossy black in color but much larger than the blackbirds of America, found in most countries of the world. 2. A crowbar.



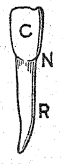
Crow. (1/15)

crow'bar' (krō'bär'), *n.* A bar of iron or steel, used as a pry, a lever, etc.

crowd (kroud), *n.* 1. A large number of persons together; a throng. 2. The masses of the people of a country; the populace. 3. In colloquial use, a particular group of people; a set. — *v.* 1. To press forward; as, to *crowd* into a room. 2. To throng; also, to fill full; to stuff; as, the throng *crowded* the room.

crown (kroun), *n.* 1. A wreath for the head, given as a reward of victory or as an honor; as, a *crown* of laurel. 2. A royal headpiece, worn by monarchs on ceremonial occasions; hence, royal power; sovereignty; also, a sovereign. 3. The top of the head; also, the top part of a hat. 4. Anything resembling a crown in shape, position, etc.; as, the *crown* of the hill; the *crown* of a tooth. 5. The thick curved end of an anchor where the arms are attached. See ANCHOR, *Illustration*. 6. An English coin worth five shillings. — *v.* 1. To place a crown on; hence, to make sovereign; to enthrone. 2. To bestow something on a person as a mark of honor, a reward of merit, etc.; as, he was *crowned* with many honors. 3. To top; to cap; as, a great tree *crowned* the hill; to complete; to perfect; as, this victory *crowned* the general's career. 4. To round upward; as, to *crown* the surface of a road. 5. To put an artificial top on; as, to *crown* a tooth.

Crown.

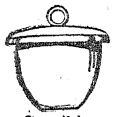


C Crown of Tooth; *N* Neck; *R* Root.

crow's'-nest' (krōz'nĕst'), *n.* A partly enclosed platform high on the mast of a ship for a lookout; hence, any similar lookout.

cru'cial (krōō'shăl), *adj.* Having to do with a supreme trial or with a final test or decision; very critical; decisive; as, a *crucial* battle.

cru'ci·ble (krōō'sĭ·b'l), *n.* A pot or similar vessel, made of some substance that resists the action of fire. It is used to hold metals, ores, etc., which are treated under great heat in the process of manufacture.



Crucible.

cru'ci·fix (krōō'sĭ·fĭks), *n.* A picture, a statue, etc., of Christ on the cross; also, in careless use, the cross itself.

cru'ci·fix'ion (krōō'sĭ·fĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of crucifying. 2. [written with a capital letter, *Crucifixion*] The crucifying of Christ on the cross; also, a painting, a statue, etc., representing this.

cru'ci·fy (krōō'sĭ·fī), *v.*; CRU'CI·FIED (-fīd); CRU'CI·FY'ING. 1. To put a person to death by nailing his hands and feet to a cross. 2. To treat cruelly; to torture.

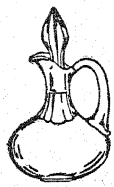
crude (krōōd), *adj.* 1. In a natural state; as, *crude* oil; *crude* sugar. 2. Lacking in good manners, etc.; rough; as, *crude* behavior. **crude'ly**, *adv.* **crude'ness**, *n.*

cru'el (krōō'ĕl), *adj.* 1. Disposed to hurt others; savage; merciless. 2. Showing savageness; causing suffering. — **cru'el·ly**, *adv.*

cru'el·ty (krōō'ĕl·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CRUELTIES (-tĭz). 1. A disposition to inflict needless pain. 2. A cruel act; as, a *cruelty* to a dumb animal.

cru'et (krōō'ĕt), *n.* A small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, etc., for the table.

cruise (krōōz), *v.* To travel by ship touching at a series of ports and not going directly to one port only; hence, to make a similar trip overland, as in an airplane. — *n.* A trip made by a ship, an airplane, etc., that is cruising.



Cruet.

cruis'er (krōōz'ĕr), *n.* 1. A warship less heavily armed and armored than a battleship. 2. A police automobile equipped with radio for communicating with headquarters.

crul'ler (krŭl'ĕr), *n.* A sweet cake made of egg batter cut in strips, twists, etc., and fried in fat.

crumb (krŭm), *n.* A small fragment, especially of bread, broken or rubbed off; hence, a little bit; as, a *crumb* of hope. — *v.* To break into crumbs; to crumble; as, to *crumb* bread.

crum'ble (krŭm'b'l), *v.* To break into small pieces; as, he *crumbled* the bread with his fingers; to fall to pieces; hence, to fall into decay or ruin.

crum'bly (krŭm'blĭ), *adj.* Easily crumbled.

crum'pet (krŭm'pĕt), *n.* A small soft cake cooked on a griddle or in a frying pan.

crum'ple (krŭm'p'l), *v.* To draw or press into wrinkles or folds; to rumple. — **crum'ple**, *n.*

crunch (krŭnch), *v.* To chew with a crushing or grinding noise; also, to grind or press with a similar noise. — **crunch**, *n.*

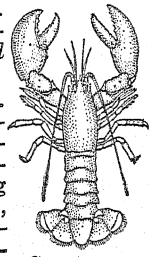
crup'per (krŭp'ẽr; krōōp'ẽr), *n.* In a harness, a loop passing under a horse's tail.

cru·sade' (krōō·sād'), *n.* 1. One of the military expeditions undertaken by Christian countries in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries to recover the Holy Land from the Turks. 2. Any campaign for the improvement of conditions, as in a city or a country, which is undertaken with zeal and enthusiasm; as, a *crusade* against gambling. — **cru·sad'er** (krōō·sād'ẽr), *n.*

cruse (krōōs; krōōz), *n.* A jar or pot.

crush (krŭsh), *v.* 1. To squeeze together so as to bruise or destroy the natural condition or shape; as, to *crush* one's thumb; to *crush* grapes. 2. To break into fine pieces by pressure. 3. To ruin; to subdue; to overwhelm. — *n.* 1. A crushing, or squeezing together. 2. A tightly packed crowd. 3. Crushed material.

crust (krŭst), *n.* 1. The hardened outside surface of bread; also, a piece of this, or a piece of any bread grown dry and hard. 2. The cover or case of a pie. 3. A hard outer covering or surface layer, as of earth or snow. — *v.* To cover, or to become covered, with a crust; as, ice *crusted* the river.



Crustacean (Lobster). (1/12)

crus·ta'cean (krŭs·tā'shăn), *n.* An animal of a large class of animals, called *Crus·ta'ce·a* (krŭs·tā'shē·ȧ; krŭs·tā'shȧ), usually living in or near the water and having a firm crustlike shell. Lobsters, crabs, etc., belong in this class. — **crus·ta'cean**, *adj.* — **crus·ta'ceous** (krŭs·tā'shŭs), *adj.*

crust'y (krŭs'tĭ), *adj.*; CRUST'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); CRUST'I·EST. 1. Having a crust. 2. Abrupt or rough in manner; ill-natured. **crust'i·ly**, *adv.* **crust'i·ness**, *n.*

crutch (krŭch), *n.* 1. A staff with a crosspiece at the top to fit under the armpit, used to support lame or infirm persons in walking. 2. Anything like a crutch in shape or use.

Crutch.

crux (krŭks), *n.*; *pl.* CRUXES (krŭk'sĕz). 1. A cross. 2. Something puzzling or hard to explain. 3. A crucial or critical point; as, the *crux* of the matter.

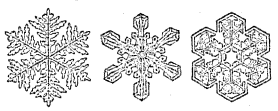
cry (krī), *v.*; CRIED; CRY'ING. 1. To make a loud call or cry; to shout; to exclaim; to proclaim. 2. To shed tears; to weep; also, to affect or cause by weeping; as, to *cry* oneself to sleep. 3. Of an animal or a bird, to utter its call. — *n.*; *pl.* CRIES (krīz). 1. A loud utterance expressing strong emotion, as of pain, fear, joy, etc. 2. An appeal; as, the *cries* of the poor. 3. A fit of weeping. 4. The call of an animal or a bird. — ***a far cry***. A great distance; a great change.

cry'ing (krī'ĭng), *adj.* That cries; hence, calling for notice; notorious; as, a *crying* evil.

crypt (krĭpt), *n.* A vault or cell wholly or partly underground, especially one under a church.

cryp'tic (krĭp'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Hidden; secret. 2. Mysterious. — **cryp'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

crys'tal (krĭs'tăl), *n.* 1. Quartz, often transparent and colorless, or a piece of it, such as a piece cut for ornament or for use in magic. 2. A body formed by a substance solidifying so that it has flat surfaces in regular, even arrangement; as, snow or ice *crystals*. 3. Glass of great brilliancy. 4. The glass over a watch dial. — *adj.* Consisting of, or like, crystal; clear.



Snow Crystals. Greatly magnified.

crys'tal·line (krĭs'tăl·ĭn; krĭs'tăl·īn), *adj.* 1. Made of, or resembling, crystal; clear; transparent. 2. Having its separate parts regularly arranged like a crystal; as, *crystalline* rock.

crys'tal·lize (krĭs'tăl·īz), *v.* 1. To form, or to cause to form, crystals or grains; to become crystalline. 2. To become, or to cause to become, settled and fixed in form; as, *crystallized* habits. — **crys'tal·li·za'tion** (krĭs'tăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; krĭs'tăl·ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

C.S.A. Abbreviation for *Confederate States of America*.

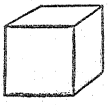
ct. Abbreviation for *cent, court*.

cu. Abbreviation for *cubic*.

cub (kŭb), *n.* The young of the fox, bear, wolf, lion, etc., or, sometimes, of the whale or shark.

Cu'ba (kū'bȧ), *n.* A large island and republic in the West Indies. — **Cu'ban**, *adj.* & *n.*

cube (kūb), *n.* A solid body having six equal square sides or faces. — *v.* To form or cut into a cube or cubes; as, to *cube* steak, bread, etc.



Cube.

cu'bic (kū'bĭk), *adj.* Also **cu'bi·cal** (kū'bĭ·kăl). 1. Having the form of a cube. 2. Having three dimensions. The word is used with a unit of length (such as foot, yard, etc.) to denote the volume of a cube each of whose edges is the length of the unit named. Thus, a *cubic* foot is the volume of a cube each of whose sides is one foot.

cu'bit (kū'bĭt), *n.* A measure of length, originally the length from the elbow to the end of the middle finger; in English measure, eighteen inches.

cuck'oo (kŏŏk'ōō), *n.* 1. A bird with a two-syllabled whistling note. European cuckoos lay their eggs in the nests of other birds; American cuckoos have their own nests. 2. The call of the cuckoo.

Cuckoo. (1/10)

cu'cum·ber (kū'kŭm·bĕr), *n.* 1. The long, often warty fruit of a creeping vine cultivated in gardens. Cucumbers are eaten fresh or are pickled in vinegar. 2. The vine which bears these fruits.

Cucumber.

cud (kŭd), *n.* A portion of food brought up into the mouth from the first stomach of some animals, to be chewed again; as, a cow chewing its *cud*.

cud'dle (kŭd''l), *v.* 1. To hold closely and tenderly; to caress. 2. To lie snug; to nestle.

cudg'el (kŭj'ĕl), *n.* A short heavy stick or club used as a weapon. — *v.*; CUDG'ELED or CUDG'ELLED (kŭj'ĕld); CUDG'EL·ING or CUDG'EL·LING. To beat with a cudgel. — ***cudgel one's brains.*** To force oneself to think hard.

cue (kū), *n.* 1. A queue. 2. A straight tapering stick used in playing billiards, pool, etc.

cue (kū), *n.* 1. In a play, the last words of a speech, indicating the time for the next person to speak or act. 2. A word or other signal for beginning an action; a hint or suggestion.

cuff (kŭf), *n.* 1. An ornamental band at the end of a sleeve. It may be either a part of the sleeve or a separate article. 2. The turned-up part at the bottom of the legs of some long trousers.

cuff (kŭf), *v.* To strike with or as with the palm or flat of the hand; to slap. — *n.* A blow given in this way.

cui·rass' (kwē·răs'), *n.* A piece of armor covering the body from the neck to the waist; also, the breastplate of such armor.

cui'ras·sier' (kwē'ră·sēr'), *n.* A cavalry soldier wearing a cuirass.

cui·sine' (kwē·zēn'), *n.* The kitchen or cooking department; also, the manner or style of cooking; as, a hotel with excellent *cuisine*.

cu'li·nar'y (kū'lĭ·nĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Having to do with cooking or with the kitchen; as, *culinary* utensils.

cull (kŭl), *v.* To select; to pick out; to choose and gather; as, to *cull* flowers; also, to make selections from; as, to *cull* a garden. — *n.* Something sorted out as being poor or worthless; as, the *culls* from a herd of cattle.

culm (kŭlm), *n.* The jointed stem of a grass, usually hollow.

cul'mi·nate (kŭl'mĭ·nāt), *v.* To reach its highest altitude, point, degree, or development; as, the church *culminates* in a steeple. — **cul'mi·na'tion**, *n.*

cul'pa·ble (kŭl'pȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving blame or censure; guilty. — **cul'pa·bil'i·ty** (kŭl'pȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **cul'pa·bly** (kŭl'pȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

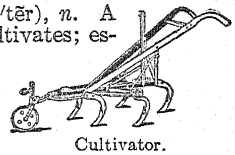
cul'prit (kŭl'prĭt), *n.* 1. A person who is guilty of a crime or a fault. 2. A person who is accused of a crime, as in a court.

cult (kŭlt), *n.* 1. Worship, especially according to a particular system of ceremonies. 2. Strong devotion to a person, idea, or thing, especially for only a short while; as, the *cult* of modern art; also, a group of persons showing such devotion.

cul'ti·vate (kŭl'tĭ·vāt), *v.* 1. To prepare land for the raising of crops; to till. 2. To raise or assist the growth of crops by tilling or by labor and care. 3. To improve or develop by careful attention, training, study, etc.; as, to *cultivate* one's mind; to *cultivate* a taste for olives. 4. To seek the friendship or society of.

cul'ti·va'tion (kŭl'tĭ·vā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of cultivating; especially, agriculture; farming. 2. Devotion to some branch of learning, or to development of one's abilities, tastes, etc.; as, his *cultivation* of his literary talent. 3. Culture; refinement; as, a man of *cultivation*.

cul'ti·va'tor (kŭl'tĭ·vā'tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that cultivates; especially, an implement or machine used to loosen the earth and kill weeds between rows of plants.



Cultivator.

cul'ture (kŭl'tūr), *n.* 1. The cultivation of land; tillage. 2. The act of improving or developing by careful attention, training, etc. 3. The result of such training; refinement of manners, taste, etc.

cul'tur·al, *adj.* **cul'tured**, *adj.*

cul'vert (kŭl'vĕrt), *n.* A drain crossing under a road, a railroad, a canal, etc.

cum'ber (kŭm'bĕr), *v.* To hinder or embarrass; to burden.

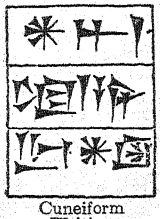
cum'ber·some (kŭm'bĕr·sŭm), *adj.* Clumsy; burdensome; cumbrous.

cum'brous (kŭm'brŭs), *adj.* Making action or motion difficult; clumsy; burdensome.

cu'mu·la'tive (kū'mū·lā'tĭv), *adj.* Increasing in force, strength, value, etc., by successive additions; as, *cumulative* evidence.

cu'mu·lus (kū'mū·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* CUMULI (-lī). 1. A heap; a mound. 2. A cloud with a flat base and rounded masses often piled up like a mountain.

cu·ne'i·form (kū·nē'ĭ·fôrm; kū'nē·ĭ·fôrm'), *adj.* Wedge-shaped, especially like the characters used in writing and inscriptions in ancient Persia, Assyria, etc.



Cuneiform Writing.

cun'ning (kŭn'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Sly, tricky, or crafty; cleverly deceitful; as, a *cunning* thief; also, having intelligence; keen; clever; skillful. 2. Prettily pleasing or attractive; as, a *cunning* baby. — *n.* Skillful deceit; craftiness; also, skill. — **cun'ning·ly**, *adv.*

cup (kŭp), *n.* **1.** A small, open container or vessel used chiefly to drink from; as, a *cup* and saucer; also, the contents of a cup; a cupful; as, to drink a *cup* of tea. **2.** Anything like a cup in shape or use.

Measuring Cup.

— *v.*; CUPPED (kŭpt); CUP'PING. **1.** To receive, take, or scoop up in a cup; as, to *cup* water from a bucket; to place in a cup or as if in a cup; as, he *cupped* his chin in his hand. **2.** To make a cup of; as, he *cupped* his hands together.

cup'bear'er (kŭp'bâr'ẽr), *n.* A person whose duty it is to fill and hand cups of drink, as at a feast.

cup'board (kŭb'ẽrd), *n.* A closet with shelves for dishes, food, etc.; any small closet.

cup'ful (kŭp'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* CUPFULS (-fo͝olz). As much as a cup will hold.

Cu'pid (kū'pĭd), *n.* **1.** The Roman god of love. **2.** [written with a small letter, ***cupid***] A painting or picture representing Cupid as a naked, winged child with bow and arrow.

cu·pid'i·ty (kū·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Greed; avarice.

cu'po·la (kū'pō·lȧ), *n.* **1.** A rounded roof or ceiling; a dome. **2.** A small structure built on top of a roof or building, as for a lookout, etc.

cur (kûr), *n.* **1.** A mongrel or inferior dog. **2.** A worthless, snarling fellow.

cur'a·ble (kūr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being cured.

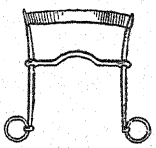
cu'rate (kū'rȧt; kū'rĭt), *n.* An assistant of a parish priest, or of a rector, or of a vicar.

cur'a·tive (kūr'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Used in the cure of diseases; healing. — *n.* A remedy.

cu·ra'tor (kū·rā'tẽr), *n.* A person having the care of anything; especially, a person in charge of a museum, a library, etc.

curb (kûrb), *n.* **1.** A chain or strap attached to the upper part of the branches of a horse's bit, used to check the horse by drawing against the lower jaw. **2.** Anything that restrains, checks, or controls. **3.** An enclosing border, as of stone, often along the outer edge of a sidewalk, etc. — *v.* **1.** To restrain, check, or control, as one's hunger, anger, ambition, etc. **2.** To provide with a curb.

curb bit. A stiff bit with branches by which the lower jaws of a horse can be pulled.



Curb Bit.

curd (kûrd), *n.* The thickened or solid part of milk. — *v.* To clot or thicken.

cur'dle (kûr'd'l), *v.* To change into curd; as, *curdled* milk; to clot or thicken; as, the cries *curdled* his blood.

cure (kūr), *n.* **1.** A method or period of medical or healing treatment; as, a rest *cure*. **2.** An act of healing; as, a doctor's *cures*. **3.** Condition of being healed or restored to health. **4.** A remedy; as, a *cure* for colds. — *v.* **1.** To heal; to restore to health or soundness. **2.** To preserve by drying, salting, etc.; as, to *cure* meat; to *cure* tobacco.

cu·ré' (kū·rā'), *n.* A parish priest.

cur'few (kûr'fū), *n.* **1.** In the Middle Ages, in Europe: a rule that fires had to be covered or put out at a certain time in the evening, when a bell was rung; also, the ringing of this bell, the time when it was rung, or the bell itself. **2.** Nowadays, the ringing of a bell in the evening as a signal, often for young people to come in off the streets.

cu'ri·o (kū'rĭ·ō), *n.*; *pl.* CURIOS (-ōz). A curiosity; a rare or unusual article.

cu'ri·os'i·ty (kū'rĭ·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CURIOSITIES (-tĭz). **1.** An eager desire to learn, especially to learn what does not concern one; inquisitiveness. **2.** Something strange or unusual.

cu'ri·ous (kū'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Careful or anxious to learn; inquisitive. **2.** Strange; rare. **cu'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.* **cu'ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

curl (kûrl), *v.* To twist or form into ringlets; as, to *curl* hair; to coil into a spiral shape. — *n.* **1.** A spiral lock of hair; a ringlet. **2.** A spiral or winding form; a coil; as, a *curl* of smoke. **3.** The action of curling; also, the condition of being curled; as, to keep the hair in *curl*. — **curl'y**, *adj.*

cur'lew (kûr'lū), *n.* A shore bird with a long bill that curves downward. It resembles the snipe but is much larger.

Curlew. (1/16)

cur·mudg'eon (kẽr·mŭj'ŭn), *n.* A miser; a stingy person.

cur'rant (kûr'ȧnt), *n.* **1.** A thin-skinned sour berry, usually red, which grows in clusters on a bush. See the colored picture of *fruits*. **2.** The bush which bears these berries.

Currants.

cur'ren·cy (kûr'ẽn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CURRENCIES (-sĭz). **1.** That which is used for money, as coin, government notes, bank notes, etc. **2.** State of being current or in general use; circulation, as of bank notes, reports, etc. **3.** General acceptance; vogue; as, this belief had general *currency*.

cur'rent (kûr'ẽnt), *adj.* **1.** Now passing; as, the *current* month; belonging to the present time; as, *current* events. **2.** In general use; commonly accepted; in vogue; as, the *current* meaning of a word. **3.** Passing from person to person; circulating; as, a *current* rumor.

— *n.* **1.** A body of fluid, air, etc., moving in a certain direction; a stream, especially its swiftest part. **2.** A similar movement of electricity; also, its rate or strength. **3.** The general course or movement of anything; as, the *current* of events. — **cur'rent·ly**, *adv.*

cur·ric'u·lum (kŭ·rĭk'ū·lŭm), *n.*; *pl.* CURRICULUMS (-lŭmz), CURRICULA (-lə). The courses of study offered in a school, college, etc.

cur'ry (kûr'ĭ), *v.*; CUR'RIED (-ĭd); CUR'RY·ING. **1.** To rub and clean a horse, ox, etc., with a currycomb. **2.** To prepare leather by scraping, cleansing, coloring, etc. — ***curry favor.*** To try to gain favor by flattery, etc.

cur'ry (kûr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CURRIES (-ĭz). **1.** A highly spiced yellowish relish first made in India, containing garlic, ginger, pepper, etc. **2.** A stew cooked with curry.

Currycomb.

cur'ry·comb' (kûr'ĭ-kōm'), *n.* A comb for grooming horses, oxen, etc.

curse (kûrs), *v.* **1.** To call upon divine power to send harm or evil upon; to wish misfortune for; to swear at; to swear. **2.** To bring unhappiness or evil on; to torment; as, *cursed* with a bad temper. — *n.* **1.** A prayer or entreaty for harm or injury to come upon somebody. **2.** Something cursed. **3.** Evil coming as if in repayment; also, a cause of great harm or evil; as, floods are the *curse* of this region.

curs'ed (kûr'sĕd; kûrst), *adj.* **1.** Being under a curse. **2.** Deserving a curse; wicked; hateful.

cur'so·ry (kûr'sō·rĭ), *adj.* Rapidly done; hasty; careless. — **cur'so·ri·ly**, *adv.*

curt (kûrt), *adj.* Short in language; rudely abrupt; brief; concise; as, a *curt* reply. **curt'ly**, *adv.* **curt'ness**, *n.*

cur·tail' (kûr·tāl'), *v.* To shorten, as by cutting off the end; to lessen; to reduce; as, to *curtail* expenses. — **cur·tail'ment**, *n.*

cur'tain (kûr'tĭn; kûr't'n), *n.* A hanging movable screen; especially, a piece of material which is intended to darken, conceal, or ornament; as, window *curtains*. — **cur'tain**, *v.*

curt'sy, curt'sey (kûrt'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* CURTSIES, CURTSEYS (-sĭz). A bow, made especially by women, consisting of a slight lowering of the body, with bending of the knees. — *v.*; CURT'SIED, CURT'SEYED (kûrt'sĭd); CURT'SY·ING, CURT'SEY·ING. To make a curtsy.

cur'va·ture (kûr'və·tūr), *n.* The curving or bending of something; a curve; a bend.

curve (kûrv), *n.* A bending or turning without angles; also, something that is bent or curved; a bend; as, a *curve* in a road. — *v.* To bend; to turn from a straight direction; also, to cause to move in a curve; as, to *curve* a baseball.

cur'vet (kûr'vĕt), *n.* A leap of a horse in which he raises both front legs together and, as they are falling, raises his hind legs.

cur·vet' (kûr·vĕt'; kûr'vĕt), *v.* To make a curvet; to leap or bound.

cush'ion (kŏŏsh'ŭn; kŏŏsh'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A soft pillow or pad to rest on or against. **2.** Something resembling a cushion. — *v.* **1.** To place on a cushion. **2.** To furnish with cushions.

cusp (kŭsp), *n.* **1.** A point, especially one on the crown of a tooth. **2.** Either of the two pointed ends of a crescent moon.

cus'pi·dor (kŭs'pĭ·dôr), *n.* A spittoon.

cus'tard (kŭs'tĕrd), *n.* A cooked sweetened mixture of milk and eggs.

cus·to'di·an (kŭs·tō'dĭ·ăn), *n.* A person who has the care or custody of something.

cus'to·dy (kŭs'tə·dĭ), *n.* **1.** The act of keeping or guarding; care; charge; as, he has the *custody* of the town's records; also, state of being guarded; confinement. **2.** Legal safekeeping; imprisonment; as, the thief is in *custody*.

cus'tom (kŭs'tŭm), *n.* **1.** A habitual or usual course of action; recognized or established habit or usage. **2.** [used in the *plural*, CUSTOMS] Duties or taxes imposed by law on goods, especially on goods imported into a country. **3.** Business patronage. — *adj.* **1.** Made or done to order; as, *custom* clothes. **2.** Doing work only when it is ordered; as, a *custom* tailor.

cus'tom·ar'y (kŭs'tŭm·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* According to custom; usual. — **cus'tom·ar'i·ly**, *adv.*

cus'tom·er (kŭs'tŭm·ĕr), *n.* A person who buys regularly at a particular store, etc.; a buyer or purchaser; a patron.

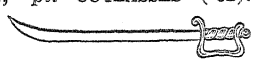
cus'tom·house' (kŭs'tŭm·hous'), *n.* The building where customs and duties are paid.

cut (kŭt), *v.*; CUT; CUT'TING. **1.** To divide, sever, or slash with something sharp; as, to *cut* bread; to *cut* wood; to pierce or cleave; as, the wind *cut* his face. **2.** To make or form by cutting; as, to *cut* a tunnel. **3.** To make less or reduce; as, to *cut* a person's pay. **4.** To pass through or across; to intersect; as, the lines *cut* one another. **5.** To strike sharply, as with a whip; to hurt the feelings of; as, sarcasm *cuts* him to the quick. **6.** In colloquial use, to refuse to recognize an acquaintance. — *n.* **1.** An opening made with something sharp; a gash; a wound. **2.** The act of cutting; a stroke or blow with a knife, a whip, etc. **3.** A part cut out or cut off; as, a *cut* of pie; a *cut* of meat. **4.** The way in which a thing is cut or formed; style; as, the *cut* of a coat. **5.** A straight or easy passage; as, a short *cut* through the woods. **6.** An engraved block or plate for printing; also, the picture, etc., printed from it; as, a book with fine *cuts*. **7.** That which wounds the feelings; a slight.

cute (kūt), *adj.* In colloquial use: **1.** Clever; sharp. **2.** Attractive and dainty. **cute'ly,** *adv.* **cute'ness,** *n.*

cu'ti·cle (kū'tĭ·k'l), *n.* **1.** The outer layer of the skin; the epidermis. **2.** Dead skin, like that at the base and sides of a fingernail.

cut'lass (kŭt'lȧs), *n.; pl.* CUTLASSES (-ĕz). A short, heavy, curved sword, used especially by sailors.



Cutlass.

cut'ler (kŭt'lẽr), *n.* A person who makes, sells, or repairs cutlery.

cut'ler·y (kŭt'lẽr·ĭ), *n.* **1.** Edged or cutting instruments, as knives, scissors, etc. **2.** Implements used in cutting and eating food.

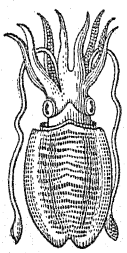
cut'let (kŭt'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A small piece of meat, cut usually from the leg or ribs of an animal, for broiling or frying. **2.** A piece of fish or other food shaped like a cutlet.

cut'ter (kŭt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that cuts. **2.** A small sleigh. **3.** A broad, square-sterned boat used by warships. **4.** A one-masted vessel rigged much like a sloop. **5.** A small, armed vessel in the United States Coast Guard, formerly known as a ***revenue cutter.***

cut'throat' (kŭt'thrōt'), *n.* A murderer. — *adj.* Murderous; cruel; also, destructive.

cut'ting (kŭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or process of a person or thing that cuts. **2.** Something cut, cut off, or cut out; as, *cuttings* from a plant. — *adj.* **1.** That cuts or is suited to cut. **2.** Piercing; sharp; as, a *cutting* wind; also, severe; sarcastic; as, a *cutting* reply.

cut'tle·fish' (kŭt''l·fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH, -FISHES. A shellfish with ten arms. Its internal shell or bone, called ***cut'tle·bone'***, is valued for its lime and salts.



Cuttlefish. (1/4)

cut'worm' (kŭt'wûrm'), *n.* A caterpillar that cuts off young cabbages, corn, etc., near the ground, and ruins buds on trees.

cwt. Abbreviation used for *hundredweight.*

-cy (-sĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or an adjective] makes a new word [a noun]; as: *captain* + *-cy* (captaincy); *delicate* + *-cy* (delicacy). The suffix *-cy* means: **1.** State or quality of being, as in *accuracy,* the quality of being accurate. **2.** The office, rank, or power of, as in *captaincy,* the rank of captain.

cyc'la·men (sĭk'lȧ·mĕn), *n.; pl.* CYCLAMENS (-mĕnz). A cultivated plant with drooping white or pinkish flowers.

cy'cle (sī'k'l), *n.* **1.** A period of time occupied by a series of events that repeat themselves in the same order. **2.** A complete round or series of operations returning to the original state. **3.** An age; a long period. **4.** A bicycle, a tricycle, etc. — *v.* To ride a cycle.

cy'clic (sī'klĭk), **sĭk'lĭk**), *adj.* Having to do with a cycle; moving in cycles.

cy'clist (sī'klĭst), *n.* A person who rides a cycle, especially a bicycle.

cy'clone (sī'klōn), *n.* A storm with high winds blowing inward or around a calm center; popularly, a tornado. — **cy·clon'ic** (sī·klŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

cy'clo·pe'di·a (sī'klō·pē'dĭ·ȧ), etc. Same as ENCYCLOPEDIA, etc.

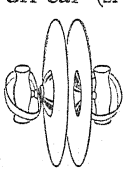
Cy'clops (sī'klŏps), *n.; pl.* CYCLOPES (sī·klō'pēz). In Greek mythology, a member of a race of one-eyed giants.

cyg'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* A young swan.

cyl'in·der (sĭl'ĭn·dẽr), *n.* **1.** A long round body, either hollow or solid. **2.** Any body having the form of a cylinder, as the barrel of a pump, the piston chamber in an engine, etc. — **cy·lin'dric** (sĭ·lĭn'drĭk), **cy·lin'dri·cal** (sĭ·lĭn'drĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Cylinder.

cym'bal (sĭm'băl), *n.* In music, one of a pair of brass plates which are clashed together to make a sharp, ringing sound.



Cymbals.

cyn'ic (sĭn'ĭk), *n.* A person who doubts human goodness and sincerity; a sneering, sarcastic fault-finder. — *adj.* Cynical.

cyn'i·cal (sĭn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having or showing scornful distrust of men's goodness. — **cyn'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

cyn'i·cism (sĭn'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* Cynical quality; also, a cynical remark.

cy'no·sure (sī'nō·shŏŏr; sĭn'ō·shŏŏr; -zhŏŏr), *n.* A center of attraction or attention.

cy'pher (sī'fẽr). Same as CIPHER.

cy'press (sī'prĕs), *n.; pl.* CYPRESSES (-ĕz). **1.** A cone-bearing evergreen tree of the pine group. **2.** The wood of any cypress.

Cy'prus (sī'prŭs), *n.* An island in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. It is a British dependency.

Cy'rus (sī'rŭs). King of Persia, died 529 B.C.

cyst (sĭst), *n.* A closed pouch or sac in the body, which develops in some diseased conditions and contains a fluid.

C.Z. Abbreviation for *Canal Zone.*

czar (zär), *n. masc.,* **cza·ri'na** (zä·rē'nȧ), *n. fem.* The title of the former emperors or empresses of Russia.

Czech (chĕk), *n.* A member of one of the two branches of the Slavic race in Czechoslovakia.

Czech'o·slo·va'ki·a (chĕk'ŏ·slō·vä'kĭ·ȧ), *n.* A republic in central Europe. — **Czech'o·slo·vak'i·an** (chek'ŏ·slō·văk'ĭ·ăn), *adj. & n.*

D

D, d (dē), *n.* 1. The fourth letter of the alphabet. 2. Someone or something that is fourth in order, or of the fourth rank, etc. 3. As a Roman numeral, D stands for 500.

d. Abbreviation for *penny* or *pence.*

dab (dăb), *v.*; DABBED; DAB'BING. To strike or touch gently, as with something soft or moist; to tap. — *n.* 1. A gentle blow or pat; also, a peck, thrust, or slap. 2. A flattish mass of anything soft or moist; as, a *dab* of paint.

dab'ble (dăb'l), *v.* 1. To wet by splashing; to spatter; also, to paddle in the water, as with the hands. 2. To work at without serious effort; as, to *dabble* in politics. — **dab'bler** (dăb'lẽr), *n.*

dace (dās), *n.* A small fresh-water fish.

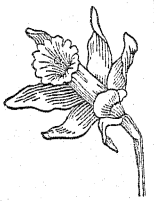
dachs'hund' (dăks'hŏŏnt'; dăks'hŏŏnd'; dăsh'hŭnd'; dăsh'ŭnd), *n.* A small hound with a long body and very short legs.

Dachshund. (1/25)

dad (dăd), *n.* Father; — used familiarly, playfully, or by children.

dad'dy (dăd'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DADDIES (-ĭz). Same as DAD.

dad'dy long'legs'. A spider-like insect with a small rounded body and long, slender legs.



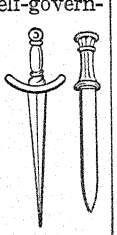
Daffodil.

daf'fo·dil (dăf'ō·dĭl), *n.* A plant that has blade-shaped leaves, and a yellow flower like a deep cup with scalloped edges. Daffodils grow about a foot high, with flowers two inches long.

daft (dăft), *adj.* Foolish; idiotic; crazy.

Da'ge·stan' (dä'gĕ·stän'), *n.* A self-governing republic of southeastern Russia.

dag'ger (dăg'ẽr), *n.* 1. A short weapon used for stabbing. 2. A mark [†] often used in printed matter to refer the reader to a note given somewhere else.



Daggers.

Da'gon (dā'gŏn), *n.* In the Bible, the chief god of the Philistines.

dahl'ia (dăl'yȧ; dăl'yȧ; dāl'yȧ), *n.* 1. A plant about five feet tall, with large many-petaled flowers of bright red and other colors. 2. Its root or flower.

Da·ho'mey (dä·hō'mā), *n.* A colony of French West Africa.

dai'ly (dā'lĭ), *adj.* Happening, done, or issued every day; as, a *daily* bath; a *daily* newspaper. — *adv.* Every day; day by day. — *n.*; *pl.* DAILIES (dā'lĭz). A newspaper published every day or every day except Sunday.

dain'ty (dān'tĭ), *adj.*; DAIN'TI·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); DAIN'TI·EST. Delicately pretty; having soft, harmonious colors or a fragile form; as, a *dainty* dress; a *dainty* flower. — *n.*; *pl.* DAINTIES (dān'tĭz). Anything that arouses favor or excites pleasure; especially, something which pleases the taste; a delicacy.

dain'ti·ly, *adv.* **dain'ti·ness**, *n.*

Dai'ren' (dī'rĕn'), *n.* Seaport in Manchuria.

dair'y (dâr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DAIRIES (-ĭz). 1. A place where milk is stored or made into butter, cheese, etc. 2. A farm that produces and sells milk, butter, etc. 3. A business concern that sells milk, butter, cheese, etc.

dair'y·maid', *n.* **dair'y·man**, *n.*

dair'y cat'tle. Cattle raised especially to produce milk.

da'is (dā'ĭs; dās), *n.* A raised platform in a hall or in a large room.

dai'sy (dā'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DAISIES (-zĭz). 1. A plant whose flowers have narrow petals around a center that is usually yellow. 2. The flower of this plant. The ***English daisy*** has white or pink petals. The common ***oxeye daisy*** has white petals. The oxeye daisy is the State flower of North Carolina.

Daisies.

Da·ko'ta (dȧ·kō'tȧ), *n.* A former territory of the United States which, in 1889, was divided and organized into the States of North Dakota and South Dakota.

dale (dāl), *n.* A valley; a vale.

Dal'las (dăl'ȧs), *n.* A city in Texas.

dal'li·ance (dăl'ĭ·ȧns), *n.* The act of dallying.

dal'ly (dăl'ĭ), *v.*; DAL'LIED (-ĭd); DAL'LY·ING. 1. To play with something; to trifle; as, she *dallied* with the idea. 2. To waste time; to idle; as, to *dally* at one's work. 3. To linger; to delay; as, he *dallied* on the way home.

Dal·ma'ti·a (dăl·mā'shĭ·ȧ; dăl·mā'shȧ), *n.* A region of western Yugoslavia.

dam (dăm), *n.* 1. A wall or barrier to hold back a flow of water. 2. The water held back by a dam. — *v.*; DAMMED (dămd); DAM'MING. To provide with a dam; to check the flow of something; as, to *dam* a stream.

dam (dăm), *n.* A female parent. The word is used chiefly of sheep and certain other animals.

dam'age (dăm'ĭj), *n.* 1. Injury; harm; as, the storm did great *damage* to the crops. 2. [used in the *plural*, DAMAGES (dăm'ĭj·ĕz)] Money demanded or paid for injuries to a person, property, etc.; as, he was sued for *damages.* — *v.*; DAM'AGED (dăm'ĭjd); DAM'AG·ING (dăm'ĭj·ĭng). To inflict damage on; to injure.

Da·mas′cus (dȧ·măs′kŭs), *n.* The capital of Syria.

dam′ask (dăm′ȧsk), *n.* **1.** A cloth made of linen, silk, wool, etc., used for tablecloths, draperies, etc. **2.** Also ***damask steel.*** Tough steel decorated with a pattern of wavy lines. It was formerly much used for sword blades.

dame (dām), *n.* **1.** A title sometimes used in place of *Lady, Madam, Mistress,* or *Miss* in speaking to a woman. **2.** An elderly woman; a wife or widow.

damn (dam), *v.;* DAMNED (dămd); DAMN′ING (dăm′ĭng). **1.** To doom to everlasting punishment. **2.** To condemn as being bad, wrong, harmful, etc.; as, his own conscience *damned* him. **3.** To criticize harshly; to declare that something is a failure; as, the audience *damned* the play. **4.** To curse; to swear.

dam′na·ble (dam′nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving to be damned; abominable; as, a *damnable* crime.

dam·na′tion (dam·nā′shŭn), *n.* Condemnation; especially, everlasting punishment.

Dam′o·cles (dăm′ŏ·klēz), *n.* A Greek flatterer whose king punished him by making him sit at a banquet underneath a sword (***sword of Damocles***) that was hung by a single hair.

Da′mon (dā′mŏn), *n.* A Greek of ancient times who pledged his life for his friend, Pythias.

damp (dămp), *n.* **1.** A harmful gas or mixture of gases that occurs in coal mines, etc. **2.** Moisture; humidity. — *adj.* Moist; slightly wet; as, *damp* night air. — *v.* **1.** To make damp or moist; as, to *damp* a cloth. **2.** To deaden; to dull; to check; as, his ambition was *damped.* **damp′ly,** *adv.* **damp′ness,** *n.*

damp′en (dămp′ĕn), *v.* **1.** To make moist; to wet slightly. **2.** To dull; to deaden; as, his spirits were *dampened.* — **damp′en·er,** *n.*

damp′er (dămp′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that checks, discourages, or deadens something; as, she was a *damper* at the party. **2.** A valve or movable plate in the flue of a stove or fireplace that regulates the draft.

dam′sel (dăm′zĕl), *n.* A girl; a maiden.

dam′son (dăm′zŭn), *n.* A small purple plum, or the tree that produces it.

Dan. Abbreviation for *Daniel.*

dance (dȧns), *v.* **1.** To glide, step, or move through a set series of movements, usually in time to music. **2.** To move about quickly and lightly; to frisk; as, she *danced* around. — *n.* **1.** A series of movements, usually performed in time to music. **2.** A turn at dancing. **3.** A party at which dancing is the means of entertainment. **4.** A piece of music for dancing; as, they played a lively *dance.* — **danc′er** (dăn′sẽr), *n.* — **danc′ing,** *n.*

dan′de·li′on (dăn′dē·lī′ŭn), *n.* A weed with deeply toothed stemless leaves and yellow flowers on hollow stems; also, a flower of this weed.

Dandelion.

dan′dle (dăn′d'l), *v.* To move a baby up and down on one's knees or in one's arms; to fondle.

dan′druff (dăn′drŭf), *n.* A thin, whitish crust that forms on a person's head and comes off in small flakes.

dan′dy (dăn′dĭ), *n.; pl.* DANDIES (-dĭz). **1.** A man who pays a great deal of attention to his clothing. **2.** In colloquial use, something that is very good; as, this knife is a *dandy.* — *adj.;* DAN′DI·ER (dăn′dĭ·ẽr); DAN′DI·EST. In colloquial use, very good; as, a *dandy* pen.

Dane (dān), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Denmark.

dan′ger (dān′jẽr), *n.* **1.** Exposure to injury, loss, pain, etc. **2.** Something that may cause injury, loss, etc.; as, *dangers* of the sea.

dan′ger·ous (dān′jẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Full of danger; risky; perilous; as, a *dangerous* climb. **dan′ger·ous·ly,** *adv.* **dan′ger·ous·ness,** *n.*

dan′gle (dăng′g'l), *v.* To hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion; as, keys *dangling* from a chain.

Dan′iel (dăn′yĕl), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

Dan′ish (dān′ĭsh), *adj.* Of or relating to Denmark or the Danes. — *n.* The language of the Danes.

Dan′ish West In′dies. Former name of the Virgin Islands of the United States.

dank (dăngk), *adj.* Damp; wet; especially, disagreeably wet; as, *dank* earth.

Dan′te A′li·ghie′ri (dăn′tē; *Italian* dän′tä ä′lē·gyâ′rē), 1265–1321. Known as *Dante.* Italian poet.

Dan′ube (dăn′ūb), *n.* A river of central Europe flowing 1,750 miles to the Black Sea.

Dan′zig, Free Cit′y of (dän′tsĭĸ). A city and territory on the Baltic Sea, now under the League of Nations.

Daph′ne (dăf′nē), *n.* In Greek mythology, a nymph who, when pursued by Apollo, escaped by changing into a laurel tree.

dap′per (dăp′ẽr), *adj.* Little and active; neat in appearance; spruce; trim.

dap′ple (dăp″l), *adj.* Dappled.

dap′pled (dăp″ld), *adj.* Marked with spots, especially with gray spots; as, a *dappled* horse.

D.A.R. Abbreviation for *Daughters of the American Revolution* (an American patriotic society).

Dar'da·nelles' (där'dȧ·nĕlz'), *n.* The strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara.

dare (dâr), *v.* 1. To have courage enough to do a certain thing; to venture; as, he *dared* to go alone. 2. To meet defiantly; to defy; as, to *dare* the dangers of the sea. 3. To challenge a person to do a certain thing as proof of his skill, strength, etc.; as, I *dare* you to climb. — *n.* A challenge to do a certain thing as proof of one's skill, strength, etc.

dare'dev'il (dâr'dĕv''l), *n.* A recklessly bold person. — *adj.* Reckless; as, *daredevil* stunts.

Dar'i·en' (dâr'ĭ·ĕn'; dâr'ĭ·ĕn). See PANAMA.

dar'ing (dâr'ĭng), *n.* Boldness in facing danger, etc. — *adj.* Bold; venturesome.

Da·ri'us (dȧ·rī'ŭs) I, 558?–486? B.C. Persian king, 521–486? B.C.

dark (därk), *adj.* 1. Without light or without much light; as, a *dark* day; a *dark* forest. 2. Not light in color; more like black than like white. 3. Gloomy; not bright and cheerful; as, to look on the *dark* side of things. — *n.* Darkness; as, afraid of the *dark*.
dark'ly, *adv.* **dark'ness**, *n.*

dark'en (där'kĕn), *v.* To make dark; to grow dark; to make or become gloomy.

dark horse. A little-known competitor that unexpectedly wins a race or contest.

dar'ling (där'lĭng), *n.* A person whom one loves very dearly. — *adj.* Dearly beloved.

Dar'ling (där'lĭng), *n.* A river of southeastern Australia. It is 1,160 miles long.

darn (därn), *v.* To fill in a hole in cloth, etc., with interlacing stitches. — *n.* 1. Act or result of darning. 2. A place that has been darned.

dar'nel (där'nĕl), *n.* A grass that grows as a weed one to three feet high with several small bristly clusters of greenish flowers.

dart (därt), *n.* 1. A pointed weapon to be thrown by the hand. 2. Any sharp-pointed weapon for throwing, such as an arrow. 3. The act of moving like a dart; a quick movement. — *v.* 1. To shoot out suddenly; as, he *darted* a glance at the door. 2. To move like a dart; as, little fish *darting* here and there in the pool.

Dar'win (där'wĭn), Charles Robert, 1809–1882. An English naturalist.

dash (dăsh), *v.*; DASHED (dăsht) or DASHT; DASH'ING. 1. To smash; to shatter; as, he *dashed* the glass on the floor. 2. To knock or hurl something violently aside; as, to *dash* aside a blow. 3. To splash; to spatter; as, they *dashed* water on him. 4. To do something hurriedly or carelessly; as, to *dash* off a letter. 5. To move with a rush; to rush; as, the horse *dashed* wildly away. 6. To ruin; as, to *dash* one's hopes; to depress; as, his spirits were *dashed*. — *n.* 1. A violent blow or stroke; as, a *dash* of his hand. 2. A stroke or mark [—] used in writing or printing to show an interruption in a sentence, or to set off one part of a sentence from the rest. 3. In signaling by telegraph, a long click which forms a letter or part of a letter. 4. The violent striking of a liquid against something; as, the *dash* of waves against rocks. 5. A small amount; a bit; as, a *dash* of salt in the soup; red with a *dash* of purple. 6. A short, rapid movement; a rush; as, a *dash* for the goal. 7. A short race that can be run very fast; as, a fifty-yard *dash*. 8. Energy in manner or action; as, a man of *dash*.

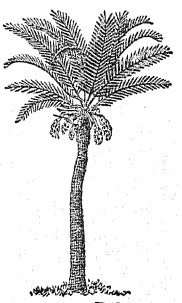
dash'er (dăsh'ẽr), *n.* Something that dashes.

dash'ing (dăsh'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Full of dash or energy; spirited. 2. Showy; stylish.

das'tard (dăs'tẽrd), *n.* An out-and-out coward; a person who is both cowardly and mean.
— **das'tard·ly**, *adj.*

da'ta (dā'tȧ; dä'tȧ), *n. pl.; sing.* DATUM. Facts and information about a thing, to be used in discussion or study; as, *data* about ants.

date (dāt), *n.* 1. The eatable brown fruit of a certain kind of palm tree (***date palm***). The fruit is over an inch long, narrow, with rounded sides, and has one seed. 2. The tree that bears this fruit.


Date Palm.

date (dāt), *n.* 1. The day, month, year, etc., on which something takes place or is done; as, the *date* of his birth; the *date* of a battle. 2. The period of time to which something belongs; as, airplanes of an early *date*. 3. In colloquial use, an appointment to meet a person at a certain time; as, I have a *date* this noon. — ***out of date.*** Out of style. — ***up to date.*** 1. To the present time. 2. In style. 3. Keeping up with what is going on.

date (dāt), *v.* 1. To write a date on; as, to *date* a letter. 2. To give or assign a date to. 3. To belong to a certain period; as, styles *dating* from the 1920's.

date'less (dāt'les), *adj.* 1. Without a date. 2. Endless. 3. Of lasting interest.

da'tive (dā'tĭv), *adj.* In grammar, naming the case (***dative case***) of a word used as an indirect object. In "give me the book," *me* is in the *dative* case. — *n.* The dative case, or a word in this case.

da'tum (dā'tŭm; dä'tŭm), *n., sing.* of DATA.

dau. Abbreviation for *daughter*.

daub (dôb), *v.* 1. To cover with something soft and sticky; to smear; to plaster; as, he was *daubed* with mud. 2. To paint unskillfully. — *n.* A spot; a smear. — **daub'er**, *n.*

Dau'det' (dō'dĕ'), Alphonse, 1840–1897. A French author.

daugh'ter (dô'tẽr), *n.* 1. A girl or a woman as related to her father or mother. 2. A woman or girl considered as a child of her native country, her church, etc.; as, a *daughter* of America.

daugh'ter-in-law' (dô'tẽr·ĭn·lô'), *n.; pl.* DAUGHTERS-IN-LAW. The wife of one's son.

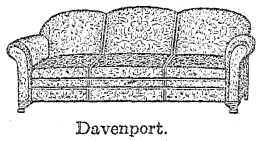
daugh'ter·ly (dô'tẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Suited to a daughter; as, *daughterly* affection.

daunt (dônt; dänt), *v.* To make afraid; to dishearten; to dismay.

daunt'less (dônt'lĕs; dänt'lĕs), *adj.* Not to be daunted; fearless; as, a *dauntless* warrior.

dau'phin (dô'fĭn), *n.* At one time, a title of the oldest son of the king of France.

dav'en·port (dăv'ĕn·pōrt), *n.* A large upholstered sofa.

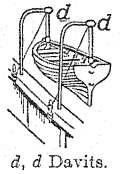


Davenport.

Da'vid (dā'vĭd), *n.* In the Bible, a famous king of Israel. As a boy, he killed the Philistine giant Goliath with a stone from his sling.

Da'vis (dā'vĭs), Jefferson, 1808–1889. President of the Confederate States of America.

dav'its (dăv'ĭts; dā'vĭts), *n. pl.; sing.* DAVIT. A pair of posts with curved arms, used, especially on ships, for raising and lowering small boats, anchors, cargo, etc., by means of ropes and pulleys.



d, d Davits.

Da'vy (dā'vĭ), Sir Humphry, 1778–1829. English chemist.

Da'vy Jones' (dā'vĭ jōnz'). The spirit of the sea. — ***Da'vy Jones's locker*** (jōn'zĭz). The bottom of the ocean; the grave of persons drowned at sea.

daw'dle (dô'd'l), *v.* To linger idly; to loiter; as, to *dawdle* over breakfast; he *dawdled* on the way home. — **daw'dler** (dô'dlẽr), *n.*

dawn (dôn), *v.* 1. To begin to grow light in the morning; as, day *dawned* at last. 2. To begin to appear or develop; as, a new age *dawned* with the first machine. 3. To begin to make an impression on someone; as, it *dawned* on me that I had been fooled.

— *n.* The break of day; the first light of morning; also, the first appearance or beginning of anything; as, the *dawn* of writing.

day (dā), *n.* 1. The time of light, between sunrise and sunset; hence, daylight; as, he came out into the *day*. 2. The time the earth takes to make one turn on its axis. 3. A set period used in reckoning time, usually twenty-four hours, starting at midnight. 4. A contest or conflict taking place on some particular day; as, he won the *day*. 5. An age; time; as, famous among the people of his *day*. 6. The time during a day allotted by custom or law for work; as, a seven-hour *day*.

day'light', *n.* **day'time'**, *n.*

day'break' (dā'brāk'), *n.* The dawn; also, the time at which dawn comes.

Day'ton (dā'tŭn), *n.* A city of southwestern Ohio.

daze (dāz), *v.* To dazzle by too much light; to stun by a sudden blow; to bewilder with fear, grief, etc. — *n.* The confused state of a person who is dazed. — **dazed** (dāzd), *adj.*

daz'zle (dăz''l), *v.* To confuse or to be confused by too much light or by moving lights; to bewilder; to daze. — **daz'zling** (dăz'lĭng), *adj.* — **daz'zling·ly**, *adv.*

D.C. Abbreviation for *District of Columbia.*

D.D. Abbreviation for *Doctor of Divinity* (a college degree).

D.D.S. Abbreviation for *Doctor of Dental Surgery* (a college degree).

dea'con (dē'kŭn), *n.* 1. A clergyman or a layman who assists a priest or a minister in some ceremonies or in the care of church affairs. 2. In the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches, a man who has been ordained in the rank just below a priest.

dead (dĕd), *adj.* 1. With life gone; not living; as, a *dead* body. 2. Without feeling; numb; unconscious; as, his leg was *dead*. 3. Without motion; motionless; as, come to a *dead* stop. 4. Without the quality that gives a thing meaning, motion, interest, effect, etc.; as, a *dead* language; a *dead* tennis ball; a *dead* color; a *dead* law. 5. Like death in sureness, completeness, etc.; complete; as, a *dead* loss.

— *n.* 1. A person who is dead; as, we honor the *dead* (persons who are dead). 2. The most quiet or deathlike time; as, the *dead* of night; in the *dead* of winter.

dead'en (dĕd''n), *v.* To make dull or less strong; as, to *deaden* feeling; to *deaden* sound.

dead'eye' (dĕd'ī'), *n.* A round and somewhat flat wooden block used on board ships especially for fastening the ropes that help to support the masts.

Deadeyes.

dead'lock' (dĕd'lŏk'), *n.* Stoppage of all action because one side in a struggle is as strong as the other side and neither will give in; as, a *deadlock* over a bill in the senate. — *v.* To bring to, or come to, a *deadlock*.

dead'ly (dĕd'lĭ), *adj.*; DEAD'LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); DEAD'LI·EST. 1. Causing, or capable of causing, death; as, a *deadly* blow; a *deadly* poison. 2. Aiming or willing to destroy; as, *deadly* enemies. 3. Like death; deathly; as, a *deadly* paleness.

— *adv.* 1. Like death; as, *deadly* pale. 2. Very; extremely; as, a *deadly* dull party.

dead reck'on·ing (dĕd). A method of reckoning the position of a vessel at sea by figuring the distances the vessel has made and the direction it has traveled, without taking observations by sun, stars, etc.

Dead Sea (dĕd). A salt lake, 46 miles long, in eastern Palestine. It is below sea level.

deaf (dĕf), *adj.* 1. Unable to hear. 2. Unwilling to hear; as, *deaf* to all commands. — **deaf'ness**, *n.*

deaf'en (dĕf'ĕn), *v.* To make deaf. **deaf'en·ing**, *adj.* **deaf'en·ing·ly**, *adv.*

deaf'-mute' (dĕf'mūt'), *n.* A deaf and dumb person. Many so-called deaf-mutes can be taught to speak. — **deaf'-mute'**, *adj.*

deal (dēl), *n.* An indefinite amount; as, to cause a good *deal* of trouble.

deal (dēl), *v.*; DEALT; DEAL'ING. 1. To give out in portions or shares; to distribute; as, to *deal* out cake; to *deal* cards. 2. To bestow or deliver; as, he *dealt* him a sharp blow. 3. To have to do with; as, a book that *deals* with history. 4. To treat, act, or do; as, to *deal* harshly with traitors. 5. To buy and sell; to trade; to handle in business; as, to *deal* in grain or lumber. — *n.* 1. The distributing of the cards to the players in a card game; also, a player's turn to do this. 2. A business transaction; a bargain; as, to make a *deal* for a used car; also, the treatment a person receives in such a transaction; as, I was given a bad *deal*.

deal (dēl), *n.* A board of fir or pine wood, cut to a certain size; also, fir or pine wood. — *adj.* Made of deal; as, a *deal* table.

deal'er (dēl'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person engaged in business. 2. A person who deals the cards in a card game.

deal'ing (dēl'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of a person who deals. 2. Connection; intercourse; as, *dealings* with a foreign nation. 3. A way of acting or of doing business; as, fair in his *dealing*.

dealt (dĕlt), *past tense & past part.* of DEAL.

dean (dēn), *n.* 1. A priest or clergyman in charge of a cathedral. 2. An officer in a school or college; especially, a person who has charge of the studies and behavior of a group of students; as, *dean* of women. 3. The chief or senior of a body of men, as of a diplomatic group.

dean'er·y (dēn'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* The position of a dean; the residence of a dean.

dear (dẽr), *adj.* 1. Highly valued; loved; precious; as, a *dear* friend. "Dear" is sometimes used as a courtesy before names and titles in letters; as, *Dear* Sir. 2. High-priced; costly; expensive; as, the coat is too *dear* for me. 3. Heartfelt; earnest; as, that is my *dearest* wish. — *n.* A person one loves. — *adv.* At a high price; dearly. **dear'ly**, *adv.* **dear'ness**, *n.*

dearth (dûrth), *n.* Scarcity; want; as, a *dearth* of food.

death (dĕth), *n.* 1. A cessation of life, as in plants or animals; the act or fact of dying; as, a painless *death*. 2. The cause of death; as, he was the *death* of his father. 3. [written with a capital letter, *Death*] The destroyer of life; as, the grim reaper, *Death*. 4. A total loss, destruction, or lapse; as, the *death* of memory.

death'bed' (dĕth'bĕd'), *n.* The bed in which a person dies; hence, a person's last sickness.

death cup. 1. A very poisonous kind of mushroom that is white or olive in color. 2. A cup-shaped part at the base of this mushroom.

death'less (dĕth'lĕs), *adj.* Not subject to death; immortal; as, *deathless* fame.

death'like' (dĕth'līk'), *adj.* Like death; deathly.

death'ly (dĕth'lĭ), *adj.* 1. Deadly; mortal. 2. Like death; as, a *deathly* silence. — *adv.* Deadly; as, *deathly* white; *deathly* sick.

death rate. The number of deaths for every hundred or every thousand persons in a given group, area, etc., during a given time.

death's'-head' (dĕths'hĕd'), *n.* A human skull as the emblem of death.

Death Val'ley (dĕth văl'ĭ). A desert valley of southeastern California, below sea level.

de·bar' (dē·bär'), *v.*; DE·BARRED' (-bärd'); DE·BAR'RING. To keep from entering or enjoying something; to forbid; as, he was *debarred* from entering the gate.

de·bark' (dē·bärk'), *v.* To go ashore from a boat. — **de'bar·ka'tion** (dē'bär·kā'shŭn), *n.*

de·base' (dē·bās'), *v.* To lower in value, dignity, purity, quality, etc.; to degrade; as, to *debase* gold by mixing an alloy with it; to *debase* oneself. — **de·base'ment**, *n.*

de·bate' (dē·bāt'), *v.* To take part in a discussion of a question; to give arguments for or against something; to discuss; to consider; as, they *debated* the question of slavery. — *n.* Discussion; argument. — **de·bat'a·ble** (dē·bāt'ă·b'l), *adj.* — **de·bat'er**, *n.*

de·bauch' (dē·bôch'), *v.* To lead away from purity or goodness; to corrupt. — *n.* An act or time of debauchery; as, a night's *debauch*.

de·bauch'er·y (dē·bôch'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DE·BAUCHERIES (-ĭz). Too great indulgence of one's appetites or desires; intemperance.

de·bil'i·tate (dē·bĭl'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To weaken.

de·bil'i·ty (dē·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* A weakened or feeble condition; weakness.

deb'it (dĕb'ĭt), *n.* An entry, in an account, showing an amount of money owed; also, the left-hand, or debtor, side of an account. — *v.* To charge with, or as, a debt.

deb'o·nair', **deb'o·naire'** (dĕb'ō·nâr'), *adj.* Pleasant and courteous; graceful and lighthearted; as, a *debonair* youth.

de·bris' (dĕ·brē'; dĕb'rē), **dé·bris'** (dā·brē'; dā'brē; dĕb'rē), *n.* Rubbish; litter; as, the floor is covered with *debris*.

debt (dĕt), *n.* 1. Something one person owes to another; thing or amount owed; obligation. 2. The condition of owing money, especially in amounts greater than one can pay; as, deep in *debt*. 3. Sin; as, forgive us our *debts*.

debt'or (dĕt'ẽr), *n.* One who owes a debt.

de·but' (dā·bū'; dĕ·bū'), *n.* Entrance upon a career or profession; especially, a first public appearance, as of an actor; also, the formal entrance of a young woman into society.

deb'u·tante' (dĕb'ū·tänt'), *n.* A young woman making her formal entrance into society.

Dec. Abbreviation for *December*.

dec'ade (dĕk'ād; dĕ·kād'), *n.* 1. A group or division of ten. 2. A period of ten years.

de·ca'dence (dĕ·kā'dĕns; dĕk'ȧ·dĕns), *n.* Decay; decline; as, the *decadence* of a family. — **de·ca'dent**, *adj.*

Dec'a·logue, Dec'a·log (dĕk'ȧ·lŏg), *n.* The Ten Commandments, or laws which God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai.

de·camp' (dĕ·kămp'), *v.* 1. To move away from a camp, usually secretly or at night. 2. To leave suddenly; to run away; as, he *decamped* with their money.

de·cant' (dĕ·kănt'), *v.* To pour off gently, as liquor, so as not to disturb the sediment in the container.

de·cant'er (dĕ·kăn'tẽr), *n.* A kind of glass bottle for serving wine, etc.

Decanter.

de·cap'i·tate (dĕ·kăp'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To behead.

De·ca'tur (dĕ·kā'tẽr), Stephen, 1779–1820. American naval commander.

de·cay' (dĕ·kā'), *v.* 1. To change from a sound, prosperous, perfect state to a state that is unsound, etc.; to fail; to waste away; as, his business *decayed;* his mind *decayed*. 2. To rot; as, the apple *decayed* quickly. — *n.* 1. Gradual failure of strength, health, prosperity, etc.; as, mental *decay;* the *decay* of his business. 2. Rot; as, the *decay* of apples.

de·cease' (dĕ·sēs'), *n.* Death. — *v.* To die.

de·ceased' (dĕ·sēst'), *adj.* Dead; recently dead. — ***the deceased.*** The dead person.

de·ceit' (dĕ·sēt'), *n.* 1. A statement or act that misleads a person or causes him to believe what is false; a trick; fraud. 2. A tendency to deceive people; deceitfulness; as, his life was free from *deceit*. — **de·ceit'ful**, *adj.* — **de·ceit'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **de·ceit'ful·ness**, *n.*

de·ceive' (dĕ·sēv'), *v.* To cause to believe what is wrong; to mislead; as, he *deceived* us with false promises. — **de·ceiv'er**, *n.*

De·cem'ber (dĕ·sĕm'bẽr), *n.* The twelfth and last month of the year. It has 31 days.

de'cen·cy (dē'sĕn·sĭ), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being decent, suitable, etc., in words or behavior; as, *decency* demands an apology. 2. [usually used in the *plural*, DECENCIES (dē'sĕn·sĭz)] Something that is proper or becoming; as, the *decencies* of everyday life.

de·cen'ni·al (dĕ·sĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Consisting of ten years; as, a *decennial* period; taking place every ten years; as, a *decennial* census.

de'cent (dē'sĕnt), *adj.* 1. Up to an accepted standard of behavior, speech, dress, etc.; proper; as, *decent* clothes; *decent* talk. 2. Fairly good; respectable; as, a *decent* home; a *decent* fortune. — **de'cent·ly**, *adv.*

de·cep'tion (dĕ·sĕp'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of deceiving or misleading. 2. Something that deceives or is meant to deceive.

de·cep'tive (dĕ·sĕp'tĭv), *adj.* False; misleading; as, a *deceptive* appearance. **de·cep'tive·ly**, *adv.* **de·cep'tive·ness**, *n.*

de·cide' (dĕ·sīd'), *v.* To determine; to settle; to conclude; as, to *decide* a question.

de·cid'ed (dĕ·sīd'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Clear; unmistakable; as, a *decided* taste of vinegar. 2. Firm; determined; as, a *decided* tone of voice. **de·cid'ed·ly**, *adv.* **de·cid'ed·ness**, *n.*

de·cid'u·ous (dĕ·sĭd'ū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Falling off at certain seasons; as, *deciduous* leaves. 2. Having leaves that fall at certain seasons; as, the maple is a *deciduous* tree.

dec'i·mal (dĕs'ĭ·măl), *adj.* Based on the number 10; reckoning by tens; as, *decimal* arithmetic is arithmetic in which numbering proceeds by 10's (as 10, 100, 1000, etc.). — *n.* A fraction (***dec'i·mal frac'tion***) in which the denominator is 10 or some multiple of 10. The decimal fraction is usually written with a point or dot (***dec'i·mal point***); thus, .2 is 2/10; .02 is 2/100.

dec'i·mate (dĕs'ĭ·māt), *v.* 1. To take or destroy a tenth part of. 2. To destroy a large part of; as, a tribe *decimated* by disease. — **dec'i·ma'tion**, *n.*

de·ci'pher (dē·sī'fẽr), *v.* To find out the meaning of; to make out; as, to *decipher* strange writing. — **de·ci'pher·a·ble**, *adj.*

de·ci'sion (dē·sĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The act or result of deciding; conclusion; as, the *decision* of the judges. 2. Determination; firmness; as, *decision* showed in his voice and manner.

de·ci'sive (dē·sī'sĭv), *adj.* 1. Able to decide a question or argument; final; conclusive; as, *decisive* proof. 2. Marked by or expressive of decision; as, a *decisive* air. **de·ci'sive·ly**, *adv.* **de·ci'sive·ness**, *n.*

deck (děk), *v.* **1.** To clothe richly; to array; to adorn; as, *decked* out in jewels. **2.** To furnish with a deck; as, to *deck* a ship.
— *n.* **1.** A floorlike platform that extends from side to side of a ship. **2.** A pack of playing cards.

deck hand. A common sailor.

de·claim′ (dē·klām′), *v.* To make a formal speech; also, to speak loudly or impressively as if making a speech. — **de·claim′er**, *n.*

dec′la·ma′tion (dĕk′lȧ·mā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or art of declaiming. **2.** A poem, speech, etc., that is, or is suitable to be, declaimed.

de·clam′a·to′ry (dē·klăm′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with declamation. **2.** Loud and impressive; as, a *declamatory* voice.

dec′la·ra′tion (dĕk′lȧ·rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of declaring or making known; as, his *declaration* of his purpose caused a smile. **2.** Something which is declared or proclaimed; also, a document containing such a declaration; as, the *Declaration* of Independence.

de·clar′a·tive (dē·klăr′ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Making a statement; as, a *declarative* sentence.

de·clare′ (dē·klâr′), *v.* **1.** To make known clearly to other persons; as, to *declare* one's plans. **2.** To state positively; to assert; to affirm; as, I *declare* I know nothing about it.

de·clen′sion (dē·klĕn′shŭn), *n.* In grammar, changes in the form of a noun, an adjective, or a pronoun to show special uses of the word, such as the objective case, the possessive case, etc.

dec′li·na′tion (dĕk′lĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* A declining; a refusal.

de·cline′ (dē·klīn′), *v.* **1.** To bend or slope downward. **2.** To draw to a close; to become weaker or inferior; as, his power *declined*. **3.** To refuse; to reject; as, to *decline* to go. **4.** In grammar, to give case forms for a noun, adjective, or pronoun. — *n.* **1.** Act or time of declining; as, the *decline* of day. **2.** A downward slope.

de·cliv′i·ty (dē·klĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* DECLIVITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Gradual descent; slope. **2.** A place which has gradual descent; a slope.

dé·col′le·té (dā·kŏl′tā; *French* dā′kôl′tā′), *adj.* **1.** Cut low in the neck; as, a *décolleté* gown. **2.** Wearing a décolleté gown.

de′com·pose′ (dē′kŏm·pōz′), *v.* **1.** To separate a thing into its parts. **2.** To rot; to decay. — **de′com·po·si′tion** (dē′kŏm·pō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

dec′o·rate (dĕk′ō·rāt), *v.* **1.** To make a thing more attractive by adding something beautiful or becoming; to adorn; as, to *decorate* a room. **2.** To award a decoration of honor to; as, he was *decorated* for bravery.

dec′o·ra′tion (dĕk′ō·rā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of decorating something. **2.** Something that adorns or beautifies; an ornament. **3.** A mark of honor to be worn, such as a cross or ribbon to be worn on a person's breast.

Dec′o·ra′tion Day. Memorial Day.

dec′o·ra′tive (dĕk′ō·rā′tĭv; dĕk′ō·rȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Ornamental.
dec′o·ra′tive·ly, *adv.* **dec′o·ra′tive·ness**, *n.*

dec′o·ra′tor (dĕk′ō·rā′tēr), *n.* A person who decorates; especially, one who makes a business of the interior decoration of houses.

dec′o·rous (dĕk′ō·rŭs; dē·kō′rŭs), *adj.* Suitable to the character, time, place, etc.; proper; as, *decorous* behavior.
dec′o·rous·ly, *adv.* **dec′o·rous·ness**, *n.*

de·co′rum (dē·kō′rŭm), *n.* Dignity; proper conduct; orderliness; as, to disturb the *decorum* of a meeting.

de·coy′ (dē·koi′), *n.* **1.** Something used to lead some person or creature into a snare; a bait; a lure. **2.** Especially, a duck, or an imitation of one, used to draw other ducks within range of the hunter.
— *v.* To lead into danger by trickery; as, to *decoy* a man to his death.

Decoy.

de·crease′ (dē·krēs′; dē′krēs), *v.* To grow less in size, number, strength, quality, etc.

de′crease (dē′krēs; dē·krēs′), *n.* A lessening; a reduction.

de·cree′ (dē·krē′), *n.* An order or decision issued by a person or group that has authority; a law; an edict; as, the *decree* stated that all should be taxed.
— *v.* To command; to issue an edict.

de·crep′it (dē·krĕp′ĭt), *adj.* Broken down with age; feeble; worn out; as, a *decrepit* old man.

de·crep′i·tude (dē·krĕp′ĭ·tūd), *n.* The broken health and feebleness of old age.

de′cre·scen′do (dā′krĕ·shĕn′dō; dē′krĕ·sĕn′dō), *adj.* In music, gradually decreasing in the quantity of sound. — *n.* A gradual decrease in the quantity of sound.

de·cry′ (dē·krī′), *v.;* DE·CRIED′ (-krīd′); DE·CRY′ING. To belittle openly or publicly; to condemn as faulty, worthless, etc.

ded′i·cate (dĕd′ĭ·kāt), *v.* **1.** To set apart for sacred or serious purposes; to devote; as, to *dedicate* a temple; to *dedicate* one's life to some high purpose. **2.** To inscribe a book, etc., to someone as a compliment.
ded′i·ca′tion, *n.* **ded′i·ca′tor**, *n.*

ded′i·ca·to′ry (dĕd′ĭ·kȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Serving as a dedication; as, a few *dedicatory* words.

de·duce′ (dē·dūs′), *v.* To find out or arrive at by reasoning; to infer.

de·duct′ (dē·dŭkt′), *v.* To take away an amount or quantity of something; to subtract; as, *deduct* your expenses.

de·duc′tion (dē·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* 1. Subtraction; also, the amount subtracted; as, the *deduction* of ten dollars from his pay; ten dollars was the *deduction*. 2. The act, process, or result of deducing, or arriving at a conclusion by reasoning; also, the conclusion reached.

deed (dēd), *n.* 1. Something that is done; an act; an action. 2. A noble act; an exploit; a feat; as, knightly *deeds*. 3. A legal document that contains the record of a transfer of property, of a bargain, or of a contract.
— *v.* To transfer by deed; as, his father *deeded* the house to him.

deem (dēm), *v.* To think; to judge; to suppose; as, I do not *deem* it wise.

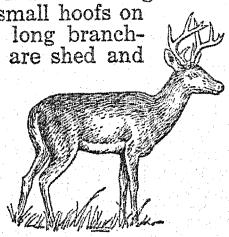
deep (dēp), *adj.* 1. Reaching down far below the surface; as, *deep* roots; *deep* snow. 2. Reaching far back from the front or outer part; as, a *deep* forest; a *deep* border. 3. Hard to understand; as, a *deep* book. 4. Grave; serious; as, *deep* wrongs. 5. Dark and vivid in color; rich; as, ruby is a *deep* red color. 6. Thoroughly occupied with something; engrossed; entangled; as, *deep* in study; *deep* in debt. 7. Profound; heavy; heartfelt; as, *deep* sleep; *deep* joy. 8. Low or full in tone; as, a *deep* voice.
— *n.* A very deep place, especially the ocean or the sky; as, the briny *deep*.
— *adv.* 1. Profoundly; deeply; as, to drink *deep*. 2. Far along; as, *deep* in the night.
deep′ly, *adv.* **deep′ness**, *n.*

deep′en (dēp′ĕn), *v.* To make deep or deeper; to increase in depth or strength.

deep′-root′ed (dēp′rōōt′ĕd), *adj.* Having deep roots; as, a *deep-rooted* prejudice.

deep′-seat′ed (dēp′sēt′ĕd), *adj.* Settled deeply within; hence, not easily removed.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* A cud-chewing animal with two large and two small hoofs on each foot. The male has long branching horns (antlers) which are shed and renewed each year.



Deer (Virginia, or White-tailed, Deer).

deer′skin′ (dēr′skĭn′), *n.* The skin of a deer, or leather made from it; also, a garment made of such leather.

def. Abbreviation for *definition*.

de·face′ (dē·fās′), *v.* To mar the face or appearance of; to disfigure. — **de·face′ment** (dē·fās′mĕnt), *n.*

def′al·ca′tion (dĕf′ăl·kā′shŭn; dē′făl·kā′shŭn), *n.* The taking or the misuse of money by a person to whom it has been entrusted.

def′a·ma′tion (dĕf′ȧ·mā′shŭn), *n.* The act of defaming.

de·fam′a·to′ry (dē·făm′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Defaming; harmful of a person's reputation, etc.

de·fame′ (dē·fām′), *v.* To harm or destroy the good name of a person; to speak evil of someone. — **de·fam′er** (dē·fām′ĕr), *n.*

de·fault′ (dē·fôlt′), *n.* 1. A failure to do something that should be done; neglect. 2. A failure to pay a debt. 3. A failure to start or to finish in a contest; as, he lost by *default*.
— *v.* 1. To fail in fulfilling a contract, agreement, etc., especially an agreement about money. 2. To fail to take part in, or to finish, a scheduled contest; also, to lose a contest by such failure. — **de·fault′er**, *n.*

de·feat′ (dē·fēt′), *v.* 1. To bring to nothing; to balk; as, all his hopes were *defeated*. 2. To overcome; to vanquish; as, they *defeated* the enemy. — *n.* 1. The failure of something; as, the *defeat* of a plan or hope. 2. The overthrow of something; loss of a contest.

de·fect′ (dē·fĕkt′; dē′fĕkt), *n.* An imperfection; a fault; a flaw; as, a *defect* in timber.

de·fec′tion (dē·fĕk′shŭn), *n.* The act of abandoning a person to whom one is bound by ties of duty; failure in allegiance to a cause.

de·fec′tive (dē·fĕk′tĭv), *adj.* Imperfect; faulty; as, *defective* wood. — **de·fec′tive·ly**, *adv.*

de·fence′ (dē·fĕns′). Same as DEFENSE.

de·fend′ (dē·fĕnd′), *v.* 1. To protect from danger or harm; to guard; as, to *defend* a town; to *defend* oneself from one's enemies. 2. In law, to oppose the claim of someone; to contest a suit. — **de·fend′er**, *n.*

de·fend′ant (dē·fĕn′dănt), *n.* A person who is required to make answer in a legal action.

de·fense′ (dē·fĕns′), *n.* 1. The act of defending; resistance against attack; as, in *defense* of one's liberty. 2. Something that defends or protects; a means of warding off attack; as, the *defenses* of the city. 3. In law, the denial or answer of a defendant. — **de·fense′less**, *adj.*

de·fen′si·ble (dē·fĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being defended.

de·fen′sive (dē·fĕn′sĭv), *adj.* 1. Serving to defend or protect; as, *defensive* armor. 2. Applied to resisting or preventing attack; as, a *defensive* alliance. — *n.* Something which defends; a defensive position; as, to stand on or take up the *defensive*. — **de·fen′sive·ly**, *adv.*

de·fer′ (dē·fûr′), *v.*; DE·FERRED′ (dē·fûrd′); DE·FER′RING. To put off to a future time; to delay; as, she *deferred* writing the letter.

de·fer′ (dē·fûr′), *v.* To yield to the opinion or wishes of another; as, the House *deferred* to the wishes of the President.

def′er·ence (dĕf′ĕr·ĕns), *n.* Courteous regard for the wishes of another; as, his experience entitled him to the *deference* of the assembly.

def′er·en′tial (dĕf′ĕr·ĕn′shăl), *adj.* Showing deference; respectfully courteous.

de·fi′ance (dē·fī′ăns), *n.* 1. The act of defying; a challenge. 2. A willingness to fight or to oppose something; a contempt of opposition; as, a feeling of *defiance* was evident among the workmen.

de·fi′ant (dē·fī′ănt), *adj.* Showing, or full of, defiance; bold; insolent; as, a *defiant* attitude. — **de·fi′ant·ly**, *adv.*

de·fi′cien·cy (dē·fĭsh′ĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DEFICIENCIES (-sĭz). The lack of something necessary for completeness; shortage; a defect.

de·fi′cient (dē·fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* Lacking something necessary for completeness; defective.

def′i·cit (dĕf′ĭ·sĭt), *n.* A shortage, especially of money; as, a *deficit* of ten dollars.

de·fi′er (dē·fī′ĕr), *n.* A person who defies.

de·file′ (dē·fīl′), *v.* To march off in a line, one file after another.

de·file′ (dē·fīl′; dē′fīl), *n.* A long narrow pass or gorge between hills, rocks, etc.

de·file′ (dē·fīl′), *v.* To make foul; to corrupt; also, to bring dishonor upon; as, to *defile* a person's reputation.
de·file′ment, *n.* **de·fil′er**, *n.*

de·fine′ (dē·fīn′), *v.* 1. To fix or prescribe clearly and with authority; as, to *define* the powers of an officer. 2. To mark the limits of; as, to *define* the extent of a country. 3. To make distinct and clear; as, a tree sharply *defined* against the sky. 4. To fix the meaning of; to explain; as, to *define* words. — **de·fin′a·ble** (dē·fīn′ă·b'l), *adj.* — **de·fin′er**, *n.*

def′i·nite (dĕf′ĭ·nĭt), *adj.* 1. Having certain or distinct limits; as, a *definite* amount; a *definite* period. 2. Clear in meaning; precise in details; exact; as, a *definite* statement of purpose.
def′i·nite·ly, *adv.* **def′i·nite·ness**, *n.*

def′i·nite ar′ti·cle. In grammar, the word *the* used before a noun to show that the noun refers to one or more definite persons or things of the kind it names. Thus, *the boy* and *the ships* mean "one definite boy" and "certain definite ships." See INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

def′i·ni′tion (dĕf′ĭ·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* An explanation of the meaning of a word or a term; as, the *definitions* in a dictionary.

de·fin′i·tive (dē·fĭn′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Positive; final; as, a *definitive* answer. — **de·fin′i·tive·ly**, *adv.*

de·flate′ (dē·flāt′), *v.* To let the air or gas out of something that has been blown up; as, *deflate* a balloon. — **de·fla′tion** (dē·flā′shŭn), *n.*

de·flect′ (dē·flĕkt′), *v.* To turn aside; as, the boulder *deflected* the stream. — **de·flec′tion** (dē·flĕk′shŭn), *n.*

De·foe′ (dē·fō′), Daniel, 1661?–1731. An English author, who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*.

de·for′est (dē·fŏr′ĕst), *v.* To clear of forests. — **de·for′est·a′tion**, *n.*

de·form′ (dē·fôrm′), *v.* To spoil the form or the natural appearance of something; to disfigure; to make ugly; as, a face *deformed* by grief. — **de′for·ma′tion** (dē′fôr·mā′shŭn; dĕf′ŏr·mā′shŭn), *n.* — **de·formed′**, *adj.*

de·form′i·ty (dē·fôr′mĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DEFORMITIES (-tĭz). 1. An irregular or wrong formation of some part of the body; as, a *deformity* of the foot. 2. The result of departing from what is right or beautiful; as, *deformity* of character.

de·fraud′ (dē·frôd′), *v.* To deprive of some right, interest, or property by deceit; as, *defrauded* of her wages. — **de·fraud′er**, *n.*

de·fray′ (dē·frā′), *v.* To pay; to provide money for; as, he *defrayed* the expenses.
de·fray′al, *n.* **de·fray′er**, *n.*

deft (dĕft), *adj.* Apt; dexterous; quick and neat in action; as, *deft* fingers.
deft′ly, *adv.* **deft′ness**, *n.*

de·funct′ (dē·fŭngkt′), *adj.* Dead; deceased.

de·fy′ (dē·fī′), *v.*; DE·FIED′ (-fīd′); DE·FY′ING. 1. To challenge a person to do something, usually something that is considered impossible; to dare; as, I *defy* you to do it. 2. To treat as of no account; as, to *defy* an enemy.

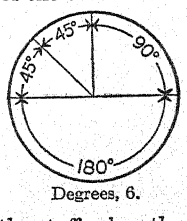
de·gen′er·a·cy (dē·jĕn′ĕr·ă·sĭ), *n.* Degenerate condition; degeneration.

de·gen′er·ate (dē·jĕn′ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* Sunk to a lower condition or type; fallen into evil ways; depraved. — *n.* A degenerate person.

de·gen′er·ate (dē·jĕn′ĕr·āt), *v.* To sink from a higher to a lower condition, type, or standard; to deteriorate; as, the game *degenerated* into a fight. — **de·gen′er·a′tion**, *n.*

de·grade′ (dē·grād′), *v.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank or degree; to deprive of an office or position; as, to *degrade* an officer for cowardice. 2. To lower the character of; to debase; as, vice *degrades* a man. — **deg′ra·da′tion** (dĕg′rā·dā′shŭn), *n.* — **de·grad′ing**, *adj.*

de·gree′ (dē·grē′), *n.* 1. A step or station in a series; a point of advancement or withdrawal; as, to advance by *degrees*. 2. A mark, as on a thermometer or a barometer, that registers the amount or intensity of some particular quality like heat or cold; as, the thermometer registered 65 *degrees*. 3. In grammar, one of the three forms an adjective or adverb may have when it is compared. See COMPARE. 4. Station in life; rank; as, a person of high *degree*. 5. In colleges or universities, a rank to which scholars are admitted because of certain attainments. 6. A 360th part of the circumference of a circle; as, *degrees* of latitude. 7. In music, a line or space of the staff; also, the interval between two adjacent notes.



Degrees, 6.

de'i·fy (dē'ĭ·fī), *v.*; DE'I·FIED (-fīd); DE'I·FY'ING. To make a god of; to treat as an object of supreme regard; as, Julius Caesar was *deified*. — **de'i·fi·ca'tion** (dē'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

deign (dān), *v.* To think fit; to grant, after putting aside one's feeling of superiority; to condescend; as, he *deigned* to reply

de'i·ty (dē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DEITIES (-tĭz). 1. The real nature of a god, or of the Supreme Being. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Deity***] God. 3. A god or goddess; as, a Roman *deity*.

de·ject'ed (dē·jĕk'tĕd), *adj.* Cast down in spirit; low-spirited; sad. — **de·ject'ed·ly**, *adv.*

de·jec'tion (dē·jĕk'shŭn), *n.* Lowness of spirits; melancholy; sadness.

Del. Abbreviation for *Delaware*.

Del'a·ware (dĕl'ȧ·wâr), *n.* 1. A river, 350 miles long, flowing from southeastern New York State to the Atlantic Ocean. 2. An Atlantic State between New Jersey and Maryland.

de·lay' (dē·lā'), *v.* 1. To put off; to postpone; as, he *delayed* his departure for a day. 2. To stop or hinder for a time; as, the governor was *delayed* by an accident. — *n.* A putting off or postponing of something; also, state of being delayed; a stop. — **de·lay'er**, *n.*

de·lec'ta·ble (dē·lĕk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Highly pleasing; delightful; as, a *delectable* feast.
de·lec'ta·ble·ness, *n.* **de·lec'ta·bly**, *adv.*

de'lec·ta'tion (dē'lĕk·tā'shŭn), *n.* Great pleasure; delight; as, a feast for the *delectation* of his guests.

del'e·gate (dĕl'ē·gāt), *n.* A person sent with power to act for another; a deputy.

del'e·gate (dĕl'ē·gāt), *v.* 1. To send as one's representative; to commission; as, the club *delegated* him to confer with the mayor. 2. To entrust to the care of another; to commit; as, the duty was *delegated* to him.

del'e·ga'tion (dĕl'ē·gā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of delegating; as, the *delegation* of a duty. 2. One or more persons authorized to represent others; a body of delegates.

de·lete' (dē·lēt'), *v.* To erase; to strike out; as, the words were *deleted* from the copy.

del'e·te'ri·ous (dĕl'ē·tē'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Harmful.

de·le'tion (dē·lē'shŭn), *n.* The act of deleting, erasing, or striking out; also, a passage deleted.

Delft (dĕlft), *n.* A city of western Netherlands.

delft'ware' (dĕlft'wâr'), *n.* A kind of pottery made in Delft, or a ware resembling this.

Del'hi (dĕl'ĭ), *n.* A city of northern India, the capital of India.

de·lib'er·ate (dē·lĭb'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Determined upon as a result of careful thought; carefully considered; as, a *deliberate* judgment. 2. Weighing facts and arguments; careful and slow in determining; as, a *deliberate* man. 3. Slow in action; not hurried; as, *deliberate* movements.
de·lib'er·ate·ly, *adv.* **de·lib'er·ate·ness**, *n.*

de·lib'er·ate (dē·lĭb'ĕr·āt), *v.* To weigh the reasons for and against a thing; to reflect upon; to consider; as, to *deliberate* a question.

de·lib'er·a'tion (dē·lĭb'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A deliberating. 2. Slowness of action, decision, etc.; as, a man of great *deliberation*.

del'i·ca·cy (dĕl'ĭ·kȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DELICACIES (-sĭz). 1. Something that gives pleasure; a dainty, as food. 2. Fineness of form, texture, or workmanship; as, the *delicacy* of a painting. 3. A state of affairs that requires delicate or tactful management; as, the *delicacy* of a situation. 4. Sensitiveness; refinement of feeling; as, *delicacy* in doing a kindness.

del'i·cate (dĕl'ĭ·kĭt), *adj.* 1. Satisfying or pleasing because of its fineness; as, a *delicate* flavor; *delicate* lace. 2. Capable of making very fine distinctions; extremely sensitive; as, a *delicate* ear for music; hence, of instruments, showing very slight changes; as, a *delicate* thermometer. 3. Calling for fine skill or expert knowledge; as, a *delicate* operation. 4. Frail; easily injured; as, a *delicate* child. — **del'i·cate·ly**, *adv.*

del'i·ca·tes'sen (dĕl'ĭ·kȧ·tĕs'ĕn), *n. pl.* 1. Prepared foods, as cooked meats, preserves, relishes, etc. 2. [used as a *singular*] A store where such foods are sold.

de·li'cious (dē·lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Delightful; pleasing; especially, very pleasing to the taste.
de·li'cious·ly, *adv.* **de·li'cious·ness**, *n.*

de·light' (dē·līt'), *n.* 1. Very great satisfaction; joy. 2. Anything that gives great pleasure. — *v.* 1. To give joy or satisfaction to; to please highly. 2. To be greatly pleased; as, he *delighted* in hard work. — **de·light'ed**, *adj.*

de·light'ful (dē·līt'fo͝ol), *adj.* Highly pleasing; giving delight.
de·light'ful·ly, *adv.* **de·light'ful·ness**, *n.*

de·lin'e·ate (dē·lĭn'ē·āt), *v.* 1. To indicate by lines; to sketch; to portray. 2. To picture in words; to describe; as, a writer *delineates* the persons in his story. — **de·lin'e·a'tor**, *n.*

de·lin'e·a'tion (dē·lĭn'ē·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A representing, portraying, or describing, as by lines, sketches, etc. 2. A sketch, portrait, or the like; also, an outline description in words.

de·lin'quen·cy (dē·lĭng'kwĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DELINQUENCIES (-sĭz). A failure or violation of duty; a fault. — **de·lin'quent**, *adj.* & *n.*

de·lir'i·ous (dē·lĭr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* In a delirium; wildly excited. — **de·lir'i·ous·ly**, *adv.*

de·lir'i·um (dē·lĭr'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* 1. A disordered condition of the mind, usually temporary. It is marked by restlessness, confused speech, etc., and is usually caused by fever or injuries. 2. Strong or wild excitement; as, a *delirium* of joy.

de·liv′er (dē·lĭv′ẽr), *v.* **1.** To set at liberty; to save; as, "*deliver* us from evil." **2.** To give or transfer; as, to *deliver* a letter; to yield or surrender; as, to *deliver* a prisoner. **3.** To utter; to communicate; as, to *deliver* a lecture. **4.** To give; to discharge; as, to *deliver* a blow. **5.** To give birth to.
de·liv′er·ance, *n.* **de·liv′er·er,** *n.*

de·liv′er·y (dē·lĭv′ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* DELIVERIES (-ĭz). The act of delivering: **1.** A rescue; as, a *delivery* from prison. **2.** Speaking, or the manner of speaking; as, the *delivery* of a speech. **3.** The transfer of a thing from one place or person to another; as, the *delivery* of a letter. **4.** The act or manner of sending forth, throwing, etc.; as, a baseball pitcher's *delivery*. **5.** The act of giving birth to a child.

dell (dĕl), *n.* A small, secluded valley; a vale.

Del′phi (dĕl′fī), *n.* A town of central Greece, the seat of an ancient oracle, called the ***Del′phi·an*** (dĕl′fĭ·ăn), or ***Del′phic*** (dĕl′fĭk), ***or′a·cle.***

del′ta (dĕl′tȧ), *n.* The triangular or fan-shaped tract of land made by deposits of mud, sand, etc., at the mouths of some rivers.

de·lude′ (dē·lūd′), *v.* To lead into error; to deceive; to trick.

del′uge (dĕl′ūj), *n.* **1.** An overflowing of the land by water; a flood. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***the Deluge***] The great flood in the days of Noah (*Genesis* vii). **3.** An overwhelming quantity or number of things that come in a great rush; as, a *deluge* of mail.
— *v.* To overflow; to flood.

de·lu′sion (dē·lū′zhŭn), *n.* **1.** A deluding; deception. **2.** A false belief; as, the *delusions* of an insane person.

de·lu′sive (dē·lū′sĭv), *adj.* Deluding; deceptive.

de luxe′ (dē lŏŏks′; dē lŭks′). A French phrase, meaning "of luxury"; hence, specially elegant; sumptuous; as, a train *de luxe*.

delve (dĕlv), *v.* **1.** To dig. **2.** To work hard seeking for information in books, records, etc.

Dem. Abbreviation for *Democrat, Democratic.*

dem′a·gogue (dĕm′ȧ·gŏg), *n.* A person, especially a political leader or speaker who is skillful at arousing the prejudices and passions of the people, usually for his own ends.

de·mand′ (dē·mănd′), *v.* **1.** To ask or call for with authority; to claim as one's due; as, to *demand* payment of a debt. **2.** To inquire earnestly or in the manner of a command; as, the sentry *demanded* the password. **3.** To call for; to require; as, the case *demands* care.
— *n.* **1.** The act of demanding; the act of claiming something as due. **2.** An expressed desire to own or to use something; as, the *demands* of the farmers for machinery. **3.** Something that is demanded; a claim.

de′mar·ca′tion (dē′mär·kā′shŭn), *n.* The marking of the boundaries or limits of a region.

de·mean′ (dē·mēn′), *v.* To degrade or humble.

de·mean′ (dē·mēn′), *v.* To behave oneself.

de·mean′or, de·mean′our (dē·mēn′ẽr), *n.* Behavior; deportment.

de·ment′ed (dē·mĕn′tĕd), *adj.* Insane; mad.

de·mer′it (dē·mĕr′ĭt), *n.* **1.** Anything that deserves blame; a fault; as, their ruler's *demerits* were known to all. **2.** A mark (***demerit mark***) against a person's record for some fault.

de·mesne′ (dē·mān′; dē·mēn′), *n.* **1.** An estate; especially, a lord's chief manor place. **2.** A realm or region.

De·me′ter (dē·mē′tẽr), *n.* A Greek goddess of fruitful soil and of agriculture.

dem′i·god′ (dĕm′ĭ·gŏd′), *n.* A divine or semi-divine being of less power and lower rank than a god. — **dem′i·god′dess,** *n.*

Demijohn.

dem′i·john (dĕm′ĭ·jŏn), *n.* A large bottle of glass or earthenware, usually enclosed in wicker.

de·mise′ (dē·mīz′), *n.* Death, originally, the death of a royal person.

de·mo′bi·lize (dē·mō′bĭ·līz), *v.* To dismiss soldiers from military service; to change from a state of war to one of peace. — **de·mo′bi·li·za′tion** (dē·mō′bĭ·lĭ·zā′shŭn; -lī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

de·moc′ra·cy (dē·mŏk′rȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* DEMOCRACIES (-sĭz). **1.** Government by the people; government in which the supreme power is held by the people, as in a republic. The people control the government by electing their representatives to the governing body, such as a Congress. **2.** Any state or city governed by the people themselves. **3.** [written with a capital letter, ***Democracy***] The principles and policy of the Democratic party in the United States; also, the party itself, or its members.

dem′o·crat (dĕm′ō·krăt), *n.* **1.** A person who believes in democracy. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Democrat***] A member of the Democratic party.

dem′o·crat′ic (dĕm′ō·krăt′ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with democracy. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Democratic***] Having to do with one of the chief political parties (the ***Dem′o·crat′ic par′ty***) of the United States. **3.** Disregarding social distinctions; favoring social equality. — **dem′o·crat′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

de·mol′ish (dē·mŏl′ĭsh), *v.* To throw down or pull down; to destroy; as, to *demolish* an old building. — **de·mol′ish·er,** *n.*

dem′o·li′tion (dĕm′ō·lĭsh′ŭn; dē′mō·lĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Act of demolishing; destruction.

de′mon (dē′mŭn), *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; a devil. **2.** A very cruel person.

de·mo′ni·ac (dē·mō′nĭ·ăk), **de′mo·ni′a·cal** (dē′mō·nī′ȧ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Produced or influenced by a demon; possessed by an evil spirit. 2. Devilish; fiendish; as, *demoniacal* laughter. — **de·mo′ni·ac**, *n.*

de·mon′stra·ble (dē·mŏn′strȧ·b'l; dĕm′ŭn·strȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being demonstrated. — **de·mon′stra·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

dem′on·strate (dĕm′ŭn·strāt), *v.* 1. To make evident; to prove by reasoning; as, he *demonstrated* that the plan was unwise. 2. To point out and show publicly the merits of an article or a product; as, to *demonstrate* a new automobile. — **dem′on·stra′tor**, *n.*

dem′on·stra′tion (dĕm′ŭn·strā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of demonstrating; proof. 2. A display of feelings by outward signs; as, a *demonstration* of grief. 3. A procession, or a gathering, to display interest in some matter; as, a student *demonstration*. 4. An exhibition of military force, or a movement indicating an attack.

de·mon′stra·tive (dē·mŏn′strȧ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Making evident; showing clearly. 2. Expressing feeling or sentiment; as, her greetings were very *demonstrative*. — **de·mon′stra·tive·ly**, *adv.* — **de·mon′stra·tive·ness**, *n.*

de·mor′al·ize (dē·mŏr′ăl·īz), *v.* 1. To corrupt in morals; to make bad; as, gambling has *demoralized* many persons. 2. To weaken a person or a group in discipline, spirit, etc.; to disorganize; as, the unexpected attack *demoralized* the army. — **de·mor′al·i·za′tion**, *n.*

De·mos′the·nes (dē·mŏs′thē·nēz), 384?–322 B.C. An Athenian orator.

de·mote′ (dē·mōt′), *v.* To reduce to a lower grade or rank.

de·mur′ (dē·mûr′), *v.*; DE·MURRED′ (-mûrd′); DE·MUR′RING. To object; to take exception; as, he *demurred* at the suggestion. — *n.* 1. Pause; delay. 2. Objection.

de·mure′ (dē·mūr′), *adj.* 1. Sober or serious in manner. 2. Affectedly modest; prim or coy. **de·mure′ly**, *adv.* **de·mure′ness**, *n.*

den (dĕn), *n.* 1. The lair of a wild beast; hence, a cavern as a place to hide in. 2. A hiding place for thieves or the like. 3. A private retreat, as a cozy room fitted up for reading, etc.

Den. Abbreviation for *Denmark*.

de·na′ture (dē·nā′tūr), *v.* To change the nature of; especially, to make unfit for eating or drinking; as, *denatured* alcohol.

de·ni′al (dē·nī′ăl), *n.* 1. A refusal to grant something asked for; as, his request met with a stern *denial*. 2. A refusal to admit the truth of a statement; a contradiction; as, he met the charge with a flat *denial*. 3. A refusal to acknowledge; a disowning. 4. A restriction or limitation; as, a *denial* of one's appetite.

de·ni′er (dē·nī′ẽr), *n.* A person who denies.

den′im (dĕn′ĭm), *n.* A stout cotton cloth used to make overalls, rompers, couch covers, etc.

den′i·zen (dĕn′ĭ·zĕn), *n.* An inhabitant; especially, a person, animal, or plant of a certain region; as, the *denizens* of a forest.

Den′mark (dĕn′märk), *n.* A kingdom in northwestern Europe.

de·nom′i·nate (dē·nŏm′ĭ·nāt), *v.* To name.

de·nom′i·na′tion (dē·nŏm′ĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. A name or title, especially a general name for a class; as, baseball, tennis, and polo come under the *denomination* of sports. 2. A class, or society of individuals, called by the same name; as, Methodists and Baptists are *denominations* of Protestants. 3. One of a series of related values, each of which is called by a special name; as, the *denominations* of United States money are $1, $2, $5, etc. — **de·nom′i·na′tion·al**, *adj.*

de·nom′i·na′tor (dē·nŏm′ĭ·nā′tẽr), *n.* In arithmetic, the part of a fraction below the line. The denominator shows into how many parts the unit is divided. Thus in the fraction ⅗ the unit is divided into 5 equal parts. See NUMERATOR; NUMBER, *Table*.

de·note′ (dē·nōt′), *v.* 1. To mark out plainly; to indicate; to show; as, the hands of the clock *denote* the time. 2. To signify; to mean; as, a dog wags his tail to *denote* pleasure.

de·nounce′ (dē·nouns′), *v.* 1. To point out a person or thing as deserving of blame or punishment. 2. To inform against; as, to *denounce* a traitor. 3. To give notice of the ending of a treaty or agreement.

dense (dĕns), *adj.* 1. Having its parts crowded together; thick; as, a *dense* forest. 2. Stupid. **dense′ly**, *adv.* **dense′ness**, *n.*

den′si·ty (dĕn′sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DENSITIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality or state of being dense. 2. The quantity of anything contained in each definite part of a volume or area, taken in its relation to the whole. The ***den′si·ty of pop′u·la′tion*** of a country or region, is the average number of persons living in a definite area, usually a square mile.

dent (dĕnt), *n.* A small notch or hollow, like that made by a blow on a smooth surface. — *v.* To make a dent upon.

den′tal (dĕn′tăl), *adj.* Having to do with the teeth, or with dentistry.

den′ti·frice (dĕn′tĭ·frĭs), *n.* A powder, paste, or liquid used in cleaning the teeth.

den′tine (dĕn′tēn; dĕn′tĭn), **den′tin** (dĕn′tĭn), *n.* A hard, bony material composing the main part of a tooth.

den′tist (dĕn′tĭst), *n.* A person whose occupation is to treat the teeth. — **den′tist·ry**, *n.*

de·nude' (dē·nūd'), *v.* To deprive of all covering; to strip; as, to *denude* land of trees. — **den'u·da'tion** (dĕn'ū·dā'shŭn; dē'nū-), *n.*

de·nun'ci·a'tion (dē·nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; dē·nŭn'shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of denouncing. 2. A threat of evil; a public accusation; as, a speech of *denunciation* against the rebels. **de·nun'ci·a'tive**, *adj.* **de·nun'ci·a·to'ry**, *adj.*

Den'ver (dĕn'vẽr), *n.* The capital of Colorado, in the central part of the State.

de·ny' (dē·nī'), *v.*; DE·NIED' (-nīd'); DE·NY'ING. 1. To declare not to be true; to contradict. 2. To refuse to grant; as, to *deny* a request. 3. To disown; as, to *deny* one's beliefs.

de·part' (dē·pärt'), *v.* 1. To go forth or away; to leave. 2. To turn aside; as, to *depart* from one's usual methods.

de·part'ment (dē·pärt'mĕnt), *n.* 1. A distinct part or division of something; a branch; as, the drama is a *department* of literature. 2. A branch of the administration of a government; as, the *Department* of State. 3. A subdivision of a business house. — **de'part·men'tal** (dē'pärt·mĕn'tăl), *adj.*

de·part'ment store. A store that keeps a great variety of goods arranged in departments.

de·par'ture (dē·pär'tŭr), *n.* 1. A departing or going away; as, *departure* from home. 2. A setting out or beginning; a change of plan or method; as, a new *departure* in business.

de·pend' (dē·pĕnd'), *v.* 1. To rely for support; as, children *depend* on their parents. 2. To be based on or determined by some action, condition, etc.; as, the success of the picnic will *depend* on the weather. 3. To trust; to rely; as, you can *depend* on her promise. — **de·pend'a·ble**, *adj.*

de·pend'ant (dē·pĕn'dănt). Same as DEPENDENT.

de·pend'ence (dē·pĕn'dĕns), *n.* 1. The condition of being influenced and determined by something else; as, the *dependence* of life upon a proper supply of food. 2. Subjection to another person; inability to provide for oneself; as, to live in a state of *dependence*. 3. Reliance; trust; as, *dependence* upon the leader's skill. 4. Something on which a person depends or relies; as, he was her sole *dependence*.

de·pend'en·cy (dē·pĕn'dĕn·sĭ), *n.* 1. Dependence. 2. *plural* DEPENDENCIES (dē·pĕn'dĕn·sĭz). A country or territory subject to the control of another country; as, Puerto Rico is a *dependency* of the United States.

de·pend'ent (dē·pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* 1. Hanging down. 2. Relying on something else for support; as, a *dependent* relative. 3. In grammar, subordinate; as, a *dependent* clause.

de·pend'ent (dē·pĕn'dĕnt), *n.* A person who is dependent on another for support.

de·pict' (dē·pĭkt'), *v.* 1. To represent by a picture; as, buffaloes were *depicted* on the walls of the cave. 2. To describe in words; as, to *depict* an incident in vigorous terms. — **de·pic'tion** (dē·pĭk'shŭn), *n.*

de·plete' (dē·plēt'), *v.* To reduce, by using up; to exhaust; to drain; as, the supply of food was *depleted*. — **de·ple'tion** (dē·plē'shŭn), *n.*

de·plore' (dē·plōr'), *v.* To feel or express deep grief for; to regret deeply. — **de·plor'a·ble** (dē·plōr'ă·b'l), *adj.*

de·pop'u·late (dē·pŏp'ū·lāt), *v.* To deprive of population; to lessen the number of people in; as, the famine has *depopulated* the country. — **de'pop·u·la'tion** (dē'pŏp·ū·lā'shŭn), *n.*

de·port' (dē·pōrt'), *v.* 1. To behave oneself; as, they *deported* themselves like gentlemen. 2. To banish; to force to leave a country; as, to *deport* aliens. — **de'por·ta'tion** (dē'pōr·tā'shŭn), *n.*

de·port'ment (dē·pōrt'mĕnt), *n.* Manner of behaving oneself; behavior.

de·pose' (dē·pōz'), *v.* 1. To remove from a throne or from some other high office; to deprive of office. 2. To make a statement under oath; to bear witness.

de·pos'it (dē·pŏz'ĭt), *v.* 1. To place for safekeeping, as a pledge, etc.; to entrust; especially, to put money in a bank. 2. To lay down; to let fall; as, the river *deposits* much sand. — *n.* 1. Something entrusted to another; as, a *deposit* of money at a bank. 2. Silt, sand, etc., laid down by a river or stream. 3. State of being deposited; as, money on *deposit*.

dep'o·si'tion (dĕp'ō·zĭsh'ŭn; dē'pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of deposing; as, the *deposition* of a ruler. 2. Testimony under oath, especially in writing. 3. A laying down; a depositing; as, the *deposition* of silt by a stream.

de·pos'i·tor (dē·pŏz'ĭ·tẽr), *n.* A person who deposits; one who deposits money in a bank.

de·pos'i·to'ry (dē·pŏz'ĭ·tō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DEPOSITORIES (-rĭz). A place where anything is deposited for storage or for sale.

de'pot (dē'pō), *n.* 1. A place of deposit for goods; a storehouse. 2. A railroad station. 3. In military use, a place where supplies are kept; also, a place where recruits are trained.

de·prave' (dē·prāv'), *v.* To make bad; to corrupt a person's morals. — **de·praved'** (dē·prāvd'), *adj.* — **de·prav'i·ty** (dē·prăv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

dep're·cate (dĕp'rē·kāt), *v.* To express disapproval of. — **dep're·ca'tion**, *n.*

de·pre'ci·ate (dē·prē'shĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To lessen in price; to fall in value; as, perishable goods *depreciate* rapidly. 2. To belittle; to disparage. — **de·pre'ci·a'tion** (dē·prē'shĭ·ā'shŭn; dē·prē'sĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.*

dep're·da'tion (dĕp'rē·dā'shŭn), *n.* The act of laying waste or plundering; as, the *depredations* of the bandits.

de·press' (dē·prĕs'), *v.* **1.** To press down; to lower; as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun. **2.** To lessen the activity, force, amount, etc., of a thing. **3.** To make sad or cast down; as, the disaster greatly *depressed* the citizens.

de·pres'sion (dē·prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Dejection of mind; gloominess. **2.** A reduction in the amount, quality, force, etc., of something; as, a *depression* in trade; also, a period of such reduction. **3.** A hollowed place or part; a hollow.

de·prive' (dē·prīv'), *v.* **1.** To take away from; as, the king was *deprived* of his power. **2.** To stop from having; as, the noise *deprived* him of his sleep. — **dep'ri·va'tion** (dĕp'rĭ·vā'shŭn), *n.*

dept. Abbreviation for *department.*

depth (dĕpth), *n.* **1.** Something that is deep; especially, the deep part of a sea or lake. **2.** Deepness; distance down; distance through; as, the *depth* of a well; the *depth* of wall. **3.** The innermost part of anything; as, the *depth* of a forest; also, the middle of a period of darkness or of cold; as, the *depth* of night, or of winter. **4.** Profoundness; abundance; as, *depth* of knowledge.

dep'u·ta'tion (dĕp'ū·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of deputing. **2.** A group of people appointed to act in place of a larger group.

de·pute' (dē·pūt'), *v.* To appoint a person to act in place of another; also, to hand over something to a person to do; as, they *deputed* the task to him.

dep'u·tize (dĕp'ū·tīz), *v.* To appoint as a deputy; to act as a deputy.

dep'u·ty (dĕp'ū·tĭ), *n.; pl.* DEPUTIES (-tĭz). A person appointed to act for someone else.

de·rail' (dē·rāl'), *v.* To cause a railroad car, etc., to run off its rails. — **de·rail'ment,** *n.*

de·range' (dē·rānj'), *v.;* DE·RANGED' (-rānjd'); DE·RANG'ING (-rān'jĭng). **1.** To put out of order; to disarrange; to mix up; as, their plans were *deranged.* **2.** To make a person insane; as, this trouble will *derange* her. **de·ranged',** *adj.* **de·range'ment,** *n.*

der'by (dûr'bĭ), *n.; pl.* DERBIES (-bĭz). A stiff dome-shaped hat for men.

Derby.

Der'by (dûr'bĭ; där'bĭ), *n.* A county (in full ***Der'by·shire***) and city in central England.

der'e·lict (dĕr'ĕ·lĭkt), *adj.* **1.** Given up by the owner; abandoned; deserted; as, a *derelict* ship. **2.** Negligent in doing one's duty; neglectful; as, he is *derelict* in his duty. — *n.* A derelict person or thing.

der'e·lic'tion (dĕr'ĕ·lĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Forsaking; abandonment. **2.** Failure in one's duty.

de·ride' (dē·rīd'), *v.* To laugh at scornfully; to make fun of; as, the boys *derided* him.

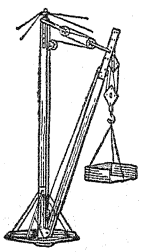
de·ri'sion (dē·rĭzh'ŭn), *n.* Scornful ridicule; contempt; as, his lips curled in *derision.* — **de·ri'sive** (dē·rī'sĭv), *adj.* — **de·ri'sive·ly,** *adv.*

der'i·va'tion (dĕr'ĭ·vā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The formation or development of one thing from another thing; origin; as, the *derivation* of English words from the Latin.

de·riv'a·tive (dē·rĭv'ȧ·tĭv), *n.* A thing that is derived from another thing; especially, a word which has developed from another word. — **de·riv'a·tive,** *adj.*

de·rive' (dē·rīv'), *v.* **1.** To receive, obtain, or trace something from a source; as, we *derive* new ideas from reading. **2.** To come from a certain source; as, the word "café" *derives* from French. — **de·riv'a·ble** (dē·rīv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*

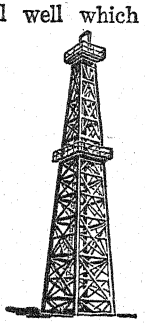
der'ma (dûr'mȧ), **der'mis** (dûr'mĭs), *n.* The layer of skin directly under the outer skin. It contains nerves. — **der'mal,** *adj.*



Derrick for Hoisting.

de·rog'a·to'ry (dē·rŏg'ȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Intended to lower the reputation of a person or thing; expressing a low opinion; as, *derogatory* remarks. — **de·rog'a·to'ri·ly,** *adv.*

der'rick (dĕr'ĭk), *n.* **1.** A machine for moving or hoisting heavy weights by means of a long beam specially fitted with pulleys and ropes; a crane. **2.** A framework or tower over an oil well which holds the machinery used in drilling the holes, etc.



Derrick of Oil Well.

der'vish (dûr'vĭsh), *n.* A member of a Mohammedan religious order living under strict rules and vows of poverty.

des·cant' (dĕs·kănt'), *v.* To talk fully and in detail.

de·scend' (dē·sĕnd'), *v.* **1.** To come down or go down from a higher place, position, rank, etc., to a lower one; as, the rain *descended;* he *descended* the river. **2.** To come down upon violently; as, the enemy *descended* upon the town. **3.** To come down from an earlier time; as, a custom *descended* from the ancient Romans. **4.** To come from; to have as an origin; as, she is *descended* from a great family. **5.** To be handed down to an heir; as, the estate will *descend* to the son.

de·scend'ant (dē·sĕn'dănt), *n.* **1.** A person who descends from a particular ancestor; as, a *descendant* of a sea captain of colonial times. **2.** A thing that develops from another thing.

de·scent' (dĕ·sĕnt'), *n.* 1. The act of descending; a coming down; change from a higher to a lower place, rank, value, etc. 2. A downward slope; a stairway, hill, etc.; as, the *descent* is steep. 3. A sudden attack; as, the *descent* of the army upon the city. 4. One's ancestry; the source of one's race or family; pedigree; as, of Irish *descent*. 5. The handing down of an estate to an heir.

de·scribe' (dĕ·skrīb'), *v.* 1. To write or tell about something; to give an account of; as, she *described* what had happened. 2. To draw the outline of a thing; as, to *describe* circles with compasses. — **de·scrib'a·ble** (dĕ·skrīb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **de·scrib'er**, *n.*

de·scrip'tion (dĕ·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* 1. An account of something; especially, an account that presents a picture to a person who reads or hears it; as, a perfect *description* of Broadway. 2. Kind; sort; as, people of every *description*.

de·scrip'tive (dĕ·skrĭp'tĭv), *adj.* Serving to describe; as, a *descriptive* adjective; characterized by description; as, a *descriptive* passage.

de·scry' (dĕ·skrī'), *v.*; DE·SCRIED' (-skrīd'); DE·SCRY'ING. To catch sight of; to espy.

des'e·crate (dĕs'ē·krāt), *v.* To treat something sacred in a wrong or disrespectful manner; as, to *desecrate* Christian churches by worshiping idols. — **des'e·crat'er, des'e·cra'tor**, *n.* — **des'e·cra'tion**, *n.*

de·sert' (dĕ·zûrt'), *n.* 1. Worthiness of reward or punishment; as, each was rewarded according to his *deserts*. 2. A just reward or punishment; as, the thief got his *deserts*.

des'ert (dĕz'ĕrt), *n.* A dry barren region where no plants or only a few special kinds grow, owing to the scanty rainfall; also, a waste tract. — **des'ert**, *adj.*

de·sert' (dĕ·zûrt'), *v.* 1. To leave a person or thing that one should stay with; to forsake or abandon a person or thing; as, the hen *deserted* her chickens. 2. In the army and navy, to run away from one's post, or to leave the service without permission. — **de·sert'er**, *n.* — **de·ser'tion** (dĕ·zûr'shŭn), *n.*

de·serve' (dĕ·zûrv'), *v.* To be worthy of something; to merit reward, praise, honor, punishment, blame, etc.; as, he *deserved* praise.
de·serv'ed·ly, *adv.* **de·serv'ing**, *adj.*
de·serv'er, *n.* **de·serv'ing·ly**, *adv.*

des'ic·cate (dĕs'ĭ·kāt), *v.* To dry up; to preserve by drying; as, *desiccated* fruit. — **des'ic·ca'tion**, *n.*

de·sign' (dĕ·zīn'), *v.* 1. To intend; as, he *designed* himself for teaching. 2. To plan or think out a thing; as, to *design* bridges. 3. To make a pattern or a sketch of something; as, to *design* a house, a gown, etc.
— *n.* 1. A purpose; as, my *design* is to stay a week; also, a plot; as, *designs* against the government. 2. A sketch or plan of something that is to be made later; as, a *design* for a gown. 3. The arrangement of the details in a piece of work; the pattern; as, a bracelet of fine *design*. 4. A picture, statue, etc., considered in regard to its pleasing appearance, color, detail, etc.

des'ig·nate (dĕz'ĭg·nāt; dĕs'ĭg·nāt), *v.* 1. To mark out something and make it known; to point out; to show; as, to *designate* a goal line, camp site, etc. 2. To name in some way; to indicate; as, he *designated* each book by a number. — **des'ig·na'tion**, *n.*

de·sign'er (dĕ·zīn'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who designs or plans; hence, a plotter; a schemer. 2. A person whose business it is to design certain things, such as patterns, dresses, etc.

de·sign'ing (dĕ·zīn'ĭng), *n.* The act or art of making designs, plans, sketches, etc.; also, the act of plotting, especially evil plotting. — *adj.* Planning in advance; especially, plotting evil; scheming.

de·sire' (dĕ·zīr'), *v.* 1. To long for something; as, people *desire* peace. 2. To express a wish for something; as, I *desire* you to go.
— *n.* 1. A strong wish. 2. A request. 3. The thing which is wished. — **de·sir'a·bil'i·ty** (dĕ·zīr'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **de·sir'a·ble** (dĕ·zīr'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **de·sir'a·bly** (dĕ·zīr'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

de·sir'ous (dĕ·zīr'ŭs), *adj.* Eagerly wishing for something; as, *desirous* of riches.

de·sist' (dĕ·zĭst'), *v.* To cease to act; to stop.

desk (dĕsk), *n.* A table, frame, or piece of furniture with a flat or sloping surface to be used by writers or readers.

Des Moines' (dē moin'). The capital of Iowa, in the south central part of the State.

des'o·late (dĕs'ō·lĭt), *adj.* 1. Deserted; having no inhabitants; as, a *desolate* countryside; also, gloomy; as, a *desolate* mood. 2. In a neglected condition; in ruins; as, *desolate* farms. 3. Left alone; lonely; miserable; as, a *desolate* life on a small island.
des'o·late·ly, *adv.* **des'o·late·ness**, *n.*

des'o·late (dĕs'ō·lāt), *v.* 1. To cause a place, region, etc., to be deserted, ruined, or not suitable for inhabitants; as, fire *desolated* the village. 2. To make a person unhappy or miserable; as, she was *desolated* with grief at the news. — **des'o·la'tion**, *n.*

De So'to (dē sō'tō; dā sō'tō), Hernando, 1499?–1542. A Spanish explorer.

de·spair' (dē·spâr'), *v.* To give up hope about anything; as, she *despaired* of finishing the work in time. — *n.* 1. Loss of hope; an entirely hopeless feeling, condition, etc.; as, he is in *despair* about his health. 2. A cause of despair; as, he is the *despair* of his parents.
de·spair'ing, *adj.* **de·spair'ing·ly**, *adv.*

des·patch′ (dĕs·păch′). Same as DISPATCH.

des′per·a′do (dĕs′pĕr·ā′dō; dĕs′pĕr·ä′dō), *n.*; *pl.* DESPERADOES or DESPERADOS (-dōz). A desperate criminal; a reckless ruffian.

des′per·ate (dĕs′pĕr·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Beyond hope; causing despair; as, a *desperate* illness. 2. Reckless because of despair or hopelessness; as, *desperate* attempts. — **des′per·ate·ly**, *adv.*

des′per·a′tion (dĕs′pĕr·ā′shŭn), *n.* A state of despair or hopelessness leading to a reckless act; as, driven to *desperation* by hunger.

des′pi·ca·ble (dĕs′pĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving to be despised; contemptible; as, *despicable* actions. — **des′pi·ca·bly** (dĕs′pĭ·kȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

de·spise′ (dē·spīz′), *v.* To look down on a person or thing with contempt; to have a scornful dislike for; as, to *despise* liars; to *despise* cruelty. — **de·spis′er** (dē·spīz′ẽr), *n.*

de·spite′ (dē·spīt′), *prep.* In spite of; as, I shall go, *despite* the cold weather.—*n.* Malice; spite; also, an insult. *Not now used.*

de·spoil′ (dē·spoil′), *v.* To rob a person or thing of something; to plunder; as, a miser *despoiled* of his wealth. — **de·spoil′er**, *n.*

de·spond′ (dē·spŏnd′), *v.* To be very much discouraged.

de·spond′ent (dē·spŏn′dĕnt), *adj.* In low spirits; very discouraged. — **de·spond′en·cy**, *n.* — **de·spond′ent·ly**, *adv.*

des′pot (dĕs′pŏt), *n.* A person, especially a ruler, who has complete power or control; a tyrant. — **des·pot′ic** (dĕs·pŏt′ĭk), *adj.* — **des·pot′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **des′pot·ism**, *n.*

des·sert′ (dĭ·zûrt′), *n.* The last course at a meal. It usually consists of some sweet food, such as pie, pudding, etc. — **des·sert′**, *adj.*

des′ti·na′tion (dĕs′tĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The place set for the end of a journey; the goal; as, his *destination* was London. 2. The final purpose for which anything is intended.

des′tine (dĕs′tĭn), *v.* 1. To appoint beforehand; to settle in advance; as, martyrs *destined* to eternal bliss. 2. To be intended or designed; as, a young man *destined* for politics.

des′ti·ny (dĕs′tĭ·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DESTINIES (-nĭz). 1. The fate or lot of a person or thing; doom; as, the soldier went to meet his *destiny*. 2. The course of events, considered as something arranged by a power greater than man's; as, you cannot turn aside *destiny*.

des′ti·tute (dĕs′tĭ·tūt), *adj.* Lacking something necessary or desirable; also, very poor; in great want; as, the family is *destitute*.

des′ti·tu′tion (dĕs′tĭ·tū′shŭn), *n.* Lack; utter want; great poverty.

de·stroy′ (dē·stroi′), *v.* 1. To put an end to; to do away with; as, to *destroy* a house; to *destroy* rights. 2. To kill or slay.

de·stroy′er (dē·stroi′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that destroys. 2. A small, fast warship having no armor but carrying guns, torpedoes, and sometimes equipment to fight submarines.

de·struct′i·ble (dē·strŭk′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being destroyed; as, *destructible* toys. — **de·struct′i·bil′i·ty** (dē·strŭk′tĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

de·struc′tion (dē·strŭk′shŭn), *n.* The destroying of something; complete ruin; widespread damage; as, the *destruction* caused by a flood. — **de·struc′tive** (dē·strŭk′tĭv), *adj.* — **de·struc′tive·ly**, *adv.* — **de·struc′tive·ness**, *n.*

des′ue·tude (dĕs′wē·tūd), *n.* Disuse.

des′ul·to′ry (dĕs′ŭl·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Passing aimlessly from one thing to another; disconnected; as, *desultory* reading.

de·tach′ (dē·tăch′), *v.* To separate a person or thing from something, especially for a particular purpose; to unfasten; as, *detach* a key from the ring; to *detach* a man from his regiment. — **de·tach′a·ble**, *adj.* — **de·tached′**, *adj.*

de·tach′ment (dē·tăch′mĕnt), *n.* 1. Separation; as, the *detachment* of a boulder from the side of the hill. 2. A body of troops or ships sent on a special mission away from the main body. 3. The state of being separated; a keeping aloof; as, the *detachment* of the United States from European affairs.

de·tail′ (dē·tāl′; dē′tāl), *n.* 1. A part of something; an item or a particular; as, the *details* of a story; hence, the smallest part, item, etc., of something; as, the *details* of a picture or of a plan. 2. In military use, a soldier or group of soldiers appointed for some special duty.

de·tail′ (dē·tāl′), *v.* To appoint a person or group of persons for some special duty.

de·tain′ (dē·tān′), *v.* To delay or hold back; as, the teacher *detained* the boys after school.

de·tect′ (dē·tĕkt′), *v.* To find out something; to discover; as, to *detect* smoke; to *detect* a criminal. — **de·tec′tion** (dē·tĕk′shŭn), *n.*

de·tec′tive (dē·tĕk′tĭv), *n.* A person employed to find out about crimes, suspicious persons or deeds, etc. — **de·tec′tive**, *adj.*

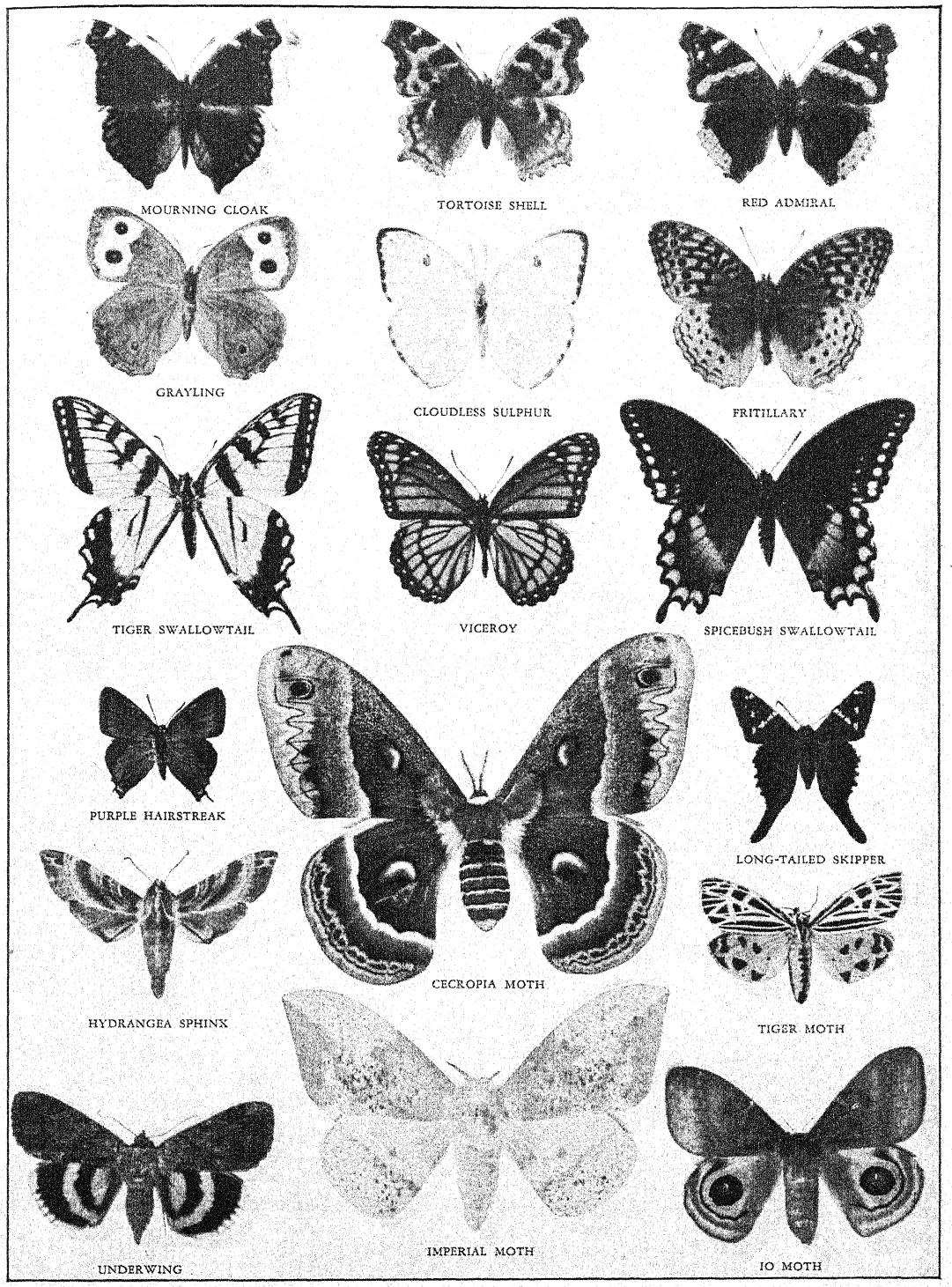
de·tec′tor (dē·tĕk′tẽr), *n.* A person or thing that detects or that gives warning; as, a fire *detector;* also, a device for a radio, used to detect the presence of electric waves.

de·ten′tion (dē·tĕn′shŭn), *n.* The act of detaining; as, *detention* of prisoners; delay; as, the *detention* of the train because of an accident.

de·ter′ (dē·tûr′), *v.*; DE·TERRED′ (dē·tûrd′); DE·TER′RING. To discourage; to prevent from doing something; as, treacherous tides did not *deter* the coast guard.

de·te′ri·o·rate (dē·tē′rĭ·ō·rāt), *v.* To grow worse; to make worse; to degenerate; as, his skill has *deteriorated*. — **de·te′ri·o·ra′tion**, *n.*

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS



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de·ter′mi·na′tion (dē·tûr′mĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of determining or deciding. 2. Firmness; resoluteness; as, a man of *determination*.

de·ter′mine (dē·tûr′mĭn), *v.* 1. To settle or decide on a thing; to resolve to do a thing. 2. To find out for oneself; as, to *determine* the direction of the wind.

de·ter′mined (dē·tûr′mĭnd), *adj.* 1. Decided; resolved; as, he was *determined* to go. 2. Resolute; as, a *determined* look. — **de·ter′mined·ly** (dē·tûr′mĭn·ĕd·lĭ; dē·tûr′mĭn·ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*

de·test′ (dē·tĕst′), *v.* To hate; to loathe; as, she *detests* snakes. — **de·test′a·ble**, *adj.* — **de′tes·ta′tion** (dē′tĕs·tā′shŭn), *n.*

de·throne′ (dē·thrōn′), *v.* To remove or drive a person from a throne; to depose; as, the rebels *deposed* the king. — **de·throne′ment**, *n.*

det′o·nate (dĕt′ō·nāt; dē′tō·nāt), *v.* To explode with a sudden loud noise. — **det′o·na′tion** (dĕt′ō·nā′shŭn; dē′tō·nā′shŭn), *n.*

de·tour′ (dē·tōōr′; dē′tōōr), **dé·tour′** (dā·tōōr′), *n.* A turning from a direct course; as, the *detours* of a brook; especially, a roundabout road or route temporarily used instead of the regular one. — *v.* To go by a detour.

de·tract′ (dē·trăkt′), *v.* To take away; as, grief *detracts* from his joy; the story *detracted* from his reputation. — **de·trac′tion** (dē·trăk′shŭn), *n.* — **de·trac′tor** (dē·trăk′tĕr), *n.*

det′ri·ment (dĕt′rĭ·mĕnt), *n.* Injury or damage, or something that causes it; as, late hours are a *detriment* to one's health.
det′ri·men′tal, *adj.* **det′ri·men′tal·ly**, *adv.*

de·tri′tus (dē·trī′tŭs), *n.* Sand, stones, gravel, etc., worn and washed away from rocks or land by the action of rivers, falls, etc.; silt.

De·troit′ (dē·troit′), *n.* A city of southeastern Michigan.

deuce (dūs), *n.* 1. In card games, the "two." 2. In tennis, the score when both sides have forty points. 3. The devil; also, bad luck.

Deut. Abbreviation for *Deuteronomy*.

Deu′ter·on′o·my (dū′tĕr·ŏn′ō·mĭ), *n.* In the Bible, a book of the Old Testament which contains a repetition of the law of Moses.

dev′as·tate (dĕv′ăs·tāt), *v.* To lay waste a region, area, etc.; to ruin; as, the troops *devastated* the country. — **dev′as·tat′ing**, *adj.* — **dev′as·ta′tion**, *n.* — **dev′as·ta′tor**, *n.*

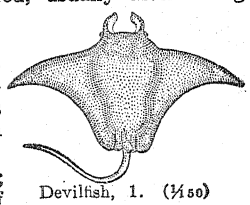
de·vel′op (dē·vĕl′ŭp), *v.* 1. To unfold gradually or more completely; to reveal; to lay open; as, to *develop* a plan. 2. To change from one state into another; to make or grow more perfect; as, buds *develop* into flowers. 3. To make more usable; as, to *develop* our natural resources. 4. To apply chemicals to a photographic negative in order to bring out the picture.
de·vel′op·er, *n.* **de·vel′op·ment**, *n.*

de′vi·ate (dē′vĭ·āt), *v.* To turn aside from a course or a direction; to depart from a standard, a plan, etc.; to stray. — **de′vi·a′tion**, *n.*

de·vice′ (dē·vīs′), *n.* 1. Something made or thought up to bring about a desired result; a contrivance; as, a *device* for cutting ice; also, a scheme. 2. Desire; inclination; as, left to his own *devices*. 3. A design, badge, or emblematic figure used on a coat of arms, a shield, etc.; also, a motto or inscription.

dev′il (dĕv′l), *n.* 1. [often written with a capital letter, *Devil*] The evil spirit that fights against God by tempting people to do wrong; Satan. 2. An evil being; a wicked spirit; a demon or fiend; also, a wicked, cruel person. 3. An energetic reckless person; as, he is a *devil* at driving. 4. A wretched person.

dev′iled, dev′illed (dĕv′ld), *adj.* Chopped fine and highly seasoned, usually after being cooked; as, *deviled* eggs; *deviled* ham.


Devilfish, 1. (1/50)

dev′il·fish′ (dĕv′l·fĭsh′), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES. 1. Any of various huge rays, found in warm seas. 2. An octopus.

dev′il·ish (dĕv′l·ĭsh; dĕv′lĭsh), *adj.* Like, of the nature of, or relating to, the Devil; diabolical; evil; as, *devilish* hatred. — **dev′il·ish·ly**, *adv.*

dev′il·ment (dĕv′l·mĕnt), *n.* Devilish, or very wicked, behavior.

dev′il·try (dĕv′l·trĭ), *n.* Wickedness; also, recklessness; mischief.

de′vi·ous (dē′vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Out of the straight or usual path, line, course, etc.; winding; roundabout; as, *devious* roads lead to the castle. 2. Going astray; not straightforward; as, he gained riches in *devious* ways.
de′vi·ous·ly, *adv.* **de′vi·ous·ness**, *n.*

de·vise′ (dē·vīz′), *v.* 1. To think up; to plan; to contrive; as, he *devised* a way to escape. 2. To bequeath; to leave by will.

de·void′ (dē·void′), *adj.* Entirely lacking; not having; as, *devoid* of friends; *devoid* of feeling.

de·volve′ (dē·vŏlv′), *v.* To be transferred from one person to another; to be handed over or handed down; as, the estate *devolves* to his heirs; the duty *devolved* on me.

Dev′on·shire (dĕv′ŭn·shĭr; -shēr), **Dev′on** (dĕv′ŭn), *n.* County in southwestern England.

de·vote′ (dē·vōt′), *v.* 1. To set apart a person or thing for a special purpose, often by a vow; to dedicate; as, to *devote* an hour to worship. 2. To give oneself up to some occupation, etc.; as, he *devoted* himself to study.
de·vot′ed, *adj.* **de·vot′ed·ness**, *n.*
de·vot′ed·ly, *adv.* **dev′o·tee′**, *n.*

de·vo′tion (dĕ·vō′shŭn), *n.* 1. Strong love or affection; loving zeal; especially, zeal in religious worship; piety. 2. Prayer; as, kneeling at her *devotions*. 3. The act of devoting oneself to something; as, his *devotion* to reading. — **de·vo′tion·al**, *adj.*

de·vour′ (dĕ·vour′), *v.* 1. To swallow or eat up greedily; as, the dog *devoured* the food. 2. To ruin or destroy in a reckless, cruel, or selfish manner; also, to consume; to lay waste; as, fire *devoured* the city. 3. To enjoy very much; to take in eagerly by the eyes, mind, etc.; as, to *devour* a book. — **de·vour′er**, *n.*

de·vour′ing (dĕ·vour′ĭng), *adj.* Greedy; consuming; as, *devouring* curiosity. — **de·vour′ing·ly**, *adv.*

de·vout′ (dĕ·vout′), *adj.* 1. Devoted to religion or religious duties, attendance at church, etc. 2. Pious; expressing religious devotion; as, a *devout* prayer. 3. Sincere; hearty; as, my *devout* wishes for your safety.
de·vout′ly, *adv.* **de·vout′ness**, *n.*

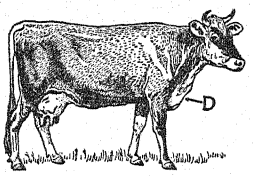
dew (dū), *n.* Moisture, often in small drops, formed on the surfaces of cool objects at night. — **dew′i·ness** (dū′·ĭ·nĕs), *n.* — **dew′y**, *adj.*

dew′ber′ry (dū′bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES. 1. A prickly, creeping vine with flat whitish flowers. 2. The fruit of this plant, a small purplish berry.

dew′drop′ (dū′drŏp′), *n.* A drop of dew.

Dew′ey (dū′ĭ), George, 1837–1917. An American admiral.

dew′lap′ (dū′lăp′), *n.* The hanging fold of skin under the neck of various animals, as cows, deer, etc.



Dewlap of a Cow (D).

dex·ter′i·ty (dĕks·tĕr′·ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Skill and ease in the use of the body and limbs. 2. Mental skill or quickness in meeting situations; adroitness.

dex′ter·ous (dĕk′stĕr·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Skillful in thinking or acting; quick; ready; as, a *dexterous* mind. 2. Skillfully done; as, *dexterous* tricks.
dex′ter·ous·ly, *adv.* **dex′ter·ous·ness**, *n.*

dex′trous (dĕks′trŭs). Same as DEXTEROUS.

di′a·be′tes (dī′·ā·bē′tēz), *n.* A disease marked by excessive thirst, hunger, loss of flesh, and the discharge of abnormal amounts of urine. In the more serious form of the disease (called ***sugar diabetes***), the urine contains sugar. — **di′a·bet′ic** (dī′·ā·bĕt′ĭk; dī′·ā·bē′tĭk), *adj.* & *n.*

di′a·bol′ic (dī′·ā·bŏl′ĭk), **di′a·bol′i·cal** (dī′·ā·bŏl′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the Devil or with evil spirits; under an evil influence; as, the *diabolic* art of magic; also, resembling a devil. 2. Devilish; cruel, wicked, evil, etc.; as, *diabolic* rage. — **di′a·bol′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

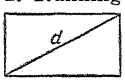
di′a·crit′ic (dī′·ā·krĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Diacritical. — *n.* A diacritical mark.

di′a·crit′i·cal (dī′·ā·krĭt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Serving to distinguish one form or sound of a letter from all other forms or sounds of that letter.
☞ The marks used with certain letters in the pronunciations of words in this dictionary are called ***diacritical marks.***

di′a·dem (dī′·ā·dĕm), *n.* A crown; especially, an ornamental band for the head.

di′ag·no′sis (dī′·ăg·nō′sĭs), *n.; pl.* DIAGNOSES (-sēz). 1. The discovery or naming of a disease by studying its symptoms. 2. Careful scientific study of something; also, a decision based on such study; as, the detective gave his *diagnosis* of the case. — **di′ag·nose′** (dī′·ăg·nōs′; dī′·ăg·nōz′), *v.*

di·ag′o·nal (dī·ăg′·ō·năl), *adj.* 1. Running from one corner of a four-sided figure. 2. Running in a slanting direction; as, *diagonal* stripes in cloth; also, having markings, parts, etc., that run slantwise or crosswise; as, *diagonal* cloth. — *n.* A diagonal line, stripe, etc. — **di·ag′o·nal·ly**, *adv.*



d Diagonal.

di′a·gram (dī′·ā·grăm), *n.* A drawing which gives the outline of a thing for the purpose of careful study; hence, any picture, drawing, chart, or plan that makes something clearer to understand. — *v.* To make a diagram of something; as, to *diagram* the rooms in a school.

di′a·gram·mat′ic (dī′·ā·grā·măt′ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with diagrams; showing by means of a diagram; as, *diagrammatic* explanations. — **di′a·gram·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

di′al (dī′ăl), *n.* 1. Same as SUNDIAL. 2. The face of a clock or watch. 3. A device marked around its borders with numbers, letters, etc., which guide a person in establishing connection with some particular place; as, the *dial* of a telephone or of a radio. 4. A similar device having a pointer that shows something by the number, letter, etc., beside which it stops; as, a *dial* for a boiler. — *v.* DI′ALED (dī′ăld) or DI′ALLED; DI′AL·ING or DI′AL·LING. To use, or measure with, a dial.

Dial and Hands of a Clock.

di′a·lect (dī′·ā·lĕkt), *n.* 1. A form of a language which belongs to a certain region. Dialects differ from the standard form of a language in their local expressions and pronunciations. 2. The words or manner of speech belonging to a particular trade, profession, etc. — **di′a·lec′tal**, *adj.* — **di′a·lec′tic**, **di′a·lec′ti·cal**, *adj.*

di′a·logue (dī′·ā·lŏg), *n.* 1. A conversation between two or more persons; also, such a conversation as part of an entertainment. 2. The conversation parts in a book, a play, etc.

diam. Abbreviation for *diameter*.

di·am′e·ter (dī·ăm′ē·tẽr), *n.* 1. A straight line that passes through the center of a circle and divides it in half. 2. The distance through the center of a thing from one side to the other; thickness. — **di′a·met′ric** (dī′ȧ·mĕt′rĭk), **di′a·met′ri·cal**, *adj.* — **di′a·met′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Diameter.

di′a·mond (dī′ȧ·mŭnd), *n.* 1. A valuable kind of stone; also, a clear, brilliant piece of this stone, used as a gem. It is the hardest known substance. See the colored picture of *precious stones*. 2. A flat figure having four equal sides, two acute angles, and two obtuse angles. 3. A playing card belonging to the suit (called *diamonds*) marked with red diamond-shaped figures. 4. In baseball, the space enclosed by lines connecting the four bases.

Diamond.

di′a·mond-back′ ter′ra·pin. See TURTLE.

Di·an′a (dī·ăn′ȧ), *n.* A Roman goddess of the woods. She was often represented as a huntress, and was associated with the moon.

di′a·per (dī′ȧ·pẽr), *n.* 1. Linen or cotton cloth, usually white with a simple pattern; also, the pattern for this cloth. 2. An article of underclothing for babies.

di′a·phragm (dī′ȧ·frăm), *n.* 1. The fleshy, muscular wall that separates the chest from the abdomen. 2. In a telephone, an ear trumpet, etc., a thin circular plate that moves to and fro rapidly when a sound is made at the mouthpiece.

di′ar·rhe′a, di′ar·rhoe′a (dī′ȧ·rē′ȧ), *n.* Abnormal looseness of the bowels.

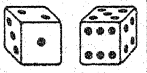
di′a·ry (dī′ȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DIARIES (-rĭz). A daily record; especially, a book in which private notes and records are regularly kept.

Di′as (dē′ȧs), *or* **Di′az**, Bartolomeu, 1450?–1500. A Portuguese navigator.

di′a·tribe (dī′ȧ·trīb), *n.* A bitter or violent speech attacking some person or thing.

dib′ble (dĭb″l), *n.* A small gardening tool to make holes in the ground for planting seeds, etc.

dice (dīs), *n.*, *pl.* of DIE. 1. Small cubes used in playing various games of chance. Each cube is marked on its six faces with spots numbering from one to six. 2. Gambling with dice; a game played with dice. — *v.* 1. To play games with dice; to gamble. 2. To cut into small cubes resembling dice; as, to *dice* potatoes. — **dic′er** (dīs′ẽr), *n.*


Dice.

Dick′ens (dĭk′ĕnz), Charles, 1812–1870. An English novelist.

dick′er (dĭk′ẽr), *v.* To make a trade; to barter or swap. — *n.* A petty trade or bargain.

dic′ta (dĭk′tȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of DICTUM.

Dic′ta·phone (dĭk′tȧ·fōn), *n.* 1. A trademark for a phonographic machine that makes a record of a letter, a message, etc., as it is dictated, and can later reproduce it. 2. [sometimes written with a small letter, ***dictaphone***] A machine bearing this trade-mark.

dic′tate (dĭk′tāt; dĭk·tāt′), *v.* 1. To tell or say something for someone else to write down. 2. To say something with authority; to command someone to do a certain thing. — **dic·ta′tion** (dĭk·tā′shŭn), *n.*

dic·ta′tor (dĭk·tā′tẽr; dĭk′tāt·ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who dictates. 2. A person who has the highest authority in any field, especially in a government; as, political *dictators;* a *dictator* of fashions. — **dic·ta′tor·ship**, *n.*

dic′ta·to′ri·al (dĭk′tȧ·tō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with a dictator. 2. Like a dictator; overbearing. — **dic′ta·to′ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

dic′tion (dĭk′shŭn), *n.* The way in which anything is expressed in words; the choice of words for expressing ideas.

dic′tion·ar′y (dĭk′shŭn·ĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DICTIONARIES (-ĭz). A book in which the words of a language, or of some part of a language, are listed with their meanings, pronunciations, etc.; as, a *dictionary* of the English language.

dic′tum (dĭk′tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* DICTA (-tȧ) or DICTUMS (-tŭmz). An authoritative statement; also, a common or current saying.

did (dĭd), *past tense* of DO.

di·dac′tic (dī·dăk′tĭk; dĭ·dăk′tĭk), *adj.* Conveying instruction; teaching; instructive; as, a *didactic* sermon. — **di·dac′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

didst (dĭdst). A solemn form of the verb *do*, used with *thou* when the time is the past.

die (dī), *v.*; DIED (dīd); DY′ING. 1. To stop living. 2. To cease; to disappear; as, great deeds cannot *die*. 3. To long; as, I am *dying* to go.

die (dī), *n.* 1. *plural* DICE (dīs). One of the small cubes used in a game of chance (see DICE); hence, any small cube-shaped object. 2. *plural* DIES (dīz). One of a pair of metal blocks so shaped as to give a desired form to any object which is pressed between them; as, a *die* for coining money.

Die′sel en′gine *or* **mo′tor** (dē′zĕl). An engine or motor that burns a mixture of air and crude oil which is ignited by the heat when it is greatly compressed.

di′et (dī′ĕt), *n.* 1. The food and drink that a person or animal usually takes; customary nourishment; as, the simple *diet* of a shepherd. 2. The kind and amount of food selected for a person or animal that is in a particular state of health; as, a *diet* for an invalid. — *v.* To eat a smaller quantity of food; also, to eat only certain foods.

di′et (dī′ĕt), *n.* A public assembly; congress; especially, a meeting of the governing body of certain states or realms, as in Japan, Poland, etc.

di′e·tar′y (dī′ĕ·tĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Relating to diet, or to certain rules of diet; as, *dietary laws* are certain laws observed by orthodox Jews with regard to the fitness and preparation of foods.

di′e·tet′ics (dī′ĕ·tĕt′ĭks), *n.* The science which studies and explains the rules of diet and nutrition for persons or groups under different conditions. — **di′e·tet′ic**, *adj.*

di′e·ti′tian, di′e·ti′cian (dī′ĕ·tĭsh′ăn), *n.* A person who has studied what kinds and amounts of food people or animals should eat in order to be healthy, and who gives advice on such matters.

dif′fer (dĭf′ĕr), *v.* To be not the same; to be unlike; to disagree; as, the brothers *differ* in looks.

dif′fer·ence (dĭf′ĕr·ĕns), *n.* 1. Unlikeness between two or more persons or things; as, the *difference* between the sisters. 2. The amount by which one number differs from another; the number that is obtained when one number is subtracted from another; as, the *difference* between four and six is two. 3. A disagreement in opinion; a dispute.

dif′fer·ent (dĭf′ĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* 1. Not of the same kind; unlike another person or thing in every way or in some ways; as, this apple is *different* from the others in size and color. 2. Not the same; other; separate; as, at *different* times and places. — **dif′fer·ent·ly**, *adv.*

dif′fer·en′tial (dĭf′ĕr·ĕn′shăl), *n.* A device which allows one rear wheel of an automobile to turn faster than the other, as in going around a curve. Also called ***differential gear.***

dif′fer·en′ti·ate (dĭf′ĕr·ĕn′shĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To make a person or thing different in some way; as, color *differentiates* the races of mankind. 2. To recognize or to state the difference between certain things; as, to *differentiate* between two plants. — **dif′fer·en′ti·a′tion**, *n.*

dif′fi·cult (dĭf′ĭ·kŭlt), *adj.* 1. Hard to do, make, understand, etc.; as, a *difficult* task; a *difficult* book. 2. Hard to please or to manage; trying; as, a *difficult* person.

dif′fi·cul·ty (dĭf′ĭ·kŭl·tĭ), *n.; pl.* DIFFICULTIES (-tĭz). 1. Difficult nature; hardness; as, the *difficulty* of a task; also, laborious effort; as, he did it with great *difficulty*. 2. Anything that is hard to do; an obstacle; as, *difficulties* to be overcome. 3. A difficult or trying situation.

dif′fi·dent (dĭf′ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Bashful; lacking confidence in oneself; as, a *diffident* young man. **dif′fi·dence**, *n.* **dif′fi·dent·ly**, *adv.*

dif·fuse′ (dĭ·fūz′), *v.* To pour out and cause to spread, as liquid; to scatter or spread; as, the candles *diffused* a soft light. — **dif·fu′sion** (dĭ·fū′zhŭn), *n.*

dif·fuse′ (dĭ·fūs′), *adj.* Poured out; widespread; also, wordy; as, a *diffuse* speech. **dif·fuse′ly**, *adv.* **dif·fuse′ness**, *n.*

dig (dĭg), *v.;* DUG or DIGGED (dĭgd); DIG′GING. 1. To turn up the soil with a spade, or a hoe, etc.; hence, to hollow out or to form by removing earth; as, to *dig* a hole; to *dig* a cellar. 2. To uncover or to seek by turning up earth; as, to *dig* potatoes; *digging* for gold; hence, to bring to light; to discover; as, he *dug* up the information. 3. To poke, prod, or thrust; as, he *dug* the horse with his spurs. 4. To work hard; as, she is *digging* at her lessons. — *n.* A poke or a thrust.

di·gest′ (dĭ·jĕst′; dī·jĕst′), *v.* 1. To change food that has been eaten into some form in which it can be used in the body. 2. To be or become usable by the body; as, eggs *digest* easily. 3. To think something over carefully until one understands it; as, she read and *digested* the lesson. — **di·gest′i·ble** (dĭ·jĕs′tĭ·b'l; dī·jĕs′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* — **di·ges′tion** (dĭ·jĕs′chŭn), *n.* — **di·ges′tive** (dĭ·jĕs′tĭv), *adj.*

di′gest (dī′jĕst), *n.* A body of information carefully classified and arranged for easy use; as, a *digest* of the laws of a country.

dig′ger (dĭg′ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that digs.

dig′gings (dĭg′ĭngz), *n. pl.* A place where metal, gems, etc., are dug; as, gold *diggings*.

dig′it (dĭj′ĭt), *n.* 1. A finger or toe. 2. Any of the single figures 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, by combinations of which all numbers are expressed. Many authorities do not include 0.

dig′i·ta′lis (dĭj′ĭ·tā′lĭs), *n.* A drug made of the dried leaves of the purple foxglove.

dig′ni·fied (dĭg′nĭ·fīd), *adj.* Stately; marked by self-respect or pride; as, a *dignified* man.

dig′ni·fy (dĭg′nĭ·fī), *v.;* DIG′NI·FIED; DIG′NI·FY′ING. To give dignity or honor to a person or thing; as, the king *dignified* him with a title.

dig′ni·tar′y (dĭg′nĭ·tĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* DIGNITARIES (-ĭz). A person of high position.

dig′ni·ty (dĭg′nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* DIGNITIES (-tĭz). 1. Nobleness; worthiness; also, noble looks, manner, etc.; as, he walks with *dignity*. 2. A high position or rank; as, raised to the *dignity* of President. 3. A person in a high or important position; as, the mayor and other *dignities* of the town. 4. The importance, rank, or honor of a person or thing; as, this work is beneath his *dignity*.

di·gress′ (dĭ·grĕs′; dī·grĕs′), *v.* To turn aside from anything; especially, to get away from the main object; as, the speaker *digressed*. — **di·gres′sion** (dĭ·grĕsh′ŭn; dī·grĕsh′ŭn), *n.*

dike (dīk), *n.* 1. A ditch for water. 2. A bank of earth thrown up from a ditch or heaped up to form a boundary or to keep out water; as, the *dikes* of Holland. — *v.* To surround or protect with a dike; also, to drain by means of dikes.

di·lap′i·dat′ed (dĭ·lăp′ĭ·dāt′ĕd), *adj.* Partly ruined or decayed; as, a *dilapidated* old house.

di·lap′i·da′tion (dĭ·lăp′ĭ·dā′shŭn), *n.* Dilapidated condition; ruin; decay.

di·late′ (dī·lāt′; dĭ·lāt′), *v.* To make or grow larger, wider, etc.; to swell; as, eyes *dilated* with fear; air *dilates* the lungs. — **di·la′tion**, *n.*

dil′a·to′ry (dĭl′ə·tō′rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Planned to cause delay; as, a *dilatory* policy. **2.** Tardy; slow; not prompt; as, a *dilatory* answer.

di·lem′ma (dĭ·lĕm′ə; dī·lĕm′ə), *n.* A choice, or a situation in which a person has to choose, between two or more things, ways, plans, etc., no one of which seems really desirable; hence, any difficult choice.

dil′et·tan′te (dĭl′ĕ·tän′tĭ), *n.; pl.* DILETTANTI (-tē) or DILETTANTES (-tĭz). A lover of the fine arts; especially, one who practices one of these arts for pleasure only; an amateur.

dil′i·gence (dĭl′ĭ·jĕns), *n.* A stagecoach.

dil′i·gence (dĭl′ĭ·jĕns), *n.* Careful and continued effort at doing something.

dil′i·gent (dĭl′ĭ·jĕnt), *adj.* Taking pains with one's work; steady and earnest in doing something; industrious; as, a *diligent* pupil. — **dil′i·gent·ly**, *adv.*

dill (dĭl), *n.* A European herb whose seeds are used in cookery, for flavoring pickles (***dill pick′les***), etc.

dil′ly·dal′ly (dĭl′ĭ·dăl′ĭ), *v.;* -DAL′LIED (-ĭd); -DAL′LY·ING. To loiter or trifle; to waste time.

di·lute′ (dĭ·lūt′; dī·lūt′), *v.* To make more liquid by mixture with something, especially with water; hence, to weaken the strength, flavor, or brilliancy of something by thinning it with some mixture; as, to *dilute* wine or paint. — **di·lu′tion** (dĭ·lū′shŭn; dī·lū′shŭn), *n.*

dim (dĭm), *adj.;* DIM′MER; DIM′MEST. **1.** Not bright or distinct; not seen clearly; faint. **2.** Not seeing clearly; as, *dim,* old eyes; also, not understanding clearly; as, his mind was *dim.* — *v.;* DIMMED (dĭmd); DIM′MING. **1.** To make or become dim or indistinct; to obscure. **2.** To destroy or lose clear vision or understanding.

dim. Abbreviation for *diminuendo, diminutive.*

dime (dīm), *n.* A United States silver coin, worth ten cents.

di·men′sion (dĭ·mĕn′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Measure in a straight line, as the length, width, height, or thickness of something; measurement; as, the *dimensions* of a room. **2.** Importance; scope; as, a project of large *dimensions.*

di·min′ish (dĭ·mĭn′ĭsh), *v.* To make less or become less in size, number, etc.; to lessen.

di·min′u·en′do (dĭ·mĭn′ū·ĕn′dō), *adj. & adv.* In music, gradually decreasing in the quantity of sound; decrescendo. — *n.* A gradual decrease in the quantity of sound.

dim′i·nu′tion (dĭm′ĭ·nū′shŭn), *n.* Reduction or lessening in size, number, amount, etc.

di·min′u·tive (dĭ·mĭn′ū·tĭv), *adj.* Very small; tiny; as, a *diminutive* dwarf.

dim′i·ty (dĭm′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* DIMITIES (-tĭz). A cotton cloth with raised stripes or cords.

dim′ly (dĭm′lĭ), *adv.* In a dim, obscure manner.

dim′mer (dĭm′ĕr), *n.* A device used to dim a light, such as an automobile headlight.

dim′ness (dĭm′nĕs), *n.* Condition of being dim.

dim′ple (dĭm′p'l), *n.* A slight hollow spot or mark on the surface of anything; as, a *dimple* on one's chin; *dimples* on the water. — *v.* To form or show dimples; as, *dimpling* cheeks.

din (dĭn), *n.* Loud, confused, or clanging noise; deafening uproar; hubbub; as, the dishes fell with a *din.* — *v.;* DINNED (dĭnd); DIN′NING. **1.** To make a din; as, the whirring of the machines *dinned* in his ears. **2.** To drive with continued vigorous utterance; as, to *din* sense into him.

dine (dīn), *v.* To take dinner; also, to give a dinner to; as, to *dine* one's friends.

din′er (dīn′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who is taking dinner. **2.** A railroad car in which meals are served; hence, any structure resembling such a car and used as a restaurant.

ding′dong′ (dĭng′dŏng′), *n.* The sound of repeated strokes on a bell; also, any similar sound. — *adj.* Vigorously contested; as, a *dingdong* battle or race.

din′ghy, din′gy, din′gey (dĭng′gĭ), *n.; pl.* DINGHIES, DINGIES, DINGEYS (-gĭz). A small, light boat; especially, a kind of rowboat.

din′gle (dĭng′g'l), *n.* A narrow dell or valley.

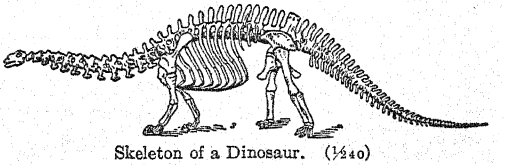
din′go (dĭng′gō), *n.; pl.* DINGOES (-gōz). A reddish-brown wild dog of Australia.

din′gy (dĭn′jĭ), *adj.;* DIN′GI·ER (-jĭ·ĕr); DIN′GI·EST. Dark or dusky; not fresh, bright, or light in appearance; grimy; as, *dingy* wallpaper. **din′gi·ly**, *adv.* **din′gi·ness**, *n.*

dink′ey (dĭngk′ĭ), *n.; pl.* DINKEYS (-ĭz). A small locomotive used for hauling freight, etc.

din′ner (dĭn′ĕr), *n.* The main meal of the day; also, a formal banquet.

di′no·saur (dī′nō·sôr), *n.* A member of a group of huge reptiles which lived on the earth many thousands of years ago.



Skeleton of a Dinosaur. (1/240)

dint (dĭnt), *n.* **1.** A blow; a stroke. **2.** Force; power; as, to succeed by *dint* of perseverance. **3.** A dent. — *v.* To mark with a dint; to dent.

di·oc′e·san (dī·ŏs′ē·săn; dī·ŏs′ē·zăn), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or having to do with, a diocese. — *n.* The bishop of a diocese.

di′o·cese (dī′ō·sēs; dī′ō·sīs), *n.* The district over which a bishop has authority.

Di·og′e·nes (dī·ŏj′ē·nēz), 412?–323 B.C. A cynical Greek philosopher.

Di′o·ny′sus (dī′ō·nī′sŭs), *n.* A Greek god, giver of the grape and its wine.

dip (dĭp), *v.;* DIPPED (dĭpt) or DIPT; DIP′PING. 1. To sink or thrust for a short time into something liquid; as, he *dipped* his fingers in water. 2. To take out something with a ladle or as if with a ladle; as, to *dip* water from a pail; he *dipped* into his purse. 3. To lower and quickly raise again; as, to *dip* a flag; to drop or sink down and then quickly rise again; as, the path *dips;* also, to sink out of sight; as, the sun *dipped* below the horizon. 4. To make a candle by repeatedly plunging a wick in wax or fat.
— *n.* 1. The action of dipping into a liquid; a plunge into something liquid; as, to take a *dip* in the river. 2. Downward slope or pitch; as, a *dip* in the road. 3. Any liquid preparation in which things are dipped to clean or color them. 4. A candle.

diph·the′ri·a (dĭf·thē̆r′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* An infectious and contagious disease, accompanied by fever, in which the air passages become coated with a soft weblike layer, or membrane.

diph′the·rit′ic (dĭf′thĕ·rĭt′ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with diphtheria.

diph′thong (dĭf′thŏng), *n.* Two vowel sounds joined in one syllable to form one speech sound (*ou* in *out; oi* in *oil*).

di·plo′ma (dĭ·plō′mȧ), *n.* An official paper showing graduation from a school or college.

di·plo′ma·cy (dĭ·plō′mȧ·sĭ), *n.* 1. The business of carrying on negotiations and other communications between nations. 2. Skill in conducting affairs with other people without arousing irritation or hostility; tact or tactfulness. A person who is engaged in or is skillful at diplomacy is called a ***dip′lo·mat*** (dĭp′lō·măt) or ***di·plo′ma·tist*** (dĭ·plō′mȧ·tĭst).
dip′lo·mat′ic, *adj.* **dip′lo·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

dip′per (dĭp′ĕr), *n.* 1. A ladle or scoop for dipping. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Dipper***] Either of two groups of seven stars of the Northern Hemisphere arranged in the shape of a ladle with a handle. One group is called the ***Big Dipper***; the other, the ***Little Dipper***.

Dipper.

Big Dipper.

dire (dīr), *adj.* 1. Very horrible; dreadful; as, *dire* events. 2. Extreme; as, *dire* need drove him to it.

di·rect′ (dĭ·rĕkt′; dī·rĕkt′), *adj.* 1. Straight; going from one point to another without turn or stop; as, the *direct* road to town. 2. Straightforward; plain; frank; as, a *direct* reply. 3. Immediate; personal; as, to assume *direct* responsibility. 4. In the straight line of descent from an ancestor. — **di·rect′ness**, *n.*
— *adv.* Straight; as, go *direct* to school.
— *v.* 1. To put an address on; as, to *direct* a letter. 2. To aim or point at something; as, *direct* your energies to something useful. 3. To show or point out the right way to; as, to *direct* a stranger to the hotel. 4. To regulate the course of; to guide; as, to *direct* an orchestra.

di·rect′ cur′rent. Electric current that flows in only one direction.

di·rec′tion (dĭ·rĕk′shŭn; dī·rĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. Management; guidance; as, the *direction* of a bank. 2. Instruction to be followed; order; command; as, to give *directions*. 3. The address on a letter, a package, etc. 4. The course along which anything moves, etc.; direct line; as, the *direction* of his glance; also, a trend or turn.

di·rect′ly (dĭ·rĕkt′lĭ; dī·rĕkt′lĭ), *adv.* In a direct manner or line; straight; also, at once.

di·rect′ ob′ject. In grammar, a word which by its position or form shows that the action of the verb falls upon it; as, in the sentence "John threw him a ball," the word "ball" is the *direct object*, as contrasted with "him," which is the indirect object.

di·rec′tor (dĭ·rĕk′tẽr; dī·rĕk′tẽr), *n.* A person who directs or manages; a manager; especially, one of a group of persons appointed to direct the affairs of a company. — **di·rec′to′ri·al** (dĭ·rĕk′tō′rĭ·ăl; dī′rĕk·tō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

di·rec′to·rate (dĭ·rĕk′tō·rĭt; dī·rĕk′tō·rĭt), *n.* The office of director; also, a board of directors.

di·rec′to·ry (dĭ·rĕk′tō·rĭ; dī·rĕk′tō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* DIRECTORIES (-rĭz). A book containing the names and addresses of the inhabitants of a place, or of a certain class of the inhabitants; as, a telephone *directory*.

dire′ful (dīr′fo͝ol), *adj.* Dire; terrible.

dirge (dûrj), *n.* 1. A piece of music, especially a song of mourning, to accompany funeral or memorial services. 2. A piece of poetry which expresses a deep and solemn emotion.

dir′i·gi·ble (dĭr′ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Subject to control by steering; as, a *dirigible* balloon.
— *n.* An airship.

dirk (dûrk), *n.* A dagger.

dirt (dûrt), *n.* 1. Any foul or filthy substance; as, hogs wallowing in *dirt*. 2. Earth; soil; as, cover the seeds with *dirt*. 3. Foulness.

dirt′y (dûr′tĭ), *adj.* 1. Not clean; filthy; soiled; as, *dirty* clothes. 2. Disagreeable; as, *dirty* weather. — *v.* To make or become dirty.
dirt′i·ly, *adv.* **dirt′i·ness**, *n.*

dis- (dĭs-). A prefix meaning: **1.** Not; as in: *dishonest*, not honest; *disliked*, not liked. **2.** A destroying of; lack of; as in: *disunion*, a breaking up of a union; *disagreement*, lack of agreement. **3.** To take away; to remove; as in *disarm*, to take away one's arms, or weapons. **4.** To make not; as in: *disable*, to make not able; *disconnect*, to make not connected.

dis'a·bil'i·ty (dĭs'ə·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* DISABILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Lack of ability or power to do something. **2.** Something that disables; as, rheumatism is a physical *disability*.

dis·a'ble (dĭs·ā'b'l), *v.* To destroy the force, vigor, or power of action of; to cripple; to lame; as, *disabled* soldiers. — **dis·a'ble·ment**, *n.*

dis'a·buse' (dĭs'ə·būz'), *v.* To set free from mistakes in reasoning, etc.; to set right; as, to *disabuse* their minds of superstition.

dis'ad·van'tage (dĭs'ăd·văn'tĭj), *n.* Something which hinders success; unfavorable condition or circumstance; as, to work under *disadvantages*. — **dis·ad'van·ta'geous** (dĭs·ăd'·văn·tā'jŭs), *adj.* — **dis·ad'van·ta'geous·ly**, *adv.*

dis'af·fect'ed (dĭs'ə·fĕk'tĕd), *adj.* Not wholly loyal; inclined to rebel.

dis'af·fec'tion (dĭs'ə·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Disloyalty; discontent.

dis'a·gree' (dĭs'ə·grē'), *v.* **1.** To fail to agree; to be unlike; as, his statements *disagree* with the known facts. **2.** To differ in opinion; to refuse to agree; hence, to quarrel; as, the two men *disagreed* over the price. **3.** To be unsuitable; as, candy *disagrees* with him.

dis'a·gree'a·ble (dĭs'ə·grē'ə·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Displeasing; offensive; as, a *disagreeable* taste. **2.** Ill-tempered; irritable; as, a *disagreeable* old man. **3.** Uncomfortable; as, he was in a *disagreeable* situation. — **dis'a·gree'a·bly** (dĭs'ə·grē'ə·blĭ), *adv.*

dis'a·gree'ment (dĭs'ə·grē'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The act of disagreeing; hence, quarrel; dispute; as, a *disagreement* over a game of checkers. **2.** State of being different; unlikeness; as, a *disagreement* between two stories.

dis'al·low' (dĭs'ə·lou'), *v.* To refuse to allow; as, to *disallow* a claim.

dis'ap·pear' (dĭs'ə·pēr'), *v.* To pass out of sight; to vanish. — **dis'ap·pear'ance**, *n.*

dis'ap·point' (dĭs'ə·point'), *v.* To balk or defeat the hope or expectation of a person; to frustrate; as, the farmer was *disappointed* in his crops. — **dis'ap·point'ment**, *n.*

dis'ap·pro·ba'tion (dĭs'ăp·rō·bā'shŭn), *n.* Disapproval.

dis'ap·prov'al (dĭs'ə·prōōv'ăl), *n.* Failure to approve; condemnation; as, he expressed his *disapproval* of the plan in strong terms.

dis'ap·prove' (dĭs'ə·prōōv'), *v.* To consider unfavorably; to condemn; as, he *disapproved* her conduct. — **dis'ap·prov'ing·ly**, *adv.*

dis·arm' (dĭs·ärm'), *v.* **1.** To deprive of arms or weapons; as, to *disarm* a prisoner; to lay aside or reduce one's means of attack or defense; as, the nation is *disarming*. **2.** To render harmless, powerless, or peaceable; as, his smile *disarmed* his critics.

dis·ar'ma·ment (dĭs·är'mə·mĕnt), *n.* Disarming; reduction of military and naval force.

dis'ar·range' (dĭs'ə·rānj'), *v.* To disturb the arrangement of; to disorder. — **dis'ar·range'ment**, *n.*

dis'ar·ray' (dĭs'ə·rā'), *n.* Disorder.

dis·as'ter (dĭ·zăs'tēr), *n.* A sudden great misfortune; a calamity.
dis·as'trous, *adj.* **dis·as'trous·ly**, *adv.*

dis'a·vow' (dĭs'ə·vou'), *v.* To refuse to acknowledge; to deny responsibility for; to disclaim. — **dis'a·vow'al**, *n.*

dis·band' (dĭs·bănd'), *v.* To break up an organized body of men and dismiss its members; as, to *disband* an army. — **dis·band'ment**, *n.*

dis·bar' (dĭs·bär'), *v.;* DIS·BARRED' (-bärd'); DIS·BAR'RING. To take away from a lawyer his rights and privileges as a member of the profession.— **dis·bar'ment**, *n.*

dis'be·lieve' (dĭs'bē·lēv'), *v.* To hold not to be true; to refuse to believe.
dis'be·lief', *n.* **dis'be·liev'er**, *n.*

dis·burse' (dĭs·bûrs'), *v.* To pay out; to expend; as, the treasurer *disburses* the funds.
dis·burse'ment, *n.* **dis·burs'er**, *n.*

disc (dĭsk), *n.* Same as DISK.

dis·card' (dĭs·kärd'), *v.* **1.** In card playing, to get rid of an extra or an unwanted card. **2.** To cast off as useless; to throw or lay aside.

dis'card (dĭs'kärd), *n.* Act of discarding; also something discarded, as a card or cards.

dis·cern' (dĭ·zûrn'; dĭ·sûrn'), *v.;* DIS·CERNED'; DIS·CERN'ING. **1.** To make out or perceive with the eye or the mind; to see; as, to *discern* a figure through the fog; he *discerned* truth in the statement. **2.** To distinguish; to see the differences between two things; as, to *discern* right and wrong.
dis·cern'i·ble, *adj.* **dis·cern'ment**, *n.*

dis·cern'ing (dĭ·zûr'nĭng; dĭ·sûr'nĭng), *adj.* Shrewd; acute; as, a *discerning* critic.

dis·charge' (dĭs·chärj'), *v.;* DIS·CHARGED' (-chärjd'); DIS·CHARG'ING (-chär'jĭng). **1.** To relieve someone or something of a load, burden, duty, etc.; as, to *discharge* a freighter; to *discharge* a nation of its debts. **2.** To shoot or to fire; as, to *discharge* a gun or a bow. **3.** To set free, as a prisoner. **4.** To dismiss from service; as, to *discharge* a servant. **5.** To get rid of; as, the train *discharged* its passengers. **6.**

To give forth fluid or other contents; as, the river *discharged* into the ocean. 7. To get rid of by paying or doing; as, to *discharge* a debt or a duty.
— *n.* 1. The act of discharging, or of unloading, releasing, firing off, etc.; as, the *discharge* of a ship, or of artillery, or of a servant. 2. That which discharges; especially, a certificate of dismissal; as, a soldier's *discharge*. 3. That which is discharged; as, the *discharge* from a wound.

dis·ci′ple (dĭ·sī′p'l), *n.* A pupil or follower who accepts his master's teachings and helps to spread them; as, the *disciples* of Jesus. — **dis·ci′ple·ship**, *n.*

dis′ci·pli·nar′i·an (dĭs′ĭ·plĭ·nâr′ĭ·ăn), *n.* A person who maintains discipline and order.

dis′ci·pline (dĭs′ĭ·plĭn), *n.* 1. Strict training that corrects or strengthens; as, he has ability, but it needs *discipline*. 2. Control gained through obedience or through strict training; as, a teacher who maintains *discipline;* army *discipline;* also, orderly conduct; as, troops known for their *discipline*. 3. Punishment given as a correction or as a penance.
— *v.* 1. To train in self-control, obedience, etc.; as, his proud spirit was *disciplined* by suffering. 2. To bring under control; to govern strictly; as, to *discipline* an army.

dis·claim′ (dĭs·klām′), *v.* To deny having any connection with or responsibility for.

dis·close′ (dĭs·klōz′), *v.* To expose to view; to reveal; to make known; as, the open door *disclosed* a large room; to *disclose* secrets. — **dis·clo′sure** (dĭs·klō′zhẽr), *n.*

dis·col′or, dis·col′our (dĭs·kŭl′ẽr), *v.* To change in color, especially for the worse; to stain; as, the curtains are *discolored*. — **dis·col′or·a′tion, dis·col′our·a′tion**, *n.*

dis·com′fit (dĭs·kŭm′fĭt), *v.* To throw into confusion; to upset; to frustrate or to balk. — **dis·com′fi·ture** (dĭs·kŭm′fĭ·tūr), *n.*

dis·com′fort (dĭs·kŭm′fẽrt), *n.* 1. Lack of comfort; pain; distress. 2. Something that causes distress or inconvenience.

dis′com·mode′ (dĭs′kŏ·mōd′), *v.* To inconvenience.

dis′com·pose′ (dĭs′kŏm·pōz′), *v.* To disturb the calmness or peace of; to agitate or upset; also, to disarrange. — **dis′com·po′sure** (dĭs′kŏm·pō′zhẽr), *n.*

dis′con·cert′ (dĭs′kŏn·sûrt′), *v.* To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse; as, his plans were *disconcerted*.

dis′con·nect′ (dĭs′kŏ·nĕkt′), *v.* To undo or to break the connection of; to disunite; as, to *disconnect* a radio. — **dis′con·nec′tion**, *n.*

dis·con′so·late (dĭs·kŏn′sŏ·lĭt), *adj.* Sad or dejected; cheerless. — **dis·con′so·late·ly**, *adv.*

dis′con·tent′ (dĭs′kŏn·tĕnt′), *n.* Lack of contentment; uneasiness; dissatisfaction.
dis′con·tent′ed, *adj.* **dis′con·tent′ment**, *n.*

dis′con·tin′ue (dĭs′kŏn·tĭn′ū), *v.* To interrupt the continued progress of; to break off; to leave off. — **dis′con·tin′u·ance**, *n.*

dis′cord (dĭs′kôrd), *n.* 1. Lack of agreement or harmony; hence, strife; conflict. 2. In music, a harsh and unpleasant combination of sounds. 3. A harsh sound or noise; din.
dis·cord′ance, *n.* **dis·cord′ant**, *adj.*
dis·cord′an·cy, *n.* **dis·cord′ant·ly**, *adv.*

dis′count (dĭs′kount; dĭs·kount′), *v.* 1. To reduce the amount of a bill, a debt, etc. 2. To reduce the importance or effectiveness of something by considering it beforehand; as, to *discount* the effect of a piece of news. 3. To make allowance for exaggeration in a story, etc. — **dis′count·a·ble**, *adj.*

dis′count (dĭs′kount), *n.* The act of discounting; also, the amount discounted.

dis·coun′te·nance (dĭs·koun′tẽ·năns), *v.* 1. To make a person show embarrassment; to confuse; to put to shame. 2. To refuse to approve; to discourage; as, he *discountenanced* the idea.

dis·cour′age (dĭs·kûr′ĭj), *v.* 1. To lessen the courage of; to dishearten; as, failure *discouraged* him. 2. To check or deter through fear of consequences, etc.; as, laws to *discourage* speeding. — **dis·cour′age·ment**, *n.*

dis·course′ (dĭs·kōrs′; dĭs′kōrs), *n.* 1. Conversation; talk. 2. A long spoken or written treatment of some subject, such as a sermon.

dis·course′ (dĭs·kōrs′), *v.* To talk at some length; to give a discourse.

dis·cour′te·ous (dĭs·kûr′tẽ·ŭs), *adj.* Rude; not courteous. — **dis·cour′te·ous·ly**, *adv.*

dis·cour′te·sy (dĭs·kûr′tẽ·sĭ), *n.* 1. Rudeness; bad manners. 2. A rude act.

dis·cov′er (dĭs·kŭv′ẽr), *v.* 1. To find out, see, or get to know, especially for the first time; as, to *discover* a new star; to *discover* the reason for delay. 2. To reveal; to make known.
dis·cov′er·a·ble, *adj.* **dis·cov′er·er**, *n.*

dis·cov′er·y (dĭs·kŭv′ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* DISCOVERIES (-ĭz). 1. The act of discovering. 2. Something found out or seen for the first time.

dis·cred′it (dĭs·krĕd′ĭt), *v.* 1. To refuse to accept as true; as, to *discredit* a rumor. 2. To destroy confidence in; as, to *discredit* a person's judgment. 3. To destroy the reputation of; as, the politician was *discredited*.
— *n.* 1. Doubt or disbelief; as, to bring a story into *discredit*. 2. Loss of reputation; disgrace; as, he brought *discredit* on his family.

dis·cred′it·a·ble (dĭs·krĕd′ĭt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Disgraceful; not creditable. — **dis·cred′it·a·bly** (dĭs·krĕd′ĭt·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

dis·creet' (dĭs·krēt'), *adj.* Having or showing good judgment, especially in what one says; prudent; as, a *discreet* person; a *discreet* answer. **dis·creet'ly**, *adv.* **dis·creet'ness**, *n.*

dis·crep'an·cy (dĭs·krĕp'ăn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DISCREPANCIES (-sĭz). A disagreement; a difference; as, the *discrepancies* between the two stories.

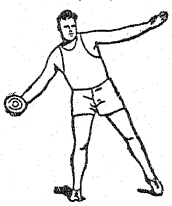
dis·cre'tion (dĭs·krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The power of free decision; free choice; as, at the President's *discretion*. 2. Prudence; as, to show *discretion*. — **dis·cre'tion·ar'y** (dĭs·krĕsh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.*

dis·crim'i·nate (dĭs·krĭm'ĭ·nāt), *v.* 1. To see and note the differences between two things; to distinguish accurately one thing from another; as, to *discriminate* between blue and purple. 2. To make a difference in favor of one person or thing over another; as, to *discriminate* against the athletes. — **dis·crim'i·na'tive**, *adj.* — **dis·crim'i·na·to'ry**, *adj.*

dis·crim'i·na'tion (dĭs·krĭm'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of discriminating. 2. Ability to discriminate, or make fine distinctions between things. 3. A difference in the way two persons or things are treated, especially an unfair difference; as, he showed *discrimination* against her.

dis·cur'sive (dĭs·kûr'sĭv), *adj.* Passing from one topic to another. **dis·cur'sive·ly**, *adv.* **dis·cur'sive·ness**, *n.*

dis'cus (dĭs'kŭs), *n.*; *pl.* DISCUSES (-ĕz). A heavy round plate to be hurled as a trial of strength and skill.



Throwing the Discus.

dis·cuss' (dĭs·kŭs'), *v.* To debate fully and openly; as, they *discussed* what was to be done; to talk about; as, they *discussed* the weather. — **dis·cus'sion** (dĭs·kŭsh'ŭn), *n.*

dis·dain' (dĭs·dān'), *v.* To look down upon with contempt; to scorn; to reject as unworthy of notice. — *n.* A feeling of contempt for something considered beneath one; scorn. **dis·dain'ful**, *adj.* **dis·dain'ful·ly**, *adv.*

dis·ease' (dĭ·zēz'), *n.* Any condition in which the health is weakened or damaged; illness; sickness; also, any ailment which causes such a condition. — **dis·eased'** (dĭ·zēzd'), *adj.*

dis'em·bark' (dĭs'ĕm·bärk'), *v.* To land from a ship; as, to *disembark* troops; we *disembarked* at New York. — **dis·em'bar·ka'tion** (dĭs·ĕm'bär·kā'shŭn), *n.*

dis'en·chant' (dĭs'ĕn·chănt'), *v.* To free from enchantment; to disillusion. — **dis'en·chant'ment**, *n.*

dis'en·cum'ber (dĭs'ĕn·kŭm'bĕr), *v.* To free from anything that clogs or obstructs.

dis'en·gage' (dĭs'ĕn·gāj'), *v.* To free from any person, business, or thing with which one is engaged or occupied; to clear; to liberate; as, he is now *disengaged* and can welcome visitors; to *disengage* the clutch of an automobile.

dis'en·tan'gle (dĭs'ĕn·tăng'g'l), *v.* To free from any tangle or confusion; to straighten out; to clear; as, to *disentangle* knotted string.

dis'es·teem' (dĭs'ĕs·tēm'), *n.* Lack of esteem; disfavor. — **dis'es·teem'**, *v.*

dis·fa'vor, dis·fa'vour (dĭs·fā'vĕr), *n.* 1. Disapproval; dislike; as, to look with *disfavor* on a plan. 2. The condition of being regarded with dislike or displeasure; as, he was in *disfavor*.

dis·fig'ure (dĭs·fĭg'ūr), *v.* To mar or spoil the looks of; to deface. — **dis·fig'ure·ment**, *n.*

dis·fran'chise (dĭs·frăn'chīz), *v.* To take away the franchise of a person, a company, etc.; especially, to take away a citizen's right to vote. — **dis·fran'chise·ment** (dĭs·frăn'chĭz·mĕnt), *n.*

dis·gorge' (dĭs·gôrj'), *v.* To vomit; hence, to emit or discharge forcibly; as, the volcano *disgorged* lava.

dis·grace' (dĭs·grās'), *n.* 1. The condition of being out of favor; loss of favor or respect; as, he was in *disgrace* for a time. 2. Shame; as, his fear of *disgrace*. 3. A cause of shame; a reproach; as, he was a *disgrace* to his family. **dis·grace'ful**, *adj.* **dis·grace'ful·ly**, *adv.*

dis·grun'tle (dĭs·grŭn't'l), *v.* To put a person in a bad humor; to make peevish or dissatisfied.

dis·guise' (dĭs·gīz'), *v.* To change the usual dress or looks of a person so as to conceal who he is; as, to *disguise* oneself as a chauffeur; hence, to hide; to cloak; to mask; as, he *disguised* his true feelings. — *n.* 1. Clothing put on to conceal one's identity. 2. Anything which hides the true character or looks of another; as, blessings that come in *disguise*.

dis·gust' (dĭs·gŭst'), *v.* To offend the taste or feelings of a person; as, their habits *disgusted* him. — *n.* Active dislike, distaste, or loathing. **dis·gust'ing**, *adj.* **dis·gust'ing·ly**, *adv.*

dish (dĭsh), *n.* 1. A platter, plate, bowl, etc., used for serving food at table. 2. Food; viands; as, a *dish* to set before the king. 3. The quantity that a dish will hold; as, a *dish* of beans. — *v.* To put food into a dish ready for serving; as, to *dish* up a meal.

dis·heart'en (dĭs·här't'n), *v.* To discourage. — **dis·heart'en·ing**, *adj.* — **dis·heart'en·ing·ly**, *adv.*

di·shev'eled, di·shev'elled (dĭ·shĕv'ĕld), *adj.* In loose disorder; disarranged.

dis·hon'est (dĭs·ŏn'ĕst), *adj.* 1. Not honest; untrustworthy. 2. Fraudulent; deceitful or corrupt; as, *dishonest* dealings. **dis·hon'est·ly**, *adv.* **dis·hon'es·ty**, *n.*

dis·hon'or, dis·hon'our (dĭs·ŏn'ĕr), *n.* 1. Disgrace; shame; loss of honor, reputation, etc.; as, he fled in *dishonor* after his treason. 2. A

cause of disgrace; as, he was a *dishonor* to his community. — **dis·hon′or·a·ble, dis·hon′our·a·ble,** *adj.* — **dis·hon′or·a·bly, dis·hon′our·a·bly,** *adv.*

dis′il·lu′sion (dĭs′ĭ·lū′zhŭn), *v.* To free from illusion. — **dis′il·lu′sion·ment,** *n.*

dis′in·cline′ (dĭs′ĭn·klīn′), *v.* To make a person unwilling to do something. — **dis·in′cli·na′tion** (dĭs·ĭn′klĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.*

dis′in·fect′ (dĭs′ĭn·fĕkt′), *v.* To cleanse of any germs which might cause disease; as, to *disinfect* a room. — **dis′in·fec′tion** (dĭs′ĭn·fĕk′shŭn), *n.*

dis′in·fect′ant (dĭs′ĭn·fĕk′tănt), *adj.* Disinfecting. — *n.* Something that disinfects, or destroys germs.

dis′in·her′it (dĭs′ĭn·hĕr′ĭt), *v.* To prevent a person from inheriting property which would naturally descend to him.

dis·in′te·grate (dĭs·ĭn′tē·grāt), *v.* To reduce to fragments or to powder; to fall into small pieces; as, rocks *disintegrating* under the pounding of the waves. — **dis·in′te·gra′tion,** *n.*

dis′in·ter′ (dĭs′ĭn·tûr′), *v.*; DIS′IN·TERRED′; DIS′IN·TER′RING. To take from the grave or tomb. — **dis′in·ter′ment,** *n.*

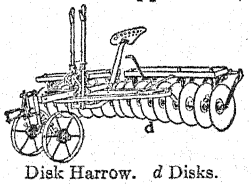
dis·in′ter·est·ed (dĭs·ĭn′tĕr·ĕs·tĕd), *adj.* Not influenced by regard for one's own interests; as, a *disinterested* witness; not biased or prejudiced; as, a *disinterested* decision. — **dis·in′ter·est·ed·ly,** *adv.* — **dis·in′ter·est·ed·ness,** *n.*

dis·joint′ (dĭs·joint′), *v.* To take apart at the joints; to break up; to undo.

dis·joint′ed (dĭs·join′tĕd), *adj.* Disconnected; not clear and orderly; as, *disjointed* speech.

Phonograph Disk.

disk (dĭsk), *n.* **1.** A flat round plate; as, a *disk* of metal; also, anything of similar appearance, as the center of a flower like the daisy. **2.** Also ***disk har′row.*** A kind of harrow with round cutting plates for breaking up the earth.



Disk Harrow. *d* Disks.

dis·like′ (dĭs·līk′), *n.* A feeling of not liking; aversion; distaste. — *v.* To regard with dislike; to disapprove.

dis′lo·cate (dĭs′lō·kāt), *v.* **1.** To put out of its proper place; to displace; especially, to disconnect a bone from its proper connection with another bone of the body; as, to *dislocate* one's shoulder. **2.** To confuse; to disarrange; as, our plans were *dislocated.* — **dis′lo·ca′tion,** *n.*

dis·lodge′ (dĭs·lŏj′), *v.*; DIS·LODGED′; DIS·LODG′ING. To force out or away from a resting place; as, to *dislodge* a rock from a hillside; to drive out of a place of hiding or defense; as, to *dislodge* an enemy from a fort.

dis·loy′al (dĭs·loi′ăl), *adj.* Not loyal; false; faithless; as, a *disloyal* friend. **dis·loy′al·ly,** *adv.* **dis·loy′al·ty,** *n.*

dis′mal (dĭz′măl), *adj.* Gloomy to the eye or ear; cheerless; dreary. — **dis′mal·ly,** *adv.*

dis·man′tle (dĭs·măn′t'l), *v.* To strip a place of furniture, equipment, etc.; as, to *dismantle* a house; especially, to strip of guns, defenses, etc.; as, to *dismantle* a fort.

dis·mast′ (dĭs·mast′), *v.* To remove or destroy the mast or masts of a ship.

dis·may′ (dĭs·mā′), *v.* To paralyze with fear or alarm; to discourage with fright; to appall. — *n.* Loss of spirit and courage through fear.

dis·mem′ber (dĭs·mĕm′bĕr), *v.* To tear limb from limb; hence, to mangle; to mutilate. — **dis·mem′ber·ment,** *n.*

dis·miss′ (dĭs·mĭs′), *v.* **1.** To send away; to cause or allow to go; as, he *dismissed* the messenger. **2.** To discharge from office or service; as, the king *dismissed* his prime minister. **3.** To put aside or out of mind; as, to *dismiss* one's fears. — **dis·miss′al,** *n.*

dis·mount′ (dĭs·mount′), *v.* **1.** To get down, or to throw down, from a horse, a camel, a bicycle, etc.; as, a rider who was *dismounted* by the attack. **2.** To take a cannon, a machine gun, etc., from its carriage or mountings.

dis′o·be′di·ence (dĭs′ō·bē′dĭ·ĕns), *n.* Lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; as, a child's *disobedience* of his mother's commands. **dis′o·be′di·ent,** *adj.* **dis′o·be′di·ent·ly,** *adv.*

dis′o·bey′ (dĭs′ō·bā′), *v.* To refuse, neglect, or fail to obey.

dis′o·blige′ (dĭs′ō·blīj′), *v.* **1.** To refuse to oblige. **2.** To inconvenience. — **dis′o·blig′ing** (dĭs′ō·blīj′ĭng), *adj.* — **dis′o·blig′ing·ly,** *adv.*

dis·or′der (dĭs·ôr′dĕr), *n.* **1.** Lack of order or orderly arrangement; confusion; as, troops thrown into *disorder;* papers in *disorder.* **2.** Sickness; ailment; as, a mental *disorder.* — *v.* To disturb the order of; to disarrange.

dis·or′der·ly (dĭs·ôr′dĕr·lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Not in an orderly condition; disarranged; as, a *disorderly* mass of papers. **2.** Not observing the rules of law and order; unruly; as, a *disorderly* meeting; *disorderly* conduct. — **dis·or′der·li·ness,** *n.*

dis·or′gan·ize (dĭs·ôr′găn·īz), *v.* To break up the regular arrangement of; to disrupt; as, a *disorganized* political group. — **dis·or′gan·i·za′tion** (dĭs·ôr′găn·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

dis·own′ (dĭs·ōn′), *v.* To refuse to acknowledge as belonging to or concerning oneself.

dis·par′age (dĭs·păr′ĭj), *v.* To dishonor by bringing reproach upon; especially, to speak slightingly of. — **dis·par′age·ment,** *n.*

dis·par′i·ty (dĭs·păr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DISPARITIES (-tiz). Inequality; difference.

dis·pas′sion·ate (dĭs·păsh′ŭn·ĭt), *adj.* Not influenced by strong feeling; impartial; as, a *dispassionate* account. — **dis·pas′sion·ate·ly**, *adv.*

dis·patch′ (dĭs·păch′), *v.* 1. To send away promptly or rapidly; as, to *dispatch* a messenger. 2. To attend to rapidly; to dispose of; to get rid of; as, he *dispatched* his business. 3. To put to death; as, to *dispatch* prisoners. — *n.* 1. The sending of a message or messenger. 2. A message; especially, an important official message. 3. An item of news sent in by a reporter to a newspaper; as, a *dispatch* from London. 4. Promptness in attending to a task, a piece of business, etc.; as, he managed the affair with *dispatch;* hence, haste. 5. Execution; killing; as, the *dispatch* of the prisoners.

dis·pel′ (dĭs·pĕl′), *v.*; DIS·PELLED′; DIS·PEL′LING. To drive away; to clear away; as, to *dispel* clouds; to *dispel* gloom.

dis·pen′sa·ry (dĭs·pĕn′sȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DISPENSARIES (-rĭz). A place where medicines are prepared and given out, especially where they are given free of charge to poor people.

dis′pen·sa′tion (dĭs′pĕn·sā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Something arranged or provided; an arrangement; as, a special *dispensation* of nature. 2. Permission not to do something usually required. 3. A system of rules for managing affairs; especially, a religious system; as, the Christian *dispensation.*

dis·pense′ (dĭs·pĕns′), *v.* 1. To deal out in portions; to distribute; as, Nature *dispenses* her gifts. 2. To apply or administer laws. 3. To prepare a medicine in a form for giving to a sick person. 4. To get along without; as, to *dispense* with your services. — **dis·pens′er**, *n.*

dis·perse′ (dĭs·pûrs′), *v.* 1. To break up and send in different directions; to scatter; as, the police *dispersed* the crowd. 2. To spread; to distribute; as, to *disperse* news. — **dis·pers′al**, *n.* — **dis·per′sion** (dĭs·pûr′shŭn; -zhŭn), *n.*

dis·pir′it (dĭs·pĭr′ĭt), *v.* To discourage; to depress. — **dis·pir′it·ed**, *adj.*

dis·place′ (dĭs·plās′), *v.* 1. To remove from the usual or proper place; to put out of place; as, he had *displaced* the books in the case. 2. To take the place of; as, the assistant *displaced* the chief. 3. To remove from office; to discharge.

dis·place′ment (dĭs·plās′mĕnt), *n.* The quantity or weight of a fluid which is forced out of place by a floating body, such as a ship. The weight of the fluid thus displaced is equal to the weight of the floating body.

dis·play′ (dĭs·plā′), *v.* To spread out; as, to *display* the flag; especially, to spread before the view; to show; as, he *displays* ignorance. — *n.* 1. An exhibition; as, a *display* of goods in a store window. 2. An exhibition given for effect; a deceiving show; as, a *display* of grief.

dis·please′ (dĭs·plēz′), *v.* To arouse dislike; to give offense; as, the decision *displeased* the crowd. — **dis·pleas′ure** (dĭs·plĕzh′ēr), *n.*

dis·port′ (dĭs·pōrt′), *v.* To divert; to amuse; to play. — **dis·port′**, *n.*

dis·pos′al (dĭs·pōz′ăl), *n.* 1. A disposing; distribution; arrangement; regulation. 2. Command; control; as, my time is at your *disposal.*

dis·pose′ (dĭs·pōz′), *v.* 1. To distribute and put in place; to arrange; as, she *disposed* the chairs in the room. 2. To give or bestow for some purpose; as, he *disposed* of his goods at a fair profit. 3. To make a person willing or inclined; as, he is not *disposed* to go. 4. To bring to an end; as, he quickly *disposed* of his work.

dis′po·si′tion (dĭs′pŏ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act or power of disposing or managing; disposal; as, plenty of funds at his *disposition.* 2. The arrangement of anything; as, the *disposition* of rooms in a house. 3. Tendency; inclination; as, the natural *disposition* to avoid pain. 4. Natural mental attitude toward things; temperament; as, a man of a cheerful *disposition.*

dis′pos·sess′ (dĭs′pŏ·zĕs′), *v.* To deprive of the actual occupancy of land, houses, etc.; to put off or put out; to evict; as, the landlord *dispossessed* them for not paying their rent. — **dis′pos·ses′sion** (dĭs′pŏ·zĕsh′ŭn), *n.*

dis·praise′ (dĭs·prāz′), *v.* To notice with disapproval; to blame. — **dis·praise′**, *n.*

dis·proof′ (dĭs·prōōf′), *n.* 1. A disproving. 2. Evidence that disproves.

dis′pro·por′tion (dĭs′prŏ·pōr′shŭn), *n.* Lack of proper proportion or relation between things; inequality.

dis′pro·por′tion·ate (dĭs′prŏ·pōr′shŭn·ĭt), *adj.* Not in proper proportion, balance, or relation.

dis·prove′ (dĭs·prōōv′), *v.* To show to be false; to confute.

dis·pute′ (dĭs·pūt′), *v.* 1. To argue against some person or thing; especially, to argue irritably; to wrangle; as, to *dispute* over politics. 2. To deny the truth or rightness of; to oppose; as, to *dispute* a statement or a claim. 3. To fight about; to contest; as, the enemy *disputed* our advance fiercely. — *n.* An argument; a debate; also, an ill-tempered wrangle; a quarrel. — **dis′pu·ta·ble** (dĭs′pū·tȧ·b'l; dĭs·pūt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **dis′pu·tant** (dĭs′pū·tănt), *n.*

dis·qual′i·fy (dĭs·kwŏl′ĭ·fī), *v.*; DIS·QUAL′I·FIED (-fīd); DIS·QUAL′I·FY′ING. To make or declare unfit; also, to deprive of some power, right, or privilege; as, to *disqualify* a voter. — **dis·qual′i·fi·ca′tion** (dĭs·kwŏl′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

dis·qui′et (dĭs·kwī′ĕt), *v.* To make uneasy or restless; to disturb. — *n.* Uneasiness; anxiety.

dis·qui′e·tude (dĭs·kwī′ĕ·tūd), *n.* Disquiet.

dis′re·gard′ (dĭs′rē·gärd′), *v.* To fail to regard, notice, or observe; to pay no heed to; hence, to slight. — **dis′re·gard′**, *n.*

dis·rep′u·ta·ble (dĭs·rĕp′ū·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not respectable; dishonorable. — **dis·rep′u·ta·bly** (dĭs·rĕp′ū·tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

dis′re·pute′ (dĭs′rē·pūt′), *n.* Loss or lack of good name; bad character; dishonor.

dis′re·spect′ (dĭs′rē·spĕkt′), *n.* Lack of respect or of courtesy. — **dis′re·spect′ful**, *adj.* — **dis′re·spect′ful·ly**, *adv.*

dis·robe′ (dĭs·rōb′), *v.* To undress.

dis·rupt′ (dĭs·rŭpt′), *v.* To break apart; to break up; as, to *disrupt* a person's plans. — **dis·rup′tion** (dĭs·rŭp′shŭn), *n.*

dis′sat·is·fac′tion (dĭs′săt·ĭs·făk′shŭn), *n.* State of being dissatisfied; discontent.

dis·sat′is·fy (dĭs·săt′ĭs·fī); DIS·SAT′IS·FIED (-fīd); DIS·SAT′IS·FY′ING. To make unsatisfied; to make displeased by lack of something.

dis·sect′ (dĭ·sĕkt′), *v.* To divide into separate parts, especially for examination; as, to *dissect* a frog; also, to examine carefully; to analyze. **dis·sect′ed**, *adj.* **dis·sec′tion**, *n.*

dis·sem′ble (dĭ·sĕm′b'l), *v.* To disguise; to feign; as, she *dissembled* her thoughts. — **dis·sem′bler** (dĭ·sĕm′blẽr), *n.*

dis·sem′i·nate (dĭ·sĕm′ĭ·nāt), *v.* To scatter; as, to *disseminate* seed; to spread or circulate; as, to *disseminate* news. — **dis·sem′i·na′tion**, *n.*

dis·sen′sion (dĭ·sĕn′shŭn), *n.* Disagreement in opinion; discord; quarrel.

dis·sent′ (dĭ·sĕnt′), *v.* To differ in opinion; to disagree. — *n.* Difference of opinion.

dis·sent′er (dĭ·sĕn′tẽr), *n.* 1. A person who dissents. 2. [often written with a capital letter, ***Dissenter***] In England, a member of any of the Protestant churches that have separated from the Church of England.

dis′ser·ta′tion (dĭs′ẽr·tā′shŭn), *n.* A long treatment of a subject, especially in writing.

dis·sev′er (dĭ·sĕv′ẽr), *v.* To sever, or separate, completely; to sunder.

dis·sim′i·lar (dĭ·sĭm′ĭ·lẽr; dĭs·sĭm′ĭ·lẽr), *adj.* Not similar; unlike. — **dis·sim′i·lar·ly**, *adv.*

dis·sim′i·lar′i·ty (dĭ·sĭm′ĭ·lăr′ĭ·tĭ; dĭs·sĭm′ĭ·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DISSIMILARITIES (-tĭz). Difference in appearance or nature.

dis·sim′u·late (dĭ·sĭm′ū·lāt), *v.* To hide under a false appearance; to dissemble. — **dis·sim′u·la′tion**, *n.*

dis′si·pate (dĭs′ĭ·pāt), *v.* 1. To scatter; to dispel or cause to vanish; as, the sun *dissipates* the clouds. 2. To scatter or waste foolishly; to be wasteful; especially, to drink to excess. **dis′si·pat′ed**, *adj.* **dis′si·pa′tion**, *n.*

dis·sol′u·ble (dĭ·sŏl′ū·b'l; dĭs′ō·lū·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being dissolved.

dis′so·lute (dĭs′ō·lūt), *adj.* Careless in morals and conduct; vicious. **dis′so·lute·ly**, *adv.* **dis′so·lute·ness**, *n.*

dis′so·lu′tion (dĭs′ō·lū′shŭn), *n.* The act of dissolving or breaking up; as, *dissolution* of a partnership; also, decay; ruin; death.

dis·solv′a·ble (dĭ·zŏl′vȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being dissolved.

dis·solve′ (dĭ·zŏlv′), *v.* To melt; to liquefy; to break up; as, sugar *dissolves* in water; also, to bring to an end; as, to *dissolve* partnership.

dis′so·nance (dĭs′ō·năns), *n.* Discord; disagreement. — **dis′so·nant**, *adj.*

dis·suade′ (dĭ·swād′), *v.* To persuade a person not to do something.

dis·sua′sion (dĭ·swā′zhŭn), *n.* The act of dissuading.

D Distaff; *S* Spindle.

dis′taff (dĭs′tȧf), *n.* The staff for holding the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning.

dis′tance (dĭs′tăns), *n.* 1. The space between two objects; length of separation in space; also, length of time; as, the *distance* between two events. 2. A distant point or region; as, lights twinkling in the *distance*. 3. Remoteness; separation; also, lack of familiarity; reserve; as, he kept his *distance*. — *v.* To leave far behind; to surpass greatly.

dis′tant (dĭs′tănt), *adj.* 1. Separated in space or time; far off; remote; as, a *distant* city; a *distant* cousin. 2. Somewhat haughty; not cordial; as, a *distant* manner. — **dis′tant·ly**, *adv.*

dis·taste′ (dĭs·tāst′), *n.* Strong dislike; aversion; as, a *distaste* for olives.

dis·taste′ful (dĭs·tāst′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Unpleasant to the taste. 2. Disagreeable. **dis·taste′ful·ly**, *adv.* **dis·taste′ful·ness**, *n.*

dis·tem′per (dĭs·tĕm′pẽr), *n.* Illness; ailment; especially, an infectious disease of animals.

dis·tend′ (dĭs·tĕnd′), *v.* To stretch out; to expand; to swell; as, to *distend* a balloon.

dis·till′, dis·til′ (dĭs·tĭl′), *v.*; DIS·TILLED′; DIS·TILL′ING. 1. To fall or let fall in drops; to trickle. 2. To obtain or extract by a process of distillation; as, to *distill* gasoline from mineral oil. 3. To purify by distillation; as, *distilled* water. — **dis·tilled′**, *adj.* — **dis·till′er**, *n.*

dis′til·la′tion (dĭs′tĭ·lā′shŭn), *n.* The process of heating a liquid or other substance until it sends off a gas or vapor, and then cooling the gas or vapor until it returns to liquid or solid form. Thus, gasoline is made in one way by heating mineral oil and then cooling the vapors from the heated oil; certain alcoholic liquors are

made by heating fermented fruit juice and then cooling the vapors; coal-tar products are obtained by heating coal until it sends off a gas and then cooling this gas.

dis·till′er·y (dĭs·tĭl′ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* DISTILLERIES (-ĭz). A place where distilling, especially of alcoholic liquors, is carried on.

dis·tinct′ (dĭs·tĭngkt′), *adj.* 1. Distinguished from others; separate; different; as, he was guilty of three *distinct* crimes. 2. Clearly seen, heard, or understood; plain; unmistakable. **dis·tinct′ly**, *adv.* **dis·tinct′ness**, *n.*

dis·tinc′tion (dĭs·tĭngk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of distinguishing a difference; also, that which makes a difference. 2. Clearness; as, *distinction* of vision. 3. A special recognition; also, honor; as, to serve with *distinction.*

dis·tinc′tive (dĭs·tĭngk′tĭv), *adj.* Clearly marking a person or thing as different from others; characteristic; as, a *distinctive* way of speaking. — **dis·tinc′tive·ly**, *adv.* — **dis·tinc′tive·ness**, *n.*

dis·tin′guish (dĭs·tĭng′gwĭsh), *v.* 1. To recognize one thing among others by some mark or characteristic; as, to *distinguish* the sound of the piano in an orchestra. 2. To hear or see clearly; to make out; as, to *distinguish* a light in the distance. 3. To make distinctions; as, to *distinguish* between right and wrong; also, to separate from others, especially by a mark of honor; to make prominent; as, to *distinguish* oneself in athletics. — **dis·tin′guish·a·ble**, *adj.*

dis·tin′guished (dĭs·tĭng′gwĭsht), *adj.* Famous; notable; as, a *distinguished* man.

dis·tort′ (dĭs·tôrt′), *v.* 1. To twist out of the natural or regular shape; as, his face was *distorted* with pain. 2. To turn from the true meaning; to misrepresent; as, the false stories *distorted* the truth. — **dis·tor′tion** (dĭs·tôr′shŭn), *n.*

dis·tract′ (dĭs·trăkt′), *v.* 1. To draw the mind or attention to something else; to divide one's attention. 2. To confuse or trouble one's mind; to perplex; to agitate; also, to unsettle one's mind; to craze. — **dis·tract′ed**, *adj.*

dis·trac′tion (dĭs·trăk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of distracting; disorder; confusion, especially of one's mind; also, madness; despair; insanity; as, the news drove her to *distraction.* 2. Something that distracts or diverts one's mind.

dis·traught′ (dĭs·trôt′), *adj.* Distracted.

dis·tress′ (dĭs·trĕs′), *n.* 1. Great suffering of body or mind; pain; worry; anguish. 2. Something that causes distress; misfortune; trouble; sorrow. 3. A condition of danger; desperate need; as, a ship in *distress.* — *v.* To cause distress; to pain. — **dis·tress′ful**, *adj.*

dis·trib′ute (dĭs·trĭb′ūt), *v.* 1. To divide among a number of persons; to deal out; to apportion; as Congress *distributed* the money among the States. 2. To spread out so as to cover; as, she *distributed* grass seed over the lawn. 3. To classify; to sort. — **dis·trib′u·tor**, *n.*

dis′tri·bu′tion (dĭs′trĭ·bū′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of distributing; also, the manner in which things are distributed; division and arrangement; classification. 2. That which is distributed. — **dis·trib′u·tive** (dĭs·trĭb′ū·tĭv), *adj.*

dis′trict (dĭs′trĭkt), *n.* 1. A division of territory marked out for a special purpose; as, a Congressional *district;* a school *district.* 2. Any division of territory; a region.

Dis′trict of Co·lum′bi·a (dĭs′trĭkt ŏv kō·lŭm′bĭ·ȧ). A federal territory of the United States, seat of the city of Washington.

dis·trust′ (dĭs·trŭst′), *v.* To have no trust or confidence in; to mistrust. — **dis·trust′**, *n.* **dis·trust′ful**, *adj.* **dis·trust′ful·ly**, *adv.*

dis·turb′ (dĭs·tûrb′), *v.* 1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to unsettle; to upset; also, to interrupt; to interfere with. 2. To agitate one's mind; to alarm. 3. To put to inconvenience; as, don't *disturb* yourself. — **dis·turb′er**, *n.*

dis·turb′ance (dĭs·tûr′bȧns), *n.* The act of disturbing; disorder; confusion; commotion.

dis·un′ion (dĭs·ūn′yŭn), *n.* Separation; lack of union or agreement.

dis′u·nite′ (dĭs′ū·nīt′), *v.* To separate; to divide; to destroy the unity of.

dis·use′ (dĭs·ūs′), *n.* Lack of use.

dis·used′ (dĭs·ūzd′), *adj.* Not used.

ditch (dĭch), *n.; pl.* DITCHES (-ĕz). A narrow channel or groove dug in the earth. — *v.* 1. To dig a ditch in or around. 2. To throw into a ditch.

dit′to (dĭt′ō), *n.; pl.* DITTOS (-ōz). The aforesaid thing; the same as before. — *adv.* As before; in the same way. ***Ditto marks*** [‘‘] are used in lists, bills, etc., to save repetition.

dit′ty (dĭt′ĭ), *n.; pl.* DITTIES (-ĭz). A song; a little poem; especially, a short, simple song.

di·ur′nal (dī·ûr′nȧl), *adj.* Daily; occurring every day; also, relating to the daytime.

di′van (dī′văn; dĭ·văn′), *n.* Any piece of furniture similar to a couch or sofa.

dive (dīv), *v.; past tense* DIVED (dīvd), or, in colloquial use, DOVE; *past part.* DIVED; *pres. part.* DIV′ING (dīv′ĭng). 1. To plunge into water, especially headfirst. 2. To thrust suddenly into anything, as with the body or hand. 3. To plunge deeply into any subject. 4. To plunge downward at a steep angle; as, the airplane *dived.* — **dive**, *n.* — **div′er** (dīv′ẽr), *n.*

dive bomber. In war, an airplane equipped to drop a bomb aimed by diving nose-first toward the object to be hit.

di·verge′ (dī·vûrj′; dĭ·vûrj′), *v.;* DI·VERGED′ (-vûrjd′); DI·VERG′ING (-vûr′jĭng). 1. To extend from a common point in different directions;

to branch off; as, spokes *diverging* from the hub of a wheel; also, to turn aside from a given course; as, the path *diverges* from the main road. **2.** To differ.
di·ver′gence, *n.* **di·ver′gent**, *adj.*

di′vers (dī′vẽrz), *adj.* Several; various.

di·verse′ (dī·vûrs′; dī′vûrs; dĭ·vûrs′), *adj.* Different; unlike; separate. — **di·verse′ly**, *adv.*

di·ver′si·fy (dī·vûr′sĭ·fī; dĭ·vûr′sĭ·fī), *v.*; DI·VER′SI·FIED (-fīd); DI·VER′SI·FY′ING. To make diverse or various; to change. — **di·ver′si·fi·ca′tion** (dī·vûr′sĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn; dĭ-), *n.*

di·ver′sion (dĭ·vûr′shŭn; dĭ·vûr′zhŭn; dī-), *n.* **1.** The act of diverting; as, the *diversion* of water from a river into a canal. **2.** Anything that diverts or amuses; entertainment; recreation.

di·ver′si·ty (dī·vûr′sĭ·tĭ; dĭ·vûr′sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DIVERSITIES (-tĭz). **1.** A condition or a point of difference; unlikeness. **2.** Variety; as, *diversity* of opinion.

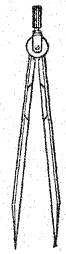
di·vert′ (dī·vûrt′; dĭ·vûrt′), *v.* **1.** To turn from or to any course; as, to *divert* a river from its channel; to *divert* a sum of money to charity. **2.** To turn away from any occupation; to entertain; amuse; as, the clown *diverted* the children.

di·vest′ (dī·vĕst′; dĭ·vĕst′), *v.* **1.** To strip of clothes, armor, etc. **2.** To deprive; to strip of anything; as, to *divest* a person of his rights.

di·vide′ (dĭ·vīd′), *v.* **1.** To part asunder; to separate into parts. **2.** In arithmetic, to separate into equal parts by division. **3.** To cause to be separate; to keep apart, as by a partition; as, a wall *divides* the two houses. **4.** To distribute among a number of persons; to give out in shares; as, to *divide* profits. **5.** To differ in opinion or interest; to disunite. **6.** To separate into classes or kinds; to classify. — *n.* A ridge or section of high ground between two areas of drainage; a watershed.

div′i·dend (dĭv′ĭ·dĕnd), *n.* **1.** In arithmetic, a number or quantity to be divided by another number or quantity. **2.** A sum or quantity to be divided and distributed, such as profits to be divided among shareholders, etc.; the share of anything divided.

di·vid′er (dĭ·vīd′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that divides. **2.** [used in the *plural*, DIVIDERS] A pair of compasses.


Dividers.

div′i·na′tion (dĭv′ĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* The act of divining or foretelling; prophecy.

di·vine′ (dĭ·vīn′), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with God; as, the *divine* will; coming from God; as, *divine* judgments. **2.** In praise of God; religious; holy; as, *divine* service or songs. **3.** Godlike; heavenly; also, excellent in the highest degree; admirable. — *n.* A priest; a clergyman. — *v.* **1.** To perceive or obtain knowledge of through sympathy, intuition, etc.; to detect; to surmise; to guess. **2.** To foretell; to prophesy. — **di·vin′er** (dĭ·vīn′ẽr), *n.*
di·vine′ly, *adv.* **di·vine′ness**, *n.*

di·vin′i·ty (dĭ·vĭn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DIVINITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The condition or quality of being divine. **2.** A deity; a god; also, any divine or superhuman being. **3.** The study of God or of religion. — ***the Divinity***. God; the Deity.

di·vis′i·ble (dĭ·vĭz′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being divided. — **di·vis′i·bil′i·ty** (dĭ·vĭz′ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

di·vi′sion (dĭ·vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of dividing; separation; distribution. **2.** Anything that divides; a partition; a dividing line. **3.** A part or portion; a distinct section; as, a *division* of government. **4.** A section of the army including two infantry brigades and one light-artillery brigade, commanded by a major general. **5.** In arithmetic, the process of finding how many times one number is contained in another. **6.** Difference in opinion or feeling; discord. — **di·vi′sion·al**, *adj.*

di·vi′sor (dĭ·vī′zẽr), *n.* In arithmetic, the number by which the dividend is divided.

di·vorce′ (dĭ·vōrs′), *n.* **1.** A complete legal breaking up of a marriage. **2.** Disunion of things closely united; complete separation. — *v.* **1.** To break up or separate by divorce. **2.** To disunite; to separate.

di·vulge′ (dĭ·vŭlj′), *v.* To make public; to reveal; as, to *divulge* a secret.

Dix′ie (dĭk′sĭ), *n.*, *or* **Dix′ie Land.** **1.** The Southern States of the United States. **2.** A Confederate war song, composed by D. D. Emmett, which later became a national favorite.

diz′zy (dĭz′ĭ), *adj.*; DIZ′ZI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); DIZ′ZI·EST. **1.** Having a sensation of whirling; confused or unsteady in mind. **2.** Causing giddiness; as, a *dizzy* height. — **diz′zi·ly**, *adv.* **diz′zi·ness**, *n.*

Dnie′per (nē′pẽr), *n.* A river of southwestern Russia, 1300 miles long.

Dnies′ter (nēs′tẽr), *n.* A river running 750 miles from southern Poland to the Black Sea.

do (dō), *n.* In music, a syllable used in naming the first note of the scale.

do (dōō), *v.*; *past tense* DID; *past part.* DONE; *pres. part.* DO′ING. **1.** To bring about; to make; to render; to pay; as, to *do* him credit; to *do* reverence. **2.** To perform an action; to execute; to transact; as, to *do* one's duty. **3.** To bring to an end; to finish; as, I have *done* weeping. **4.** To put forth; to exert; as, to *do* one's best. **5.** To treat or deal with; to prepare or arrange; as, to *do* a room. **6.** In colloquial use, to serve; to suit; as, that will *do*. **7.** To fare; to be, as regards health; as, how do you *do*?
☞ *Do* is often used to add emphasis; as, *do* help me. It is often substituted for some other verb, to save repetition; as, he thinks as we *do*.

do. Abbreviation for *ditto*.

dob'bin (dŏb'ĭn), *n.* A farm horse; a gentle family horse; also, a worn-out horse.

doc'ile (dŏs'ĭl), *adj.* Easily taught, led, or managed. — **do·cil'i·ty** (dō·sĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

dock (dŏk), *n.* A weed with pointed, rather narrow leaves and small greenish flowers.

dock (dŏk), *n.* The solid part of an animal's tail. — *v.* 1. To cut off the end of; to clip; as, to *dock* a dog's tail. 2. To cut off a part from; to deduct from; as, to *dock* a man's wages.

dock (dŏk), *n.* 1. An artificial basin to receive vessels, with gates to keep in or to shut out the water. 2. A slip or waterway, usually between two piers, to receive ships; also, a wharf. — *v.* To haul a ship into a dock; to come or go into dock.

dock (dŏk), *n.* The place in court where a prisoner stands or sits.

dock'et (dŏk'ĕt), *n.* A list of business matters to be acted on in any assembly.

dock'yard' (dŏk'yärd'), *n.* A place where ships are built or repaired, or where naval supplies or shipbuilding materials are stored.

doc'tor (dŏk'tĕr), *n.* 1. A person licensed to practice medicine; a physician or surgeon. 2. A person who has received the highest degree given by a university or college; also, the degree or title itself.
— *v.* In colloquial use, to treat as a physician does; to apply remedies to; as, to *doctor* a cold; also, to tamper with; as, this writing has been *doctored*.

doc'trine (dŏk'trĭn), *n.* That which is taught; principles taught or recommended, as in religion; teaching. — **doc'tri·nal** (dŏk'trĭ·năl), *adj.*

doc'u·ment (dŏk'ū·mĕnt), *n.* A written or printed paper furnishing information. — **doc'u·men'ta·ry** (dŏk'ū·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.*

dod'der (dŏd'ĕr), *v.* To shake; to tremble; to totter; as, a *doddering* old man.

dodge (dŏj), *v.* 1. To start suddenly aside, or to avoid by so doing. 2. To avoid by trickery. — **dodge**, *n.* — **dodg'er**, *n.*

do'do (dō'dō), *n.*; *pl.* DODOES or DODOS (-dōz). A large, heavy bird, unable to fly, that formerly lived on some of the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Dodo.

doe (dō), *n.* The female of the deer, antelope, hare, or other animal whose male is a *buck*.

do'er (dōō'ĕr), *n.* A person who does; an actor; agent.

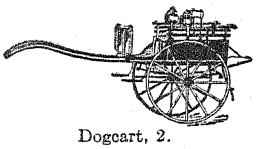
does (dŭz), *3d person singular, present tense,* of DO.

doe'skin' (dō'skĭn'), *n.* 1. The skin of the doe, or a leather made of it. 2. A soft, firm woolen cloth.

doff (dŏf), *v.* To take off, as one's clothes; to remove or lift; as, to *doff* a hat; to get rid of.

dog (dŏg), *n.* 1. A flesh-eating domestic animal related to the wolves, jackals, and foxes. 2. A simple device for holding, gripping, or fastening something. — *v.*; DOGGED (dŏgd); DOG'GING. To hunt or track like a hound.

dog'cart' (dŏg'kärt'), *n.* 1. A cart drawn by dogs. 2. A light one-horse carriage with two seats, usually back to back.


Dogcart, 2.

dog days. The hot, close part of summer, from July to September.

doge (dōj), *n.* The chief magistrate in the former republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog'-ear' (dŏg'ēr'). Same as DOG'S-EAR.

dog'fight' (dŏg'fīt'), *n.* In war, a fight at close quarters between aircraft.

dog'fish' (dŏg'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH or -FISHES. A small shark of a kind which destroys vast numbers of fish.

dog'ged (dŏg'ĕd), *adj.* Obstinate and determined; as, his *dogged* efforts won success.
dog'ged·ly, *adv.* **dog'ged·ness**, *n.*

dog'ger·el (dŏg'ĕr·ĕl), *adj.* Of verse, undignified in style and irregular in measure; trivial.
— *n.* Undignified or irregular verse.

do'gie (dō'gĭ), *n.* A cowboy's name for a motherless calf in a range herd.

dog'ma (dŏg'mȧ), *n.* An established opinion or principle held as true; a definite belief; a doctrine, especially one laid down by a church.

dog·mat'ic (dŏg·măt'ĭk), **dog·mat'i·cal** (dŏg·măt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with dogma. 2. Positive in manner or utterance. 3. Stated directly and positively; as, a *dogmatic* declaration. — **dog·mat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

dog's'-ear' (dŏgz'ēr'), *n.* A turned-down corner of a page. — **dog's'-eared'** (dŏgz'ērd'), *adj.*

Dog Star. Sirius.

dog'tooth' vi'o·let (dŏg'tōōth'). A plant that blooms in the spring, and bears two brown-spotted leaves and yellow or white nodding flowers. It is also called ***dog's'-tooth' vi'o·let.***

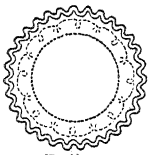
Dogtooth Violet.

dog'trot' (dŏg'trŏt'), *n.* A gentle trot.

dog'wood' (dŏg'wŏŏd'), *n.* 1. A bush or tree with flower clusters which, in some varieties, such as the ***flowering dogwood,*** are encircled by four broad white or pink petal-like parts. Another kind of dogwood is a bush

with bright red-purple twigs and round, bluish fruit. The blossom of the flowering dogwood is the State flower of Virginia. 2. The hard wood of this bush or tree.

doi'ly (doi'lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DOILIES (-lĭz). A small ornamental piece of linen, lace, etc., for a table.



Doily.

do'ing (dōō'ĭng), *n.* [usually used in the *plural*, DOINGS] Anything done; an action, good or bad; proceeding.

dol'drums (dŏl'drŭmz), *n. pl.* 1. Low spirits. 2. A part of the ocean near the equator abounding in calms.

dole (dōl), *n.* A distribution, especially of gifts of charity; also, that which is so distributed. — *v.* To deal out in small portions.

dole'ful (dōl'fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of grief; sad. **dole'ful·ly**, *adv.* **dole'ful·ness**, *n.*

doll (dŏl), *n.* A small figure of a baby or other person, used for a plaything.

dol'lar (dŏl'ẽr), *n.* 1. A United States silver coin, or piece of paper money, of the legal value of 100 cents; also, a gold coin (no longer issued) worth 100 cents, the money standard of the United States. Symbol, $. 2. Any similar coin, as the Mexican peso.

do'lor, do'lour (dō'lẽr), *n.* Grief; distress; pain. — **dol'or·ous** (dŏl'ẽr·ŭs; dō'lẽr·ŭs), *adj.* — **dol'or·ous·ly**, *adv.*

dol'phin (dŏl'fĭn), *n.* 1. A small-toothed, long-nosed sea creature. There are various kinds, some of which are called porpoises. 2. An active edible ocean fish, noted for its brilliant colors when out of the water and dying.

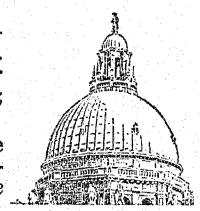
Dolphin, 1. (1/15)

dolt (dōlt), *n.* A stupid person. — **dolt'ish**, *adj.*

-dom (-dŭm). A suffix which when added to a word [adjective or noun] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *wise* + *-dom* (wisdom); *martyr* + *-dom* (martyrdom). It means: 1. The office, realm, or territory of; as in *kingdom*, the realm of a king. 2. State of being; as in *freedom*, the state of being free. 3. All who are; as in *officialdom*, all officials; all who are interested in; as in *baseballdom*, all who are interested in baseball.

do·main' (dō·mān'), *n.* 1. An estate held in possession; landed property. 2. The territory under rule or authority. 3. Scope; range; as, in the *domain* of art.

dome (dōm), *n.* 1. A large roof shaped like a hemisphere; a cupola; as, the *dome* of a capitol. 2. Something shaped like a dome. — *v.* To shape like a dome; to swell out like a dome.



Dome of a Church.

do·mes'tic (dō·mĕs'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a household, family, or home; as, *domestic* life or duties. 2. Having to do with, or made in, one's own country; native; not foreign. 3. Of an animal, living with, or near, man; not wild; tame. 4. Remaining much at home; devoted to home. — *n.* A house servant.

do·mes'ti·cate (dō·mĕs'tĭ·kāt), *v.* To make or become domestic. — **do·mes'ti·ca'tion**, *n.*

do'mes·tic'i·ty (dō'mĕs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition of being domestic; domestic character.

dom'i·cile (dŏm'ĭ·sĭl), *n.* A dwelling place; a residence. — **dom'i·cile**, *v.*

dom'i·nant (dŏm'ĭ·nănt), *adj.* Ruling; controlling; as, a *dominant* political party.—**dom'i·nance** (dŏm'ĭ·nănz), *n.*

dom'i·nate (dŏm'ĭ·nāt), *v.* To rule; to have a commanding position. — **dom'i·na'tion**, *n.*

dom'i·neer' (dŏm'ĭ·nēr'), *v.* To rule with insolence; to tyrannize. **dom'i·neer'ing**, *adj.* **dom'i·neer'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Dom'i·nic (dŏm'ĭ·nĭk), Saint, 1170–1221. Spanish founder of the Dominican order.

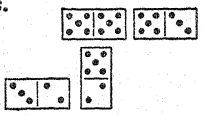
Do·min'i·can (dō·mĭn'ĭ·kăn), *adj.* Of or relating to St. Dominic, or the religious communities established by him. — *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, one of an order of preaching friars, established by St. Dominic.

Do·min'i·can Re·pub'lic (dō·mĭn'ĭ·kăn). A republic in the West Indies occupying the eastern part of the island of Hispaniola. Formerly called Santo Domingo.

dom'i·nie (dŏm'ĭ·nĭ), *n.* 1. A schoolmaster. 2. (*usually* dō'mĭ·nĭ) A clergyman; a minister.

do·min'ion (dō·mĭn'yŭn), *n.* 1. Highest authority; sovereignty; supremacy; rule. 2. A territory governed; as, the *dominions* of a king. 3. [usually written with a capital letter, ***Dominion***] A self-governing member of the British commonwealth of nations; as, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa are *Dominions*.

dom'i·no (dŏm'ĭ·nō), *n.*; *pl.* DOMINOES, -NOS (-nōz). 1. A masquerade costume consisting of a robe with an adjustable hood, and a light half mask. 2. One of the flat, oblong, dotted pieces used in playing a game called ***dominoes***.



Dominoes.

don (dŏn), *n.* 1. [written with a capital letter, ***Don***] Sir; Mr.; — a title in Spain. 2. A Spanish gentleman. 3. A tutor in Oxford or Cambridge University.

don (dŏn), *v.*; DONNED (dŏnd); DON'NING. To put on; to dress in; as, to *don* an apron.

do'nate (dō'nāt; dō·nāt'), *v.* To make a gift of; to bestow. — **do·na'tion** (dō·nā'shŭn), *n.*

done (dŭn), *past part.* of DO.

don'key (dŏng'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DONKEYS (-kĭz). 1. An ass. 2. A stupid or obstinate fellow.

don'key en'gine. A small steam engine used to help in hauling, hoisting, etc.

do'nor (dō'nĕr), *n.* A person who donates.

Don Quix'ote (dŏn kwĭk'sŏt; dŏn kē·hō'tă). A chivalrous but foolish gentleman, hero of a story by a Spanish author named Cervantes.

don't (dōnt). The colloquial contraction of *do not*. It should not be used for *does not*.

doom (dōōm), *n.* 1. The Last Judgment, at the end of the world; as, day of *doom*. 2. That to which a person is doomed; destiny or fate. — *v.* 1. To pronounce judgment on; to condemn. 2. To fix the destiny of.

dooms'day' (dōōmz'dā'), *n.* 1. The day of the Last Judgment. 2. A day of judgment.

door (dōr), *n.* The movable frame, of boards or other material, by which an entrance into a house, a room, etc., is closed and opened.

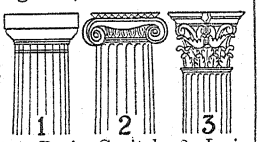
door'step' (dōr'stĕp'), *n.* A step or steps before an outer door.

door'way' (dōr'wā'), *n.* The opening or passageway which a door closes.

door'yard' (dōr'yärd'), *n.* A yard outside the door of a house.

dope (dōp), *n.* In slang use, narcotic drugs.

Dor'ic (dŏr'ĭk), *adj.* Belonging to or naming the oldest and simplest of the Greek styles of architecture.



1 Doric Capital; 2 Ionic Capital; 3 Corinthian Capital.

dor'mant (dôr'mănt), *adj.* 1. Sleeping; appearing to be asleep; hence, not active; as, his interest in sports was *dormant* for a long time.

dor'mer (dôr'mĕr), *n.* A window upright in a sloping roof; also, the built-out part that contains such a window. Also called ***dor'mer win'dow.***

Dormer Window.

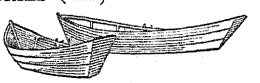
dor'mi·to'ry (dôr'mĭ·tō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DORMITORIES (-rĭz). A sleeping room, especially one containing a number of beds; also, a building containing a number of sleeping rooms; as, a college *dormitory*.

dor'mouse' (dôr'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* DORMICE (dôr'mīs'). A small European squirrellike animal that lives in trees and feeds on nuts, acorns, etc.

Dormouse. (⅜)

dor'sal (dôr'săl), *adj.* Having to do with the back; near or on the back; as, the *dorsal* fins of a fish.

do'ry (dō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DORIES (-rĭz). A flat-bottomed boat, with high sides that curve upward and outward, and a sharp bow. It is used especially for fishing.


Dories.

dose (dōs), *n.* The measured quantity of a medicine to be taken at one time. — **dose**, *v.*

dost (dŭst). A solemn form of the verb *do* used with *thou* when the time is the present.

dot (dŏt), *n.* A small point or spot; a speck. — *v.*; DOT'TED; DOT'TING. To mark with dots.

dot (dŏt), *n.* A woman's dowry.

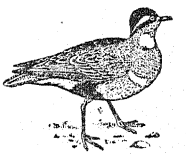
dot'age (dōt'ĭj), *n.* Feebleness or childishness of mind, especially in old age.

do'tard (dō'tĕrd), *n.* A foolish person; especially, a person whose mind is weakened by age.

dote (dōt), *v.* 1. To be weak-minded, as from age. 2. To be foolishly fond; as, she *dotes* on her child. — **dot'ing** (dōt'ĭng), *adj.*

doth (dŭth). A solemn or poetic form of the verb *do* used with *he*, *she*, or *it* when the time is the present; as, *doth* he sleep?

dot'ter·el (dŏt'ĕr·ĕl), *n.* A plover of Europe and Asia.


Dotterel. (⅛)

dou'ble (dŭb''l), *adj.* 1. Twofold; multiplied by two; twice as great, as large, as much, as many, as strong, as valuable, etc. 2. Being in pairs; coupled. 3. Combining two things or qualities, usually unlike; as, a word of *double* meaning; a *double* use. 4. Having the petals increased beyond the usual number, often by cultivation; as, a *double* carnation. — *n.* 1. Twice as much; twice the number, quantity, value, etc. 2. A person or thing that closely resembles another; a duplicate; as, he is his brother's *double*. 3. A substitute; an understudy; as, an actor's *double*. 4. A fold; a plait. 5. A turn in running to escape pursuers; hence, a trick. 6. [often used in the *plural*, DOUBLES] In tennis, etc., a game with two players on each side; as, to play *doubles*. — *adv.* Doubly; in a pair. — *v.* 1. To multiply by two; to make twice as great; also, to duplicate; to be a double of. 2. To make of two thicknesses by bending together; to fold; also, to clench; as, he *doubled* up his fist. 3. To contain or to be worth twice as much as. 4. To turn sharply and go back over the same ground. 5. To pass or sail around; as, to *double* Cape Horn.

dou'ble-deal'ing (dŭb''l·dēl'ĭng), *n.* Insincere or deceitful conduct. — **dou'ble-deal'er**, *n.*

dou'ble-quick' (dŭb''l·kwĭk'), *adj.* In marching, done in the next fastest time or step to the run. — **dou'ble-quick'**, *n.* & *v.*

dou′blet (dŭb′lĕt), *n.* **1.** A close-fitting garment for men, with or without sleeves, worn in western Europe from about the 15th to the 17th century. It covered the body from the neck to the waist or a little below. **2.** One of a pair. **3.** A pair.

D Doublet.

dou·bloon′ (dŭb·lo͞on′), *n.* A Spanish gold coin, no longer issued, originally worth about $16.

dou′bly (dŭb′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In twice the quantity; to twice the degree; as, *doubly* wise. **2.** Deceitfully. **3.** In a twofold manner; twice.

doubt (dout), *v.* To be undecided in opinion or belief; to incline not to believe; to distrust. — *n.* **1.** Hesitation of mind. **2.** Uncertainty of conditions or affairs. — **doubt′er**, *n.*

doubt′ful (dout′fo͝ol), *adj.* **1.** Not clear or certain; as, a *doubtful* claim; not easily classified, named, etc.; as, a *doubtful* case. **2.** Questionable; as, *doubtful* intentions. **3.** Undetermined; hesitating in belief. **4.** Not certain in outcome; as, a *doubtful* battle. — **doubt′ful·ly**, *adv.*

doubt′less (dout′lĕs), *adv.* Without doubt.

dough (dō), *n.* **1.** A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, thick enough to knead or roll. **2.** Any similar soft, pasty mass.

dough′boy′ (dō′boi′), *n.* In colloquial use, an infantryman in the United States Army.

dough′nut′ (dō′nŭt′), *n.* A small cake in the form of a ring, twist, etc., fried in deep fat.

dough′ty (dou′tĭ), *adj.* Capable; valiant.

dough′y (dō′ĭ), *adj.* Like dough; pasty.

dour (do͝or), *adj.* Hard; obstinate; gloomy.

douse (dous), *v.* **1.** In colloquial use, to extinguish; as, to *douse* the light. **2.** To plunge into liquid. **3.** To throw water over.

dove (dōv). Colloquial past tense of DIVE.

dove (dŭv), *n.* Any of various wild or domesticated birds which have soft plumage and make cooing sounds, such as the ***mourning dove*** of the United States; a pigeon.

dove′cot′ (dŭv′kŏt′), **dove′cote′** (dŭv′kōt′; dŭv′kŏt), *n.* A small, raised box for pigeons.

Do′ver (dō′vẽr), *n.* **1.** Capital of Delaware. **2.** A seaport in southern England.

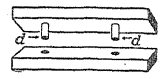
Do′ver, Strait of. A narrow strait between England and France.

dove′tail′ (dŭv′tāl′), *n.* A thing shaped like a dove's tail; especially, a tongue or a groove cut in the end of a board. — *v.* **1.** To fit or fasten together by means of dovetails; as, to *dovetail* two boards. **2.** To fit together skillfully.

dow′a·ger (dou′ȧ·jẽr), *n.* **1.** A widow who has the use of property which has come to her from her husband. **2.** In colloquial use, any dignified, elderly woman.

dow′dy (dou′dĭ), *adj.*; DOW′DI·ER (-dĭ·ẽr); DOW′DI·EST. Dressed or furnished shabbily.

dow′el (dou′ĕl), *n.* A pin used for fastening together two pieces of board, etc.



d, *d* Dowels.

dow′er (dou′ẽr), *n.* **1.** The part of her deceased husband's real estate which the law gives to a widow. **2.** Dowry. **3.** A quality with which a person is endowed by nature. — *v.* To provide with a dower; to endow.

down (doun), *n.* A tract of upland, open and grassy, good for grazing sheep.

down (doun), *n.* **1.** Soft, fluffy feathers, as on young birds or under the ordinary feathers of grown birds. **2.** Any soft hairy growth.

down (doun), *adv.* **1.** Toward a lower position; in a direction opposite to *up*. **2.** In a forcible or vigorous manner; also, actively; seriously; as, to settle *down* to work. **3.** From a past time; as, handed *down* to the present. — *adj.* **1.** Downward; as, the *down* trend in business. **2.** Occupying, or returned to, a low or lower position. **3.** Downcast; depressed. **4.** Directed toward a place considered as the opposite of *up;* as, a *down* trolley. — *prep.* **1.** In a descending direction along; as, *down* a hill. **2.** Along, over, or through in a direction considered as the opposite of *up*. — *n.* A descent; hence, a reverse of fortune; as, the ups and *downs* of life. — *v.* To cause to go down or come down, as by throwing, dropping, swallowing, etc.

down′cast′ (doun′kȧst′), *adj.* Dejected; as, a *downcast* air; directed toward the ground; as, a *downcast* glance.

down′fall′ (doun′fôl′), *n.* A fall or descent; as, a *downfall* of rain; hence, ruin.

down′heart′ed (doun′här′tĕd), *adj.* Dejected; discouraged.

down′hill′ (doun′hĭl′), *adv.* Toward the bottom of the hill. — *adj.* Sloping downward.

down′pour′ (doun′pōr′), *n.* A heavy rain.

down′right′ (doun′rīt′; doun′rīt′), *adv.* Thoroughly; as, *downright* mad. — (doun′rīt′), *adj.* **1.** Plain; blunt. **2.** Thorough; complete.

down′stairs′ (doun′stârz′), *adv.* Down the stairs; on or to a lower floor. — **down′stairs′**, *adj.*

down′stream′ (doun′strēm′), *adv.* Down the stream. — **down′stream′**, *adj.*

down′town′ (doun′toun′), *adv.* To, toward, or in the business center of a town. — **down′-town′**, *adj.*

down′trod′den (doun′trŏd′′n), *adj.* Trodden down; crushed by superior power.

down′ward (doun′wẽrd), **down′wards** (doun′wẽrdz), *adv.* **1.** From a higher to a lower place, condition, etc. **2.** From a remote or earlier time. — **down′ward**, *adj.*

down′y (doun′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Like down; soft. 2. Covered with down.

dow′ry (dou′rĭ), *n.; pl.* DOWRIES (-rĭz). The property which a woman brings to her husband in marriage.

dox·ol′o·gy (dŏks·ŏl′ŏ·jĭ), *n.; pl.* DOXOLOGIES (-jĭz). A hymn of praise to God, especially the one beginning: "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!"

doz. Abbreviation for *dozen.*

doze (dōz), *v.* To sleep lightly. — doze, *n.*

doz′en (dŭz′n), *n.; pl.* DOZEN, DOZENS (-'nz). A set of twelve objects, persons, etc.

dr. Abbreviation for *dram* or *drams.*

Dr. Abbreviation for *Doctor, debtor.*

drab (drăb), *n.* A slatternly woman.

drab (drăb), *n.* A dull grayish-brown color. — *adj.* Dull and monotonous; as, a *drab* life.

drach′ma (drăk′mȧ), *n.; pl.* DRACHMAS (-mȧz) or DRACHMAE (-mē). A Greek coin.

draft, draught (drȧft), *n.* 1. The act of drawing or hauling; as, oxen for all kinds of *draft.* 2. [usually spelled ***draught***] A drink; as, a great *draught* of water. 3. An outline or sketch of something to be drawn fully in words, lines, colors, etc.; as, the first *draft* of a poem, speech, or painting. 4. A current of air; as, a *draft* from an open window; also, a device to regulate the air supply of a furnace, stove, etc. 5. A check drawing money from a bank; an order to pay out money from some fund. 6. A demand; claim; as, a *draft* upon his strength. 7. Selection of certain individuals from a mass for certain purposes; as, a *draft* of cattle for shipment; especially, selection of men for compulsory service as soldiers or sailors; also, the individuals selected. 8. [usually spelled ***draught***] The depth of water a ship draws, especially when loaded.
— *v.* 1. To make an outline or sketch of something; as, to *draft* a plan. 2. To select persons for some special purpose, as military service.

drafts′man (drȧfts′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A person who makes plans, sketches, etc., for construction work. — **drafts′man·ship**, *n.*

draft′y (drȧf′tĭ), *adj.* Exposed to a draft, or current of air; as, a *drafty* room.

drag (drăg), *v.;* DRAGGED; DRAG′GING. 1. To haul along; as, to *drag* stone; to *drag* a net for fish. 2. To search or fish with a drag; as, to *drag* a pond for a drowned man; to *drag* for oysters. 3. To move, pass, continue, etc., slowly and with difficulty; as, time *dragged* on.
— *n.* 1. A device for dragging under water to catch something, as a grapnel, an iron frame for tearing up oysters, a scoop for dredging, etc. 2. A sledge for carrying heavy material, as stone; also, a heavy harrow for breaking up the soil. 3. A heavy coach with seats on top. 4. Anything that retards movement; a clog.

drag′gle (drăg′l), *v.* To wet and soil, as by dragging along wet grass.

drag′net′ (drăg′nĕt′), *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of the water or along the surface of land in order to catch something.

Dragon.

drag′on (drăg′ŭn), *n.* A fabulous animal, usually a monstrous, winged, scaly reptile.

drag′on·fly′ (drăg′ŭn·flī′), *n.; pl.* DRAGONFLIES. A harmless four-winged insect having large eyes, strong jaws, and a long, slender body. It helps to destroy many flies, mosquitoes, etc.

Dragonfly. (½)

dra·goon′ (drȧ·gōōn′), *n.* A cavalry soldier, usually heavily equipped. — *v.* To force submission; to compel to do something.

Dragoon.

drain (drān), *v.* 1. To draw off gradually, as water from a tank; to make or become empty, dry, etc. 2. To discharge its surface water; as, the watershed *drains* into our reservoir.
— *n.* 1. Gradual outflow or withdrawal; as, this *drain* upon our strength. 2. A channel, trench, pipe, etc., by which a place is drained.

drain′age, *n.* **drain′pipe′**, *n.*

drake (drāk), *n.* A male duck.

dram (drăm), *n.* 1. A weight; in apothecaries' weight, one eighth of an ounce; in avoirdupois weight, one sixteenth of an ounce. 2. A small drink, especially of alcoholic liquor.

dra′ma (drä′mȧ; drăm′ȧ), *n.* 1. A play to be performed on a stage. 2. The art of writing plays; also, plays. 3. A series of events with the unity and sustained interest of a stage play.

dra·mat′ic (drȧ·măt′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the drama. 2. Vivid; expressed with or as if with action. — **dra·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

dra·mat′ics (drȧ·măt′ĭks), *n. sing. & pl.* Dramatic writings or performances.

dram′a·tist (drăm′ȧ·tĭst), *n.* A playwright.

dram′a·tize (drăm′ȧ·tīz), *v.* To make into a drama; to present or tell in a dramatic manner. — **dram′a·ti·za′tion** (drăm′ȧ·tĭ·zā′shŭn; drăm′ȧ·tī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

drank (drăngk), *past tense* of DRINK.

drape (drāp), *v.* 1. To adorn or cover with drapery. 2. To arrange or hang in folds; as, to *drape* a gown. — *n.* A hanging; a curtain.

dra′per·y (drā′pĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* DRAPERIES (-ĭz). A fabric used for decoration, especially when hung loosely and in folds; hangings.

dras'tic (drăs'tĭk), *adj.* Acting rapidly and violently; as, a *drastic* remedy.

draught (drȧft), etc. Same as DRAFT, etc.

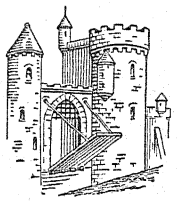
draughts (drȧfts), *n.* The game of checkers.

drave (drāv), *old past tense* of DRIVE.

draw (drô), *v.; past tense* DREW; *past part.* DRAWN; *pres. part.* DRAW'ING. 1. To pull; to haul; to drag; hence, to carry, bring, or take as if pulling; also, to bring to the surface; as, to *draw* blood. 2. To move; to come or go; as, *draw* near; the enemy *drew* off. 3. To attract; as, to *draw* a crowd. 4. To inhale; as, *draw* a long breath. 5. To procure from a bank or the like; as, to *draw* money; also, to write an order for payment of money; as, to *draw* a check. 6. To select; as, *draw* a card. 7. To produce by tracing with pencil, pen, etc. 8. To write in due form; to draft; as, to *draw* up a petition. 9. To require a certain depth of water in which to float; as, the ship *draws* twenty feet. 10. To produce or make use of a draft or current of air; as, his pipe will not *draw*.
— *n.* 1. Act of drawing; process of drawing. 2. Something which is drawn. 3. A battle, game, contest, etc., which ends in a tie. 4. The movable part of a drawbridge.

draw'back' (drô'băk'), *n.* A hindrance.

draw'bridge' (drô'brĭj'), *n.* A bridge of which all or part is made to be raised, drawn, or moved aside to permit or hinder passage; as, the *drawbridge* of a castle; a *drawbridge* over the Hudson River.


Drawbridge of a Medieval Castle.

draw'er (drô'ẽr; drôr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that draws. 2. (drôr) A sliding, boxlike compartment in a table, chest, etc. 3. [used in the *plural*, ***drawers*** (drôrz)] An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body.

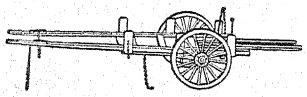
draw'ing (drô'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person who draws. 2. A sketch.

draw'ing room. A room for the reception of company. — **draw'ing-room'**, *adj.*

drawl (drôl), *v.* To speak in a slow, lengthened tone; as, to *drawl* one's words. — **drawl**, *n.*

drawn (drôn), *past part.* of DRAW.

dray (drā), *n.* A strong, low, usually two-wheeled cart for heavy loads. — **dray'man** (drā'măn), *n.*


Dray.

dread (drĕd), *v.* To fear greatly; as, to *dread* death. — *n.* Great fear, especially of some harm to come. — *adj.* 1. Exciting great fear; frightful; as, a *dread* outlook. 2. Inspiring awe; majestic; as, a *dread* sovereign.

dread'ful (drĕd'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Inspiring great fear; fearful. 2. Arousing pity or sympathy; distressing. — **dread'ful·ly**, *adv.*

dread'nought', **dread'naught'** (drĕd'nôt'), *n.* A very large battleship armed with big guns.

dream (drēm), *n.* 1. A series of thoughts, pictures, or feelings which come to a person during sleep. 2. Hence, any dreamlike vision.
— *v.;* DREAMED (drēmd) or DREAMT (drĕmt); DREAM'ING. 1. To have dreams. 2. To think of as something which might happen; as, to *dream* of success; to fancy or suppose.
dream'er, *n.* **dream'i·ness**, *n.*
dream'i·ly, *adv.* **dream'y**, *adj.*

drear (drēr), *adj.* Dreary.

drear'y (drēr'ĭ), *adj.* Dismal; gloomy.
drear'i·ly, *adv.* **drear'i·ness**, *n.*

dredge (drĕj), *n.* 1. A machine for scooping up or removing earth, as in deepening a river channel, digging ditches, etc. 2. A heavy iron frame, with a net attached, to be dragged over the sea bottom, as for gathering oysters, etc. — **dredge**, *v.* — **dredg'er**, *n.*

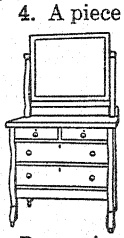
dregs (drĕgz), *n. pl.* Grounds; as, the *dregs* of coffee; lees; hence, the worthless part or remains of anything; as, the *dregs* of humanity.

drench (drĕnch), *v.* To wet thoroughly.

Dres'den (drĕz'dĕn), *n.* The capital of Saxony.

dress (drĕs), *v.* 1. To make or set straight; especially, to straighten a line of soldiers on parade. 2. To prepare for display; to array; as, to *dress* up a window. 3. To prepare for use; as, to *dress* a fowl. 4. To put on clothes; to clothe. 5. To apply remedies and bind with bandages; as, to *dress* a wound. 6. To smooth and finish; as, to *dress* leather. 7. To arrange hair.
— *n.* 1. Clothes; especially, fine clothes. 2. A woman's outer garment; as, a silk *dress*.

dress'er (drĕs'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that dresses. 2. A table or bench on which something is prepared or dressed for use. 3. A cupboard with shelves for dishes, etc. 4. A piece of bedroom furniture, such as a bureau, with a mirror.


Dresser, 4.

dress'ing (drĕs'ĭng), *n.* 1. That which is used to dress anything. 2. Material used to dress a wound. 3. A sauce added to certain foods, especially salads; also, stuffing, as for a turkey.

dress'ing gown. A loose robe worn while dressing or lounging.

dress'mak'er (drĕs'māk'ẽr), *n.* A person who makes dresses. — **dress'mak'ing**, *n.*

dress'y (drĕs'ĭ), *adj.* Showy in dress; also, in colloquial use, stylish; smart.

drew (dro͞o), *past tense* of DRAW.

drib'ble (drĭb''l), *v.* 1. To fall or let fall in a series of small drops; to trickle. 2. To drivel. 3. In some games, such as basketball, to advance the ball by bouncing it along the playing surface. — **drib'ble**, *n.*

drib'let (drĭb'lĕt), *n.* A small piece; a small quantity or sum.

dried (drīd), *past tense & past part.* of DRY.

dri'er (drī'ẽr), *adj., comparative* of DRY.

dri'er (drī'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that dries.

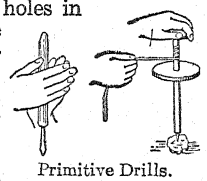
dries (drīz), *3d person sing., present tense,* of DRY.

dri'est (drī'ĕst), *adj., superlative* of DRY.

drift (drĭft), *n.* 1. The motion or the course of something drifting. 2. The general intention; as, the *drift* of his remarks. 3. A mass of snow, sand, etc., piled in a heap by wind, etc. 4. Earth, gravel, or rock carried by rivers, glaciers, or the like, and deposited. 5. The distance a ship is forced off its course by ocean currents. — *v.* 1. To float or be driven along by wind, waves, or ocean currents; hence, to move along with little effort; as, to *drift* through life. 2. To pile up in heaps under the force of the wind, etc.

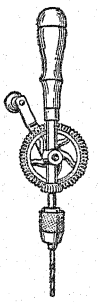
drift'wood' (drĭft'wo͝od'), *n.* Wood which is drifted or washed ashore by water.

drill (drĭl), *n.* 1. An instrument with an edged or pointed end for making holes in hard substances. 2. The training of soldiers in marching, handling of weapons, etc. 3. Hence, continued strict training and instruction in any subject; as, *drills* in arithmetic; athletic *drill.* — *v.* 1. To pierce or bore with a drill; as, to *drill* a hole. 2. To train soldiers in military exercises. 3. Hence, to train and instruct in any subject; as, to *drill* students in arithmetic.


Primitive Drills.

drill'er, *n.* **drill'mas'ter**, *n.*

drill (drĭl), *n.* 1. A machine for planting seeds; as, a corn *drill.* 2. A shallow furrow in which seed is sown; also, a row of sown seed. — *v.* To sow seeds by dropping them along a furrow or in a row. — **drill'er**, *n.*


Hand Drill.

drill (drĭl), *n.* A heavy linen or cotton fabric, with a diagonal weave.

drink (drĭngk), *v.; past tense* DRANK; *past part.* DRUNK, DRUNK'EN; *pres. part.* DRINK'ING. 1. To swallow a liquid; to imbibe. 2. To absorb a liquid; as, the plant *drinks* up water. 3. To take in through the senses; to see, hear, etc.; as, he *drank* in the scene. 4. To drink intoxicating liquor. 5. To drink a toast to; as, I *drink* your health. — *n.* 1. Liquid to be swallowed; as, please give me a *drink.* 2. Especially, intoxicating liquor.

drink'a·ble, *adj.* **drink'er**, *n.*

drip (drĭp), *v.* 1. To let fall drops of moisture; as, a wet garment *drips.* 2. To fall in drops; as, water *drips* from the eaves. — **drip**, *n.*

drip'pings (drĭp'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Fat and juice which has dripped from roasting meat.

drive (drīv), *v.; past tense* DROVE; *past part.* DRIV'EN (drĭv'ĕn); *pres. part.* DRIV'ING (drīv'ĭng). 1. To urge, push, or force onward. 2. To direct horses, guide an automobile, manage an engine, etc.; also, to carry in some vehicle; as, to *drive* one's friends to town. 3. To carry on or through vigorously; as, to *drive* a bargain. 4. To force, urge, or bring into some condition; as, to *drive* one crazy. — *n.* 1. A trip in a carriage, automobile, etc. 2. A place, especially a road, prepared or suitable for driving, as a road leading up to a house. 3. A hunt in which game is driven within range of the hunters. 4. A strong united effort to accomplish some purpose; as, the Red Cross *drive.* 5. A mass of animals or objects driven or moved along; as, a log *drive.*

driv'el (drĭv''l), *v.;* DRIV'ELED, DRIV'ELLED (drĭv''ld); DRIV'EL·ING, DRIV'EL·LING. 1. To let saliva drip from one's mouth; to slobber. 2. To be silly in manner of speech; as, a *driveling* idiot. — **driv'el**, *n.* — **driv'el·er, driv'el·ler**, *n.*

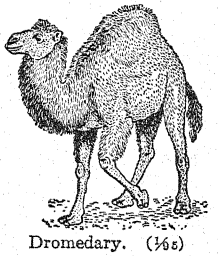
driv'en (drĭv'ĕn), *past part.* of DRIVE.

driv'er (drīv'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that drives. 2. In golf, a wooden club commonly used in hitting the ball from the tee.

driz'zle (drĭz'l), *v.* To rain in very small drops. — **driz'zle**, *n.* — **driz'zly** (drĭz'lĭ), *adj.*

droll (drōl), *adj.* Odd and amusing; queer and laughable. — **droll'er·y** (drōl'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*

drom'e·dar'y (drŏm'ẽ·dĕr'ĭ; drŭm'ẽ·dĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* DROMEDARIES (-ĭz). A camel; especially, the Arabian, or one-humped, camel.


Dromedary. (1/65)

drone (drōn), *n.* 1. A male bee. The drone of the honeybee neither stings nor gathers honey. 2. Hence, a lazy, useless person.

drone (drōn), *v.* To make or speak with a low, dull, monotonous, humming sound; as, to *drone* through a long prayer. — *n.* 1. One of the pipes of a bagpipe. See BAGPIPE. 2. A humming sound.

drool (dro͞ol), *v.* 1. To drivel; to slobber. 2. To talk foolishly. — **drool**, *n.*

droop (dro͞op), *v.* 1. To sink or hang down, as from weariness, hunger, etc. 2. To be depressed in spirits. — **droop**, *n.*

drop (drŏp), *n.* 1. A small quantity of liquid, such as will naturally fall in one rounded mass, or anything resembling this. 2. Sudden descent or fall; also, a distance one falls or may fall.

3. Something which is arranged to drop, hang, or fall. 4. A trap door. 5. A slot in which something is to be dropped; as, a letter *drop*. — *v.;* DROPPED (drŏpt); DROP'PING. 1. To fall or let fall in drops. 2. To let go; as, to *drop* a fishing line. 3. To dismiss; to have done with; as, to *drop* the subject. 4. To lower; as, to *drop* a curtain. 5. To pass from one state to another which is less active, desirable, etc. 6. To kill or to fall dead. 7. To descend sharply; as, the ground *drops* off. — **drop'per**, *n.*

drop'sy (drŏp'sĭ), *n.* An illness in which an unusual amount of thick fluid gathers in cavities and tissues of the body. — **drop'si·cal** (drŏp'sĭ·kăl), *adj.*

drosh'ky (drŏsh'·kĭ), *n.; pl.* DROSHKIES (-kĭz). A low, four-wheeled, open carriage, used in Russia.

Droshky.

dross (drŏs), *n.* Waste matter; scum; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* Also **drouth** (drouth). 1. Lack of rain or of water; dryness. 2. A long period of dry weather.

drove (drōv), *n.* A number of animals, as oxen, sheep, etc., in one mass; as, a *drove* of cattle.

drove (drōv), *past tense* of DRIVE.

dro'ver (drō'vẽr), *n.* A person who drives cattle, etc., to market; hence, a dealer in cattle.

drown (droun), *v.* 1. To sink and perish in water; to kill by plunging into water, or other liquid. 2. To overpower; to overcome; as, the thunder *drowned* out other sounds.

drowse (drouz), *v.* To doze. — **drowse**, *n.*

drow'sy (drou'zĭ), *adj.* Sleepy.
drow'si·ly, *adv.* **drow'si·ness**, *n.*

drub (drŭb), *v.;* DRUBBED (drŭbd); DRUB'BING. To beat with a stick; to cudgel. — **drub'bing**, *n.*

drudge (drŭj), *n.* A person who works hard in some lowly position. — **drudge**, *v.* — **drudg'er·y** (drŭj'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*

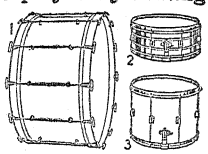
drug (drŭg), *n.* 1. Any substance used as a medicine, or in making medicines. 2. Any article for which there is no demand; as, a *drug* on the market. 3. A narcotic; an opiate. — *v.;* DRUGGED (drŭgd); DRUG'GING. 1. To dose with drugs, or medicines, in an effort to cure. 2. To dull a person's senses with drugs; to stupefy.

drug'gist (drŭg'ĭst), *n.* A person who sells drugs; an apothecary.

drug'store' (drŭg'stōr'), *n.* A retail store where drugs and many small articles are sold.

dru'id (drōō'ĭd), *n.* A member of a religious order among the ancient Celts.

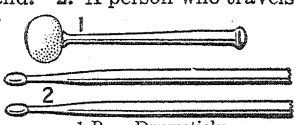
drum (drŭm), *n.* 1. A musical instrument, usually a metal or wooden cylinder with flat ends covered by tightly drawn skin (called the *drum' head'*). Drums are played by beating upon the drumheads with drumsticks. 2. Anything resembling a drum in shape. — *v.;* DRUMMED (drŭmd); DRUM'MING. 1. To beat or play on a drum; to gather together by or as by beating a drum; as, to *drum* up recruits; to *drum* up trade. 2. To throb, beat, or sound like a drum. 3. To drive or force by repeated efforts; as, to *drum* a lesson into one's head.



Drums: 1 Bass Drum; 2, 3 Tenor Drums.

drum'mer (drŭm'ẽr), *n.* 1. One who plays the drum, as in a band. 2. A person who travels about seeking orders for a wholesale house.

drum'stick' (drŭm'stĭk'), *n.* 1. A stick for beating a drum. 2. A chicken's leg, turkey's leg, etc.



1 Bass Drumstick; 2 Tenor Drumsticks.

drunk (drŭngk), *past part.* of DRINK. — *adj.* Intoxicated.

drunk'ard (drŭngk'ẽrd), *n.* A person who habitually drinks intoxicating liquors to excess.

drunk'en (drŭngk'ĕn), *past part.* of DRINK. — *adj.* Intoxicated.
drunk'en·ly, *adv.* **drunk'en·ness**, *n.*

dry (drī), *adj.;* DRI'ER (drī'ẽr); DRI'EST. 1. Free from moisture; not wet. 2. Sharp; shrewd; quaint; as, a *dry* wit. 3. Not interesting; as, a *dry* speech. 4. Harsh, shrill, or jarring in tone; as, a *dry* cough. 5. Having to do with prohibition; as, *dry* laws; having laws prohibiting liquor; as, a *dry* state. — **dry'ly**, *adv.* — **dry'ness**, *n.* — *v.;* DRIED; DRY'ING. To make or become dry.

dry dock. A dock which may be freed of water. It is used in building and repairing ships.

dry'er (drī'ẽr). Same as DRIER.

dry goods. Cloth goods, laces, and the like, as distinguished from hardware, groceries, etc.

du'al (dū'ăl), *adj.* 1. Composed of two parts. 2. Managed by either or both of two persons.

dub (dŭb), *v.;* DUBBED (dŭbd); DUB'BING. 1. To confer knighthood upon a person; as, the king *dubbed* him knight. 2. To call; to name. 3. To rub or dress smooth; as, to *dub* timber.

du'bi·ous (dū'bĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Doubtful; uncertain; as, a *dubious* answer; a *dubious* battle. 2. Of questionable character; as, a *dubious* tale.
du'bi·ous·ly, *adv.* **du'bi·ous·ness**, *n.*

Dub'lin (dŭb'lĭn), *n.* Capital of Eire or Ireland.

du'cal (dū'kăl), *adj.* Of or belonging to a duke.

duc'at (dŭk'ăt), *n.* A gold coin used in several of the European countries.

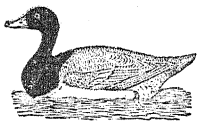
du'ce (dōō'chă), *n.* Leader; especially, head of the Fascisti in Italy. *Duce* is an Italian word.

duch'ess (dŭch'ĕs), *n.* The wife or widow of a duke; also, a lady who in her own right is ruler of a duchy.

duch'y (dŭch'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DUCHIES (-ĭz). The territory or dominions of a duke.

duck (dŭk), *n.* A somewhat stiff linen or cotton fabric, used especially for dresses, trousers, etc.

duck (dŭk), *n.* Any one of certain flat-billed swimming birds, related to but smaller than geese and swans. Many are domesticated.



Duck (Scaup Duck). (1/12)

duck (dŭk), *v.* 1. To plunge under water for a moment. 2. To bow; to bob; as, he *ducked* his head. 3. To turn aside as in avoiding a blow; to dodge. — **duck**, *n.*

duck'bill' (dŭk'bĭl'), *n.* A small water animal of Australia, with a bill like that of a duck.

duck'ling (dŭk'lĭng), *n.* A young duck.

duct (dŭkt), *n.* 1. Any tube or canal for conveying a fluid; as, a water *duct*. 2. A pipe for wires, cables, etc. 3. A tube or vessel of the human body; as, tear *ducts*. — **duct'less**, *adj.*

duc'tile (dŭk'tĭl), *adj.* Capable of being drawn out to great length, as steel into wire.

dude (dūd), *n.* In colloquial use, a fop; a dandy.

dudg'eon (dŭj'ŭn), *n.* Ill-humor; anger.

due (dū), *adj.* 1. Owed or owing as a debt; as, the rent is *due*. 2. Fit; suitable; as, *due* respect; the *due* punishment. 3. Capable of being referred to something as a cause; as, his death was *due* to disease. 4. Appointed or scheduled to arrive at a given time; as, a ship *due* today. — *n.* 1. Something which is owed; a debt; as, pay him his *due*. 2. [usually used in the *plural*, DUES] A regular or legal charge, fee, etc. — *adv.* Directly; as, a town *due* east of us.

du'el (dū'ĕl), *n.* 1. A combat between two persons fought with deadly weapons by agreement, usually before witnesses (*seconds*) on each side. 2. Hence, any combat between two opponents; as, an artillery *duel*. — **du'el**, *v.* — **du'el·ist**, **du'el·list**, *n.*

du·en'na (dū·ĕn'ȧ), *n.* An elderly lady having charge over the younger ladies in a Spanish or Portuguese family and acting as a chaperon.

du·et' (dū·ĕt'), *n.* In music, a piece for two voices or two instruments.

duff (dŭf), *n.* A stiff flour pudding, boiled in a bag; as, plum *duff*.

dug (dŭg), *past tense & past part.* of DIG.

dug'out' (dŭg'out'), *n.* 1. A canoe made by hollowing out a large log. 2. A rough shelter, such as one dug in the side of a trench, etc.

duke (dūk), *n.* 1. In some European countries, the ruler of a territory known as a duchy. 2. In Great Britain, a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank after that of prince. See PEER. — **duke'dom** (dūk'dŭm), *n.*

dul'cet (dŭl'sĕt), *adj.* Sweet to the ear.

dull (dŭl), *adj.* 1. Not keen in edge or point; blunt; as, a *dull* knife. 2. Stupid; also, slow to see, feel, hear, etc.; as, a man *dull* of hearing. 3. Heavy; listless. 4. Lacking brilliance; dim; as, a *dull* glow from the fire; cloudy; as, a *dull* day. 5. Uninteresting; as, a *dull* story. 6. Lacking sharpness; as, a *dull* sound. 7. Grayish in color; not vivid. — *v.* To make dull. — **dul'ly** (dŭl'lĭ), *adv.* — **dull'ness**, *n.*

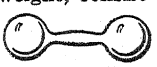
dull'ard (dŭl'ĕrd), *n.* A stupid person.

dulse (dŭls), *n.* A kind of coarse red seaweed.

du'ly (dū'lĭ), *adv.* In a due manner, time, or degree; properly; as, he was *duly* informed.

dumb (dŭm), *adj.* Lacking the power of speech; as, a deaf and *dumb* boy; *dumb* animals. **dumb'ly**, *adv.* **dumb'ness**, *n.*

dumb'bell' (dŭm'bĕl'), *n.* A weight, consisting of two somewhat heavy, rounded ends joined by a short bar as a handle, generally used in pairs for physical exercise.



Dumbbell.

dumb'-wait'er (dŭm'wāt'ĕr), *n.* A small elevator on which dishes, food, etc., are passed from one room or story of a house to another.

dum'found', dumb'found' (dŭm'-found'), *v.* To strike dumb; to confuse; to amaze.

dum'my (dŭm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* DUMMIES (-ĭz). 1. A dumb person; also, a stupid person. 2. A person who seemingly acts for himself but really for another person; as, to take up land by means of *dummies*. 3. An imitation of something, to be used as a substitute; a sham; as, a *dummy* for a shop window dress display. 4. In various card games, as whist, an exposed hand played by one of the players in addition to his own hand. — *adj.* Sham; as, a *dummy* window.

dump (dŭmp), *v.* To let fall in a mass; to unload by tilting a cart and letting the contents, such as coal, sand, etc., slide out. — *n.* A place for dumping material.

dump'ling (dŭmp'lĭng), *n.* A light ball of dough boiled in meat broth; also, such a ball with a fruit center, either steamed or baked.

dumps (dŭmps), *n. pl.* Low spirits; a dull, gloomy state of mind. — **dump'ish**, *adj.*

dump'y (dŭmp'ĭ), *adj.* Short and thick; short in stature. — **dump'i·ness**, *n.*

dun (dŭn), *v.*; DUNNED; DUN'NING. To ask a person repeatedly for money which he owes; hence, to pester constantly. — **dun**, *n.*

dun (dŭn), *n.* A dull yellowish, reddish, or grayish-brown color. — **dun**, *adj.*

dunce (dŭns), *n.* A stupid person.

dune (dūn), *n.* A hill or ridge of sand piled up by the wind.

dung (dŭng), *n.* Manure.

dun'geon (dŭn'jŭn), *n.* A close, dark prison.

dupe (dūp), *n.* A person who has been or is easily deceived. — *v.* To deceive; to trick.

du'plex (dū'plĕks), *adj.* Double; twofold; as, a *duplex* house.

du'pli·cate (dū'plĭ·kāt), *n.* A thing that looks exactly like some other thing; as, the two keys were *duplicates;* hence, a copy; as, make a *duplicate* of this letter. — **du'pli·cate,** *adj.*

du'pli·cate (dū'plĭ·kāt), *v.* To make a duplicate, or a copy, of. — **du'pli·ca'tion,** *n.*

du·plic'i·ty (dū·plĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Deceitfulness.

du'ra·ble (dū'rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not wearing out, or decaying, quickly; enduring.
du'ra·bil'i·ty, *n.* **du'ra·bly,** *adv.*

dur'ance (dūr'ăns), *n.* Imprisonment.

du·ra'tion (dū·rā'shŭn), *n.* The time during which anything lasts.

du'ress (dū'rĕs; dū·rĕs'), *n.* Imprisonment.

dur'ing (dūr'ĭng), *prep.* In the time of; throughout the course of.

dur'ra (dŏŏr'ȧ), *n.* A grain-yielding plant with pithy stalks and narrow leaves.

durst (dûrst), *past tense* of DARE.

dusk (dŭsk), *n.* 1. The darker part of twilight or of dawn. 2. Partial darkness; gloom. — *adj.* Moderately dark.

dusk'y (dŭs'kĭ), *adj.* Somewhat dark; grayish or blackish. — **dusk'i·ness,** *n.*

dust (dŭst), *n.* 1. Fine, dry, powdery particles of earth, etc.; as, clouds of *dust.* 2. The earthy remains of bodies once alive; especially, the human corpse. 3. The earth; the surface of the ground. 4. Something worthless.
— *v.* 1. To sprinkle with dust, powder, etc.; as, to *dust* pies with powdered sugar. 2. To free from dust; to brush or wipe away dust.
dust'i·ly, *adv.* **dust'less,** *adj.*
dust'i·ness, *n.* **dust'y,** *adj.*

dust'er (dŭs'tẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that dusts. 2. A light garment worn over one's clothes to protect them from dust.

Dutch (dŭch), *adj.* Having to do with the Netherlands or its people or its language; belonging to, or native to, the Netherlands. — *n.* 1. The language of the people of the Netherlands. 2. The people of the Netherlands. — **Dutch'man** (dŭch'măn), *n.*

Dutch East In'dies. Same as NETHERLANDS INDIES.

du'te·ous (dū'tē·ŭs), *adj.* Fulfilling one's duty; dutiful; obedient. — **du'te·ous·ly,** *adv.*

du'ti·a·ble (dū'tĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Subject to a duty, or tax.

du'ti·ful (dū'tĭ·fo͝ol), *adj.* Giving the services required by one's superiors; obedient.
du'ti·ful·ly, *adv.* **du'ti·ful·ness,** *n.*

du'ty (dū'tĭ), *n.; pl.* DUTIES (-tĭz). 1. The way in which a person ought to act or behave toward his superiors; as, he knew his *duty* to his king. 2. The service which is required by one's position or occupation; as, the *duties* of a soldier. 3. An act or course of action which a person is morally bound to do, take, etc. 4. A tax.

dwarf (dwôrf), *n.; pl.* DWARFS. A person, animal, or plant much below normal size. — **dwarf,** *v. & adj.* — **dwarf'ish,** *adj.*

dwell (dwĕl), *v.;* DWELT; DWELL'ING. 1. To linger; to stay for a while. 2. To live in a place; to abide; to reside. — **dwell'er,** *n.*

dwell'ing (dwĕl'ĭng), *n.* A house; residence.

dwelt (dwĕlt), *past tense* of DWELL.

dwin'dle (dwĭn'd'l), *v.* To become less.

dwt. Abbreviation used for *pennyweight.*

dye (dī), *v.;* DYED (dīd); DYE'ING. To stain; to color; especially, to fix a color in a fabric. — *n.* 1. A color produced by dyeing. 2. A material used for dyeing.
dye'ing, *n.* **dy'er,** *n.*

dye'stuff' (dī'stŭf'), *n.* A dye.

dye'wood' (dī'wo͝od'), *n.* Any wood from which coloring matter is obtained for dyeing.

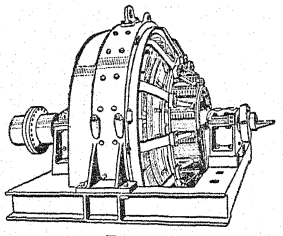
dy'ing (dī'ĭng), *pres. part.* of DIE.

dyke (dīk). Same as DIKE.

dy·nam'ic (dī·năm'ĭk; dĭ·năm'ĭk), *adj.* Forceful; energetic. — **dy·nam'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

dy'na·mite (dī'nȧ·mīt), *n.* An explosive consisting of nitroglycerin absorbed in some porous material. It is much used in blasting. — **dy'na·mite,** *v.* — **dy'na·mit'er** (-mīt'ẽr), *n.*

dy'na·mo (dī'nȧ·mō), *n.; pl.* DYNAMOS (-mōz). A machine for changing mechanical energy into electrical energy.


Dynamo.

dy'nas·ty (dī'năs·tĭ; dĭn'ăs·tĭ), *n.; pl.* DYNASTIES (-tĭz). A series of kings of the same line or family. — **dy·nas'tic** (dī·năs'tĭk; dĭ-), *adj.*

dys'en·ter'y (dĭs'ĕn·tẽr'ĭ), *n.* A painful disease of the intestine characterized by the discharge of mucus and blood from the bowels.

dys·pep'sia (dĭs·pĕp'shȧ; dĭs·pĕp'sĭ·ȧ), *n.* Indigestion.

dys·pep'tic (dĭs·pĕp'tĭk), *adj.* Having dyspepsia. — *n.* A person who has dyspepsia.

E

E, e (ē), *n.* **1.** The fifth letter of the alphabet. **2.** Someone or something that is fifth in order, or of fifth rank, etc.

E. Abbreviation for *east* or *eastern.*

each (ēch), *pron.* This one, that one, and the other one, of the members of a group; as, *each* of the girls had a doll. — **each,** *adj.*

ea'ger (ē'gĕr), *adj.* Excited by desire in pursuing any purpose; keenly desirous.
ea'ger·ly, *adv.* **ea'ger·ness,** *n.*

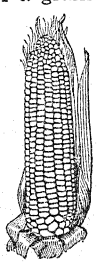
ea'gle (ē'g'l), *n.* Any one of several large birds of prey, noted for keenness of vision and powers of flight. See BALD EAGLE.

Eagle (Bald Eagle).

ea'glet (ē'glĕt), *n.* A young eagle.

ear (ēr), *n.* **1.** The organ of hearing. **2.** The sense or the act of hearing; also, an acute, or a trained, sense of hearing; as, an *ear* for music. **3.** Attention; as, give *ear* to his request. **4.** Anything resembling an ear in shape or position.

ear (ēr), *n.* The seed-bearing spike of a grain such as wheat, rice, Indian corn, etc.; as, an *ear* of corn.


Ear of Corn.

ear'ache' (ēr'āk'), *n.* An ache or pain in the ear.

ear'drum' (ēr'drŭm'), *n.* The thin skinlike cover which stretches across the cavity of the middle part of the ear.

earl (ûrl), *n.* In Great Britain, a nobleman ranking below a marquis and above a viscount. See PEER.

earl'dom (ûrl'dŭm), *n.* The status, title, or dignity of an earl.

ear'ly (ûr'lĭ), *adv.;* EAR'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); EAR'LI·EST. **1.** At or near the beginning of a period, a series, etc. **2.** Before the usual or expected time; as, the postman came *early.* — *adj.* Coming near the beginning; coming or occurring early in time.

ear'mark' (ēr'märk'), *n.* A mark of identification, as a slit in the ear of a horse or cow; hence, any distinguishing mark.

earn (ûrn), *v.* **1.** To deserve as a result of one's labor, actions, etc.; as, he has *earned* a good reputation. **2.** To get for service rendered; as, to *earn* a salary. — **earn'er,** *n.*

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst), *n.* Intense interest; seriousness; as, in *earnest* about the plan. — *adj.* Not light or playful; serious; as, an *earnest* plea for aid; also, important; not trivial.
ear'nest·ly, *adv.* **ear'nest·ness,** *n.*

ear'nest (ûr'nĕst), *n.* **1.** Something of value given by a buyer to a seller, to bind the bargain. **2.** Something given beforehand as a pledge that one will do some certain thing.

earn'ings (ûr'nĭngz), *n. pl.* Money earned.

ear'phone' (ēr'fōn'), *n.* A receiver held over the ear by a band passing over the head, used to listen to telephone, telegraph, or radio communication.

Earphone.

ear'ring' (ēr'rĭng'), *n.* An ornament worn on the ear.

ear'shot' (ēr'shŏt'), *n.* The distance within which an unaided human voice can be heard; the range of a person's hearing.

earth (ûrth), *n.* **1.** The globe on which we live; as, the *earth* revolves. **2.** The part of the globe not covered with water; dry land. **3.** Soil; dirt; as, a spadeful of *earth.*

earth'en (ûr'thĕn), *adj.* Made of earth; made of baked clay; as, *earthen* dishes. — **earth'en·ware'** (ûr'thĕn·wâr'), *n.* & *adj.*

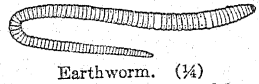
earth'ly (ûrth'lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to the earth; not heavenly; as, *earthly* joys. **2.** Possible; imaginable; as, of no *earthly* use.

earth'nut' (ûrth'nŭt'), *n.* A root, nut, or pod growing beneath the surface of the earth.

earth'quake' (ûrth'kwāk'), *n.* A shaking or trembling of the earth.

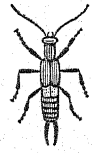
earth'work' (ûrth'wûrk'), *n.* Any military construction, either for attack or defense, made chiefly of earth.

earth'worm' (ûrth'wûrm'), *n.* A long, slender worm that lives in damp earth; an angleworm.


Earthworm. (¼)

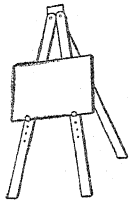
earth'y (ûr'thĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of or like earth; as, *earthy* matter. **2.** Of or relating to the earth; worldly; not spiritual.

ear'wig' (ēr'wĭg'), *n.* A harmless insect resembling a beetle; also, a small centipede.


Earwig, enlarged.

ease (ēz), *n.* **1.** Freedom from discomfort, cares, or worry; comfort of body or mind; as, a life of *ease.* **2.** Easiness; readiness; as, to speak or write with *ease.* **3.** Relief from pain, etc.; as, the medicine gave him *ease.* — *v.* **1.** To free from discomfort, worry, etc.; to give relief; to quiet; as, to *ease* a person's mind; to *ease* a pain. **2.** To make less tight or taut; to loosen; as, to *ease* a rope in pulling; also, to move, lift, lower, etc., gently or carefully; as, they *eased* the piano through the door.

ea'sel (ē'z'l), *n.* A frame for holding a painting, or a piece of artist's canvas, etc.


Easel.

east (ēst), *n.* **1.** The point where the sun rises; the direction of the sunrise. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***East***] Countries east of Europe; Asiatic countries; as, the religions of the *East*. **3.** [written with a capital letter] In the United States: **a** New England and the Atlantic States. **b** The territory east of the Mississippi River; especially, the part which is north of Maryland and the Ohio River. — **east**, *adj.* & *adv.*

East'er (ēs'tẽr), *n.* A Christian festival observed in memory of the resurrection of Christ. It is celebrated on a Sunday between March 21 and April 26.

east'er·ly (ēs'tẽr·lĭ), *adj.* & *adv.* **1.** East; eastward. **2.** From the east; as, *easterly* winds.

east'ern (ēs'tẽrn), *adj.* **1.** East; easterly. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Eastern***] Of or relating to the East; Oriental.
east'ern·er, *n.* **east'ern·most'**, *adj.*

East'ern Church. Same as ORTHODOX CHURCH.

East'ern Hem'i·sphere. See HEMISPHERE.

East In'dies (ēst ĭn'dĭz; ĭn'dēz). A name applied vaguely to India, Indo-China, and the Malay Archipelago. — **East In'di·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

east'ward (ēst'wẽrd), **east'wards** (ēst'wẽrdz), *adv.* To or toward the east.

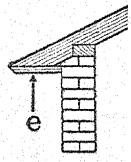
east'ward, *adj.* Going, pointing, etc., toward the east. — **east'ward·ly**, *adj.* & *adv.*

eas'y (ēz'ĭ), *adj.*; EAS'I·ER (ēz'ĭ·ẽr); EAS'I·EST. **1.** Not hard to do, to get, etc.; as, an *easy* lesson. **2.** Not hard to please; as, an *easy* teacher. **3.** Comfortable; as, an *easy* chair. **4.** Not too tight, too fast, etc.; as, an *easy* gait. **5.** Natural; showing ease; as, an *easy* manner.
eas'i·ly, *adv.* **eas'i·ness**, *n.*

eat (ēt), *v.*; *past tense* ATE; *past part.* EAT'EN (ēt''n); *pres. part.* EAT'ING. **1.** To chew and swallow as food. **2.** To destroy by consuming or wearing away; as, waves have *eaten* away the rock. — **eat'er**, *n.*

eat'a·ble (ēt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Safe or fit to eat; edible. — *n.* Something eatable; [in the *plural*] things to eat.

eaves (ēvz), *n. pl.* The lower overhanging edge of a roof; as, icicles hang from the *eaves*.



e Eaves.

eaves'drop' (ēvz'drŏp'), *v.*; EAVES'DROPPED' (-drŏpt'); EAVES'DROP'PING. To listen secretly to what is being said in private. — **eaves'drop'per**, *n.*

ebb (ĕb), *n.* **1.** The flowing back from the shore of water brought in by the tide. **2.** The condition of something that is passing from a high to a low point; the time of decline; as, his fortunes were then at an *ebb*. — **ebb**, *v.*

eb'on (ĕb'ŭn), *adj.* & *n.* Ebony.

eb'on·y (ĕb'ŭn·ĭ), *n.* **1.** A hard heavy wood obtained from certain trees of Asia and Africa. **2.** A tree producing this wood. — *adj.* **1.** Made of ebony. **2.** Like ebony in color; black.

eb'ul·li'tion (ĕb'ŭ·lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A boiling up or bubbling up; hence, excitement.

ec·cen'tric (ĕk·sĕn'trĭk), *adj.* Acting or thinking in a strange way; behaving queerly; as, an *eccentric* person; also, queer; unusual; as, *eccentric* actions. — *n.* An eccentric person. — **ec'cen·tric'i·ty** (ĕk'sĕn·trĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Eccles. Abbreviation for *Ecclesiastes*.

Ec·cle'si·as'tes (ĕ·klē'zĭ·ăs'tēz), *n.* In the Bible, a book of the Old Testament.

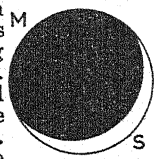
ec·cle'si·as'tic (ĕ·klē'zĭ·ăs'tĭk), *n.* A clergyman; a priest. — *adj.* Ecclesiastical.

ec·cle'si·as'ti·cal (ĕ·klē'zĭ·ăs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or belonging to the church; as, *ecclesiastical* affairs. — **ec·cle'si·as'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ech'o (ĕk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* ECHOES (-ōz). **1.** The repetition of a sound or of sounds already heard. An echo is caused by the throwing back of sound waves. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Echo***] In Greek mythology, a nymph who pined away for love of Narcissus until only her voice was left. — *v.*; ECH'OED (ĕk'ōd); ECH'O·ING. To send back or to repeat a sound; also, to repeat or imitate another person.

é·clair' (ā·klâr'), *n.* A frosted oblong cake or pastry filled with custard or whipped cream.

e·clipse' (ē·klĭps'), *n.* A darkening of the sun or the moon in whole or in part. An eclipse of the sun is caused by the moon's passing between the sun and the earth. An eclipse of the moon is caused by the moon's entering the shadow of the earth. — *v.* **1.** To cause an eclipse. **2.** To obscure another's achievements by one's own.



Eclipse of the Sun; *S* Sun; *M* Shadow of Moon.

e'co·nom'ic (ē'kō·nŏm'ĭk; ĕk'ō·nŏm'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the sources of wealth and its use; of or relating to economics; as, the *economic* condition of the country.

e'co·nom'i·cal (ē'kō·nŏm'ĭ·kăl; ĕk'ō·nŏm'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Careful in the use of money, goods, etc.; thrifty. — **e'co·nom'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

e'co·nom'ics (ē'kō·nŏm'ĭks; ĕk'ō-), *n.* The science which studies and explains facts about wealth, its production, its distribution, and its use. — **e·con'o·mist** (ē·kŏn'ō·mĭst), *n.*

e·con′o·mize (ē·kŏn′ō·mīz), *v.* To be economical; to be thrifty.

e·con′o·my (ē·kŏn′ō·mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ECONOMIES (-mĭz). The practice of economizing.

ec′ru (ĕk′rōō; ā′krōō; ā·krōō′), *n.* A very light tan color; the color of unbleached linen, etc.

ec′sta·sy (ĕk′stə·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ECSTASIES (-sĭz). Very great happiness; bliss.

ec·stat′ic (ĕk·stăt′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Full of ecstasy; deeply happy. 2. Causing ecstasy. — **ec·stat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Ec′ua·dor (ĕk′wə·dôr), *n.* A republic in the northwestern part of South America.

ec′ze·ma (ĕk′zē·mə; ĕk′sē·mə), *n.* A disease of the skin marked by redness, itching, and a breaking out of pimples, etc.

-ed. 1. The ending of the past tense or the past participle of regular, or weak, verbs in English, as in *mended* (from *mend*), *blamed* (from *blame*), *dried* (from *dry*). 2. A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective]; as, *wing* + *-ed* (winged); *money* + *-ed* (moneyed). It means: having; provided with; characterized by; thus, a *jointed* doll is a doll with joints; a *cultured* person is a person who has culture.

ed′dy (ĕd′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EDDIES (-ĭz). A current of air, water, etc., running contrary to the main current; especially, a current moving in a circle, like a whirlpool; as, the leaves whirled around in *eddies* of the wind.
— *v.*; ED′DIED (ĕd′ĭd); ED′DY·ING. To move in an eddy, or so as to form an eddy; as, the stream *eddied* about the large rock.

Ed′dy (ĕd′ĭ), Mrs. Mary Baker Glover, 1821–1910. Founder of Christian Science.

Ed′dy·stone Rock (ĕd′ĭ·stŭn rŏk). A rock in the English Channel southwest of Plymouth.

E′den (ē′d'n), *n.* In the Bible, the garden where Adam and Eve first dwelt; Paradise.

edge (ĕj), *n.* 1. The thin cutting side of a knife, an ax, etc. 2. The outer or projecting part of a table, a dish, etc. 3. The top or verge of a hill, a cliff, etc.; also, the brink of a stream.
— *v.* 1. To provide with an edge; as, to *edge* a tool; to *edge* a sleeve with lace. 2. To move forward little by little; as, they *edged* their chairs closer; he *edged* through the crowd.
edge′ways′, *adv.* **edge′wise′**, *adv.*

edg′ing (ĕj′ĭng), *n.* Narrow lace or embroidery used in trimming the edges of a dress.

ed′i·ble (ĕd′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Fit or safe to eat; eatable; as, *edible* berries.

e′dict (ē′dĭkt), *n.* A public proclamation of a sovereign's order; a command or law issued by a ruler; a decree; a commandment.

ed′i·fice (ĕd′ĭ·fĭs), *n.* A building; especially, a large, imposing building, such as a church.

ed′i·fy (ĕd′ĭ·fī), *v.*; ED′I·FIED (-fīd); ED′I·FY′ING. To build up a person's character; to improve morally; as, plays that *edify* the audience.
— **ed′i·fi·ca′tion** (ĕd′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

Ed′in·burgh (ĕd′ĭn·bŭ·rŭ), *n.* The capital of Scotland.

Ed′i·son (ĕd′ĭ·sŭn), Thomas Alva, 1847–1931. An American inventor.

ed′it (ĕd′ĭt), *v.* 1. To revise and prepare for publication; to correct, collect, and arrange material to be printed; as, to *edit* a book of selections. 2. To be in charge of the publication of a book, etc., which is the work of many writers; as, to *edit* an encyclopedia.

e·di′tion (ē·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* The whole number of copies of a book printed at one time.

ed′i·tor (ĕd′ĭ·tẽr), *n.* A person who edits.

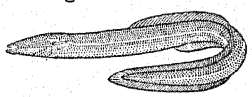
ed′i·to′ri·al (ĕd′ĭ·tō′rĭ·ŭl), *adj.* Of, or having to do with, editors. — *n.* A newspaper or magazine article giving the opinions of its editors or publishers.

ed′u·cate (ĕd′ū·kāt), *v.* To develop by teaching or training; to instruct; to cultivate; as, to *educate* children. — **ed′u·ca′tor**, *n.*

ed′u·ca′tion (ĕd′ū·kā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of educating or training, as by a course of study and discipline; also, the course of study and discipline for this purpose. 2. Knowledge, skill, and development gained from such training. — **ed′u·ca′tion·al**, *adj.*

-ee (-ē). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *appoint* + *-ee* (appointee). It means: a person whom; a person to whom; as in: *employee*, a person whom another person employs; *grantee*, one to whom another person grants something.

eel (ēl), *n.* A long snakelike fish with a smooth slimy skin.



Eel. (1/10)

eel′grass′ (ēl′grăs′), *n.* A plant that grows under water and has long ribbonlike leaves.

e′en (ēn), *adv.* A short form of EVEN.

e′er (âr; ār), *adv.* A short form of EVER.

ee′rie, ee′ry (ē′rĭ; ēr′ĭ), *adj.* Arousing fear, especially fear of ghosts; as, an *eerie* scene.
ee′ri·ly, *adv.* **ee′ri·ness**, *n.*

ef·face′ (ĕ·fās′), *v.* To erase or blot out completely; to destroy as if by rubbing or striking out; as, to *efface* an inscription; to *efface* unpleasant memories. — **ef·face′ment**, *n.*

ef·fect′ (ĕ·fĕkt′), *n.* 1. An event, condition, or state of affairs that is produced by a cause; the result of something that has been done or has happened; outcome; as, the victory was the *effect* of good team play. 2. [used in the *plural*] Goods; possessions; as, their *effects* were sent by van. — *v.* To bring about; to accomplish.

ef·fec′tive (ĕ·fĕk′tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Producing an effect; likely to bring about the desired results; as, *effective* measures of mosquito control. **2.** Impressive; striking; as, an *effective* speech. **3.** Put into actual operation; in force; as, the law becomes *effective* in two months.
ef·fec′tive·ly, *adv.* **ef·fec′tive·ness**, *n.*

ef·fec′tu·al (ĕ·fĕk′tū·ăl), *adj.* Powerful enough to produce the desired effect; having satisfactory results. — **ef·fec′tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

ef·fem′i·nate (ĕ·fĕm′ĭ·nĭt), *adj.* Having the qualities of a woman, such as softness, tenderness, or love of ease; lacking in manly strength, etc. — **ef·fem′i·na·cy** (ĕ·fĕm′ĭ·nȧ·sĭ), *n.*

ef′fer·vesce′ (ĕf′ẽr·vĕs′), *v.* **1.** To bubble and hiss, as ginger ale. **2.** To be very lively and full of joyous excitement. — **ef′fer·ves′cence** (ĕf′ẽr·vĕs′ĕns), *n.* — **ef′fer·ves′cent**, *adj.*

ef·fete′ (ĕ·fēt′), *adj.* Worn out by age; exhausted of energy.

ef′fi·ca′cious (ĕf′ĭ·kā′shŭs), *adj.* Producing, or able to produce, a desired result.
ef′fi·ca′cious·ly, *adv.* **ef′fi·ca′cious·ness**, *n.*

ef′fi·ca·cy (ĕf′ĭ·kȧ·sĭ), *n.* Power to produce effects; as, the *efficacy* of medicine.

ef·fi′cient (ĕ·fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* Capable of accomplishing that which is undertaken; competent; able; as, *efficient* workers. — **ef·fi′cien·cy** (ĕ·fĭsh′ĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **ef·fi′cient·ly**, *adv.*

ef′fi·gy (ĕf′ĭ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EFFIGIES (-jĭz). A picture or other representation of a person; a painted, sculptured, or other likeness.

ef′fort (ĕf′ẽrt), *n.* Hard work of body or mind; as, his success is the result of *effort;* an endeavor; as, one more *effort* to break the door.

ef·fron′ter·y (ĕ·frŭn′tẽr·ĭ), *n.* Shameless impudence; insulting boldness.

ef·ful′gence (ĕ·fŭl′jĕns), *n.* Glowing brightness; brilliancy of light. — **ef·ful′gent**, *adj.*

ef·fu′sion (ĕ·fū′zhŭn), *n.* A pouring out; a gushing forth; as, an *effusion* of water; especially, a flow of words and of feeling.

ef·fu′sive (ĕ·fū′sĭv), *adj.* Showing effusion; gushing; demonstrative; as, an *effusive* welcome.
ef·fu′sive·ly, *adv.* **ef·fu′sive·ness**, *n.*

eft (ĕft), *n.* A small salamander; a newt.

e. g. Abbreviation for *exempli gratia,* Latin for "for example."

egg (ĕg), *v.*; EGGED (ĕgd); EGG′ING. To urge; to incite; as, to *egg* the boys on to fight.

egg (ĕg), *n.* An oval or rounded body which is laid by birds and some reptiles and from which, after a time, the young hatches out. In common use, *egg* means the egg of a domestic hen.

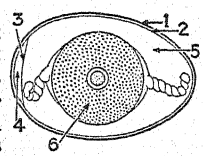
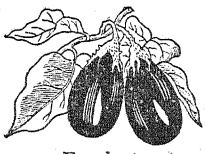


Diagram of Hen's Egg, showing: 1 Shell; 2, 3 Membrane enclosing Air Space (4); 5 Albumen, or White; 6 Yolk.

egg′nog′ (ĕg′nŏg′), *n.* A drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk, and wine.

egg′plant′ (ĕg′plănt′), *n.* **1.** An egg-shaped vegetable with a glossy purplish surface and a white inside. **2.** The plant which bears this vegetable.


Eggplant.

egg′shell′ (ĕg′shĕl′), *n.* The shell of an egg.

eg′lan·tine (ĕg′lăn·tīn), *n.* The sweetbrier; sometimes, the honeysuckle.

Eglantine.

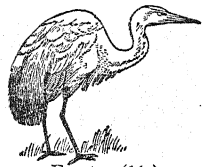
e′go·ist (ē′gō·ĭst; ĕg′ō·ĭst), *n.* A person whose chief interest is himself; a self-centered person. — **e′go·ism** (-ĭz′m), *n.* — **e′go·is′tic**, *adj.* — **e′go·is′ti·cal**, *adj.* — **e′go·is′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

e′go·tist (ē′gō·tĭst; ĕg′ō·tĭst), *n.* A conceited person.
e′go·tism, *n.* **e′go·tis′tic**, *adj.*

e·gre′gious (ē·grē′jŭs; ē·grē′jĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Remarkable for bad quality; as, an *egregious* fool.

e′gress (ē′grĕs), *n.* **1.** A going out; a leaving; as, to forbid *egress* from school during recitation. **2.** A way out; an exit; as, no visible *egress* from the prison.

e′gret (ē′grĕt; ĕg′rĕt), *n.* A large wading bird of the heron kind. During the breeding season, egrets have long plumes (***aigrettes***) on the lower back.

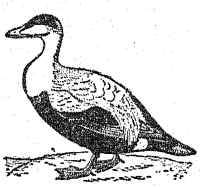

Egret. (1/24)

E′gypt (ē′jĭpt), *n.* A kingdom in northeastern Africa, along the lower Nile River.

E·gyp′tian (ē·jĭp′shăn), *adj.* Of or relating to Egypt or the Egyptians. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Egypt. **2.** The language of the ancient Egyptians.

eh (ā; ĕ), *interj.* An exclamation showing surprise or indicating a question.

ei′der (ī′dẽr), *n.* **1.** A northern sea duck with very soft down. It is also called ***eider duck.*** **2.** Eider down.


Eider Duck. (1/20)

ei′der down. **1.** The down of the eider duck. It is used for filling comfortables, pillows, etc. **2.** A quilt padded with down. — **ei′der-down′** (ī′dẽr·doun′), *adj.*

eight (āt), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **eighth** (ātth), *n.* & *adj.*

eight′een′ (ā′tēn′), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **eight′eenth′** (ā′tēnth′), *n.* & *adj.*

eight'y (ā'tĭ), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **eight'i·eth** (ā'tĭ·ĕth), *n.* & *adj.*

Eir'e (âr'ē), *or* **Ire'land** (īr'lănd), *n.* A self-governing state, comprising the southern and central part of Ireland.

ei'ther (ē'thẽr; ī'thẽr), *adj.* 1. Each of two; one and the other; as, on *either* cheek. 2. One or the other; as, take *either* road. — *pron.* The one or the other; as, take *either*. — *conj.* If this be so; according to one choice, way, etc. *Either* is used as a connecting word before two words or groups of words which offer a choice; as, it is *either* true or false.

e·jac'u·late (ē·jăk'ū·lāt), *v.* To say or speak with startling suddenness; to exclaim. **e·jac'u·la'tion**, *n.* **e·jac'u·la·to'ry**, *adj.*

e·ject' (ē·jĕkt'), *v.* To throw forth or out; to expel; as, to *eject* a man from a room. — **e·jec'tion** (ē·jĕk'shŭn), *n.* — **e·ject'ment**, *n.*

eke (ēk), *adv.* Also. *Not now used.*

eke (ēk), *v.* To piece out or add to bit by bit; as, she *eked* out her income by sewing; to provide in scanty fashion; as, to *eke* out a living.

e·lab'o·rate (ē·lăb'ŏ·rĭt), *adj.* Worked out with great care or with much detail; as, to make *elaborate* preparations for a party. **e·lab'o·rate·ly**, *adv.* **e·lab'o·rate·ness**, *n.*

e·lab'o·rate (ē·lăb'ŏ·rāt), *v.* To work out in careful detail; to develop fully; as, the architect is now *elaborating* his sketch. — **e·lab'o·ra'tion** (ē·lăb'ŏ·rā'shŭn), *n.*

e·lapse' (ē·lăps'), *v.* To pass; to go by; as, ten days *elapsed.*

e·las'tic (ē·lăs'tĭk), *adj.* Capable of returning to its original shape or size after being stretched, pressed, or squeezed together; as, rubber is *elastic;* hence, flexible; pliable. — *n.* Tape, cord, etc., that is made elastic by the use of India rubber; also, a piece of such tape, cord, etc. — **e·las'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

e·las'tic'i·ty (ē·lăs'tĭs'ĭ·tĭ; ē'lăs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being elastic.

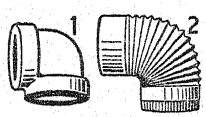
e·late' (ē·lāt'), *v.* To fill with joy or happiness; as, *elated* by his success. — **e·lat'ed**, *adj.*

e·la'tion (ē·lā'shŭn), *n.* A lifting up of the mind or spirit by success or by the hope of success; elevation of spirit.

El'ba (ĕl'bȧ), *n.* An island between Italy and Corsica, belonging to Italy.

El'be (ĕl'bĕ), *n.* A river flowing from Bohemia through Germany to the North Sea.

el'bow (ĕl'bō), *n.* 1. The joint of the arm; also, the outer curve of a bent arm. 2. A turn or bend like that of an elbow; as, an *elbow* in a pipe. — *v.* To push with the elbows; to force a passage by such pushing; as, to *elbow* one's way.



Elbows, 2: 1 For a Water Pipe; 2 For a Stovepipe.

eld'er (ĕl'dẽr), *adj.* Older; more mature. — *n.* 1. A person who is older; a senior. 2. An aged man. 3. A person who occupies a position of dignity or authority; especially, an official of certain churches, such as the Presbyterian Church. 4. In the Mormon Church, a person ordained to the higher order of priesthood.

el'der (ĕl'dẽr), *n.* A bush or tree with broad, flat clusters of small, fragrant, white flowers. The fruit is a juicy black berry. Both the berry and the bush are called ***el'der·ber'ry***.

eld'er·ly (ĕl'dẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Somewhat old; passed beyond middle age; as, *elderly* persons.

eld'est (ĕl'dĕst), *adj.* Oldest.

El Do·ra'do (ĕl dō·rä'dō); *pl.* EL DORADOS (-dōz). An imaginary place abounding in gold; hence, any place of great riches.

e·lect' (ē·lĕkt'), *v.* 1. To choose; to decide by choosing; as, he *elected* a course in art. 2. To select by voting; to determine the choice of candidates by a ballot; as, we shall *elect* a class president. — *adj.* Chosen; elected, but not yet holding office; as, the mayor-*elect;* the governor-*elect.* — *n.* A person or persons elected or chosen.

e·lec'tion (ē·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* Act of electing; especially, the process of voting to determine the choice of candidates for office.

e·lec'tion·eer' (ē·lĕk'shŭn·ēr'), *v.* To work in the interest of a person, party, ticket, etc., during an election.

e·lec'tive (ē·lĕk'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Filled by a person who is elected; given to a person by election; as, the presidency is an *elective* office. 2. Followed by choice; chosen; not required; as, Greek is an *elective* study. — *n.* In schools and colleges, a subject or course which a student may choose for study. **e·lec'tive·ly**, *adv.* **e·lec'tive·ness**, *n.*

e·lec'tor (ē·lĕk'tẽr), *n.* 1. A person who elects; especially, a person who is entitled to vote. 2. A member of an electoral college in the United States. — **e·lec'tor·al**, *adj.*

e·lec'tor·al col'lege (ē·lĕk'tẽr·ăl kŏl'ĕj). The body of electors chosen from the States of the United States to elect a president.

e·lec'tor·ate (ē·lĕk'tẽr·ĭt), *n.* The whole body of persons who have the right to vote.

e·lec'tric, **e·lec'tri·cal** (ē·lĕk'trĭk), (ē·lĕk'trĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Of electricity; having to do with electricity or its use or transmission; as, an *electric* current; *electric* wires. 2. Heated, moved, or operated by electricity; as, an *electric* iron; an *electric* locomotive; *electrical* devices. 3. Having an effect like that of an electric shock; exciting; thrilling; as, an *electrical* speech. — **e·lec'tri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

e·lec′tri′cian (ē·lĕk′trĭsh′ăn; ĕl′ĕk·trĭsh′ăn), *n.* A person who sets up or repairs electric systems for lighting, heating, etc.; also, one who makes or repairs electric instruments, etc.

e·lec′tric′i·ty (ē·lĕk′trĭs′ĭ·tĭ; ĕl′ĕk·trĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* An important source of energy found in nature and widely used by men. The passage of electricity from cloud to cloud or from cloud to earth causes the flash of light known as lightning. Electricity can be artificially produced in various ways, such as: (1) by rubbing together two unlike things, as glass and silk; (2) by the action of certain chemicals on the metals in a battery; (3) by a machine called a dynamo. When electricity is made to move into a stream, called *e·lec′tric cur′rent*, it can be used to carry energy to a distance and to change energy from one form to another, as in moving trolley cars, lighting lamps, etc.

e·lec′tri·fy (ē·lĕk′trĭ·fī), *v.*; E·LEC′TRI·FIED (-fīd); E·LEC′TRI·FY′ING. 1. To charge with electricity; as, to *electrify* a jar. 2. To equip for use of electric power; as, to *electrify* a railroad. 3. To excite suddenly and sharply; to thrill; as, his hearers were *electrified*. — **e·lec′tri·fi·ca′tion** (ē·lĕk′trĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

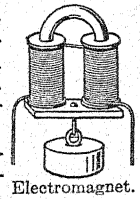
e·lec′tro- (ē·lĕk′trō-). A prefix which means: 1. Electric; electric and; as in: ***e·lec′tro·pow′er***, electric power; ***e·lec′tro·me·chan′i·cal***, electric and mechanical. 2. Using electricity as an aid; as in: ***e·lec′tro·cul′ture***, the culture of seeds by help of electricity; ***e·lec′tro·den′tist·ry***, dentistry using electricity. 3. Producing an electric current; as in ***e·lec′tro·mo′tor***, a motor generating an electric current.

e·lec′tro·cute (ē·lĕk′trō·kūt), *v.* To kill by electric shock; as, the murderer was *electrocuted*. — **e·lec′tro·cu′tion** (ē·lĕk′trō·kū′shŭn), *n.*

e·lec′trode (ē·lĕk′trōd), *n.* Either terminal of an electric source.

e·lec′tro·lyte (ē·lĕk′trō·līt), *n.* A substance which, when an electric current is passed through it, discharges matter in the form of either a gas or a solid deposit. The process of passing a current through an electrolyte to obtain a deposit is called ***e·lec′trol′y·sis*** (ē·lĕk′trŏl′ĭ·sĭs).

e·lec′tro·mag′net (ē·lĕk′trō·măg′nĕt), *n.* A core of soft iron encircled by a coil of wire through which electric current is passed. The electric current makes a powerful magnet of the iron core.



Electromagnet.

e·lec′tro·mag′net·ism (ē·lĕk′trō·măg′nĕ·tĭz′m), *n.* 1. Magnetism produced by an electric current. 2. The science which studies and explains the relations between electricity and magnetism. — **e·lec′tro·mag·net′ic** (ē·lĕk′trō·măg·nĕt′ĭk), *adj.*

e·lec′tro·mo′tive (ē·lĕk′trō·mō′tĭv), *adj.* Producing an electric current; causing electric action or effects; as, an *electromotive* force.

e·lec′tron (ē·lĕk′trŏn), *n.* The very, very small charge of negative electricity which forms one part of an atom. See PROTON.

e·lec′tro·plate′ (ē·lĕk′trō·plāt′), *v.* To cover something with a coating of silver, nickel, etc., by an electric process; as, an *electroplated* knife.

e·lec′tro·type (ē·lĕk′trō·tīp), *n.* A plate for use in printing, made by making a mold of the matter to be printed, covering this mold with a thin shell of metal by an electric process, and putting on a backing of heavy metal. — **e·lec′tro·type**, *v.* — **e·lec′tro·typ′er** (-tīp′ĕr), *n.*

el′e·gant (ĕl′ē·gănt), *adj.* 1. Showing nice taste in dress, manners, choice of words, etc.; marked by beauty and refinement; as, her clothes are always *elegant*. 2. In careless use, very good; excellent.

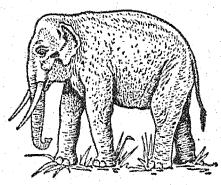
el′e·gance, *n.* **el′e·gant·ly**, *adv.*

el′e·gy (ĕl′ē·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ELEGIES (-jĭz). A poem expressing sorrow for a dead person; a funeral poem; as, Gray's *Elegy*.

el′e·ment (ĕl′ē·mĕnt), *n.* 1. A part; especially, a part that cannot be separated or made out except by a chemical or mental analysis; as, the *elements* of milk are water, protein, fat, etc.; plot, character, and setting are the *elements* of a story. 2. One of the simplest principles of a study, an art, etc.; something which must be learned before one can advance; as, the *elements* of music. 3. In chemistry, a substance that cannot be separated into different substances. In this sense, gold and silver are *elements*. — **el′e·men′tal** (ĕl′ē·mĕn′tăl), *adj.* — **el′e·men′tal·ly**, *adv.*

el′e·men′ta·ry (ĕl′ē·mĕn′tā·rĭ), *adj.* Having to do with an element or the elements; having to do with the beginnings or first stages of anything; as, *elementary* instruction.

el′e·phant (ĕl′ē·fănt), *n.* A huge thickset animal with a very long snout, or trunk, and two outward-curving, pointed tusks. Elephants may live for a hundred years or more. Their tusks furnish ivory. — **el′e·phan′tine** (ĕl′ē·făn′tĭn; ĕl′ē·făn′tīn), *adj.*

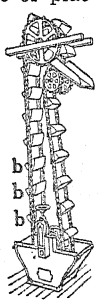


Elephant. (1/150)

el′e·vate (ĕl′ē·vāt), *v.* 1. To lift from a lower to a higher place; to raise; as, to *elevate* a flag. 2. To raise in rank or dignity; as, to *elevate* a governor to the Presidency. 3. To exalt; as, to *elevate* one's thoughts. 4. To make louder; as, to *elevate* the voice.

el′e·va′tion (ĕl′ē·vā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of elevating; as, his *elevation* to the throne upon the death of his father; state of being elevated. 2. A height; a raised place; especially, a hill.

el′e·va′tor (ĕl′ĕ·vā′tĕr), *n.* **1.** A cage or platform in a building, a mine, etc., which can be raised or lowered for carrying persons or goods from one level to another. **2.** An endless belt or a chain conveyer with buckets for raising material. **3.** A building for storing and discharging grain. **4.** A device on an airplane to produce motion up or down.



Elevator, 2. *b, b, b* Buckets.

e·lev′en (ē·lĕv′ĕn), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **e·lev′enth** (ē·lĕv′ĕnth), *n.* & *adj.*

elf (ĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* ELVES. A tiny fairy or sprite. — **elf′ish**, *adj.*

elf′in (ĕl′fĭn), *adj.* Of elves; having a strange beauty or charm; elfish; as, *elfin* music.

e·lic′it (ē·lĭs′ĭt), *v.* To draw forth as by skillful questioning; to bring out something not yet known or told; as, to *elicit* the truth.

el′i·gi·ble (ĕl′ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Qualified to be chosen; satisfying all the requirements on which a choice depends; as, only a native-born citizen is *eligible* for President. — **el′i·gi·bil′i·ty** (ĕl′ĭ·jĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **el′i·gi·bly** (ĕl′ĭ·jĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

E·li′jah (ē·lī′jȧ), *n.* In the Bible, a great prophet of the 6th century B.C.

e·lim′i·nate (ē·lĭm′ĭ·nāt), *v.* **1.** To get rid of; to exclude; to expel. **2.** To remove from one's mind, one's thoughts, etc.; as, to *eliminate* prejudices. — **e·lim′i·na′tion**, *n.*

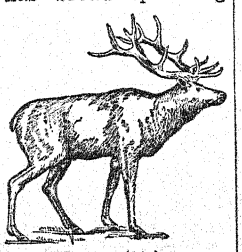
E·li′sha (ē·lī′shȧ), *n.* In the Bible, a great prophet, the disciple and successor of Elijah.

e·lix′ir (ē·lĭk′sẽr), *n.* **1.** A wonderful substance thought to have the power of changing base metals into gold; also, a substance for prolonging life; as, the *elixir* of life. **2.** A medicine mixed of several drugs and held in solution in alcohol.

E·liz′a·beth (ē·lĭz′ȧ·bĕth), 1533–1603. Queen of England, 1558–1603.

E·liz′a·be′than (ē·lĭz′ȧ·bē′thăn; ē·lĭz′ȧ·bĕth′ăn), *adj.* Of, living in, or belonging to, the period of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

elk (ĕlk), *n.* **1.** The largest known deer of Europe and Asia. It has broad spreading antlers like those of a moose. **2.** The American stag, which has curving stalklike antlers with many branches. It is chiefly reddish-buff in color. The correct name for this elk is *wapiti.*

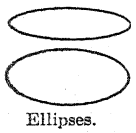

Elk, 2. (1/45)

ell (ĕl), *n.* An old measure for cloth. In England it was 45 inches; in Scotland, 37 inches.

ell (ĕl), *n.* An extension of a house at right angles to the length of the main part.

el·lipse′ (ē·lĭps′), *n.* A closed curve of an oval shape.

el·lip′tic (ē·lĭp′tĭk), **el·lip′ti·cal** (ē·lĭp′tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or like an ellipse; oval.


Ellipses.

elm (ĕlm), *n.* **1.** A tall shade tree with a broad, rather flat top and spreading branches. **2.** The hard wood of this tree.

el′o·cu′tion (ĕl′ŏ·kū′shŭn), *n.* The art of reading or speaking effectively. — **el′o·cu′tion·ist**, *n.*

e·lon′gate (ē·lŏng′gāt; ē′lŏng·gāt), *v.* To lengthen; to extend. — **e·lon′ga′tion**, *n.*

e·lope′ (ē·lōp′), *v.* To run away to be married. — **e·lope′ment**, *n.* — **e·lop′er** (ē·lōp′ẽr), *n.*

el′o·quent (ĕl′ŏ·kwĕnt), *adj.* Speaking or writing with ease and with force; also, expressed so as to move those who hear or read. **el′o·quence**, *n.* **el′o·quent·ly**, *adv.*

else (ĕls), *adj.* Other and in addition; as, I have something *else;* also, other and different; as, anybody *else* would go. — *adv.* Otherwise; as, where *else* could he go?

else′where (ĕls′hwâr), *adv.* In or to another place.

e·lu′ci·date (ē·lū′sĭ·dāt), *v.* To make clear; to explain. — **e·lu′ci·da′tion**, *n.*

e·lude′ (ē·lūd′), *v.* To avoid by being quick or skillful; to escape; as, to *elude* pursuers.

e·lu′sion (ē·lū′zhŭn), *n.* The act of eluding; escape.

e·lu′sive (ē·lū′sĭv), *adj.* Skillful in eluding; also, hard to comprehend; baffling. **e·lu′sive·ly**, *adv.* **e·lu′sive·ness**, *n.*

e·lu′so·ry (ē·lū′sŏ·rĭ), *adj.* Elusive.

elves (ĕlvz), *n.*, *pl.* of ELF.

E·ly′sian (ē·lĭzh′ăn; ē·lĭz′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Extremely happy; as blissful as the souls in ***E·ly′si·um*** (ē·lĭzh′ĭ·ŭm; ē·lĭz′ĭ·ŭm), the heaven of the ancient Greeks.

e·ma′ci·ate (ē·mā′shĭ·āt), *v.* To make very thin; as, *emaciated* by illness. — **e·ma′ci·a′tion**, *n.*

em′a·nate (ĕm′ȧ·nāt), *v.* To issue forth from a source; as, the news *emanated* from Washington. — **em′a·na′tion**, *n.*

e·man′ci·pate (ē·măn′sĭ·pāt), *v.* To set free from bondage; to liberate; as, to *emancipate* slaves. — **e·man′ci·pa′tor**, *n.*

e·man′ci·pa′tion (ē·măn′sĭ·pā′shŭn), *n.* A setting free; liberation; as, the *emancipation* of slaves.

em·balm′ (ĕm·bäm′), *v.* To treat a dead body so as to preserve it. — **em·balm′er**, *n.*

em·bank′ment (ĕm·băngk′mĕnt), *n.* A structure of earth, gravel, etc., raised to carry a roadway, to prevent floods, etc.

em·bar′go (ĕm·bär′gō), *n.; pl.* EMBARGOES (-gōz). 1. An order of a government forbidding the coming in or going out of ships of commerce at any port or ports within its dominions. 2. A similar order to railroads, etc., forbidding transportation of freight between certain places.

em·bark′ (ĕm·bärk′), *v.* 1. To go on board ship for a voyage; as, the troops *embarked* for Lisbon. 2. To go into some enterprise or undertaking; to begin activities; as, he has *embarked* in business. — **em′bar·ka′tion** (ĕm′-bär·kā′shŭn), *n.* — **em·bark′ment**, *n.*

em·bar′rass (ĕm·băr′ăs), *v.* 1. To make confused or upset in mind; to disconcert; to bewilder; as, the laughter *embarrassed* the speaker. 2. To get into difficulties or perplexities; to disturb and hinder; as, financially *embarrassed; embarrassed* by cares. — **em·bar′rass·ing·ly**, *adv.* — **em·bar′rass·ment**, *n.*

em′bas·sy (ĕm′bă·sĭ), *n.; pl.* EMBASSIES (-sĭz). An ambassador and his assistants; also, the residence or the office of an ambassador.

em·bat′tled (ĕm·băt′ld), *adj.* 1. Arranged in battle order; prepared for battle; as, *embattled* troops. 2. Fortified; protected by forts.

em·bed′ (ĕm·bĕd′), *v.;* EM·BED′DED; EM·BED′DING. To set something in a substance which encloses it or fixes it in place; to lay firmly in surrounding matter; as, stones *embedded* in soil.

em·bel′lish (ĕm·bĕl′ĭsh), *v.* To make attractive by ornamental additions; to adorn; as, to *embellish* a book with pictures and maps. — **em·bel′lish·ment**, *n.*

em′ber (ĕm′bĕr), *n.* A glowing piece of coal, wood, etc., in the ashes from a fire.

em·bez′zle (ĕm·bĕz′l), *v.* To steal; to take for one's own use money, etc., that belongs to others; as, to *embezzle* trust funds. — **em·bez′zle·ment**, *n.* — **em·bez′zler** (ĕm·bĕz′lẽr), *n.*

em·bit′ter (ĕm·bĭt′ẽr), *v.* To make bitter; especially, to excite bitterness of feeling in someone; as, an *embittered* old man.

em·bla′zon (ĕm·blā′z'n), *v.* 1. To inscribe with heraldic markings; as, with a lion *emblazoned* on his shield. 2. To decorate richly; to make bright with color; as, the setting sun *emblazoned* the windows. — **em·bla′zon·ry**, *n.*

em′blem (ĕm′blĕm), *n.* An object, or a likeness of an object, that is used to suggest a thing which cannot be pictured; a symbol; as, the flag is the *emblem* of one's country.

em′blem·at′ic (ĕm′blĕ·măt′ĭk), **em′blem·at′i·cal** (ĕm′blĕ·măt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with emblems; being an emblem; symbolic; as, a crown is *emblematic* of royalty.

em·bod′y (ĕm·bŏd′ĭ), *v.;* EM·BOD′IED (-ĭd); EM·BOD′Y·ING. 1. To bring together so as to form a body, or system; as, the Constitution *embodies* the fundamental laws of our country. 2. To make part of a body, or system; as, to *embody* a new law in a state constitution. 3. To represent in visible form; as, he *embodies* courage. — **em·bod′i·ment** (ĕm·bŏd′ĭ·mĕnt), *n.*

em·bold′en (ĕm·bōl′dĕn), *v.* To make bold.

em·bos′om (ĕm·bo͝oz′ŭm; ĕm·bo͞o′zŭm), *v.* To take to one's heart; to cherish; also, to shelter; as, a house *embosomed* in a grove.

em·boss′ (ĕm·bŏs′), *v.* To ornament with raised work; as, to *emboss* the cover of a book. — **em·bossed′** (ĕm·bŏst′), *adj.*

em·bow′ered (ĕm·bou′ẽrd), *adj.* Sheltered as in a bower; as, a cottage *embowered* in roses.

em·brace′ (ĕm·brās′), *v.* 1. To clasp in the arms; to hug. 2. To encircle; as, a town *embraced* by a wall. 3. To include; to comprise; as, our course *embraces* geography, history, and civics. 4. To take up; to adopt; to enter into; as, to *embrace* the life of a soldier.

em·bra′sure (ĕm·brā′zhẽr), *n.* 1. A space in a room made by setting a window or a door farther forward than the line of the inner wall. 2. (ĕm·brā′zhẽr; ĕm′brȧ·zho͝or′) An opening in a wall through which cannons are fired.

em·broi′der (ĕm·broi′dẽr), *v.* To ornament with stitches forming flowers, leaves, etc.; as, to *embroider* a rose. — **em·broi′der·er**, *n.*

em·broi′der·y (ĕm·broi′dẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* EMBROIDERIES (-ĭz). 1. Needlework done to decorate and enrich cloth; also, the art of embroidering. 2. Decoration; ornamentation.

em·broil′ (ĕm·broil′), *v.* To throw into confusion or strife; as, the argument *embroiled* the neighborhood. — **em·broil′ment**, *n.*

em′bry·o (ĕm′brĭ·ō), *n.; pl.* EMBRYOS (-ōz). 1. An animal in the earliest stages of its development, as a chicken before it is hatched from an egg. 2. The young plant contained within a seed.

em′bry·on′ic (ĕm′brĭ·ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* Of or having to do with an embryo; undeveloped.

e·mend′ (ē·mĕnd′), *v.* To free from faults; to make corrections in. — **e′men·da′tion** (ē′mĕn-dā′shŭn; ĕm′ĕn·dā′shŭn), *n.*

em′er·ald (ĕm′ẽr·ăld), *n.* 1. A very hard mineral of a rich green color. See the colored picture of *precious stones.* 2. The color of the emerald, which is green with a yellow tone.

e·merge′ (ē·mûrj′), *v.* To come out into view; to appear; as, the sun *emerged* from behind a cloud. — **e·mer′gence** (ē·mûr′jĕns), *n.*

e·mer′gen·cy (ē·mûr′jĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* EMERGENCIES (-sĭz). An unforeseen happening or state of affairs requiring prompt action; as, a brake for use in *emergencies.*

e·mer′i·tus (ē·mĕr′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Retired, without change of rank, from active duty on account of age, long service, etc.

em′er·y (ĕm′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A dark mineral formed of very hard grains. When crushed or powdered, it is used for grinding and polishing.

e·met′ic (ē·mĕt′ĭk), *adj.* Causing vomiting. — *n.* An emetic drink, drug, etc.

em′i·grant (ĕm′ĭ·grănt; ĕm′ĭ·grănt), *n.* A person who emigrates. — **em′i·grant**, *adj.*

em′i·grate (ĕm′ĭ·grāt), *v.* To leave one country to make a home in another; as, to *emigrate* from Italy. — **em′i·gra′tion**, *n.*

em′i·nence (ĕm′ĭ·nĕns), *n.* 1. The condition or rank of a person who is eminent. 2. A height, such as a hill, a cliff, etc.; an elevation.

em′i·nent (ĕm′ĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* Standing above all others in rank, merit, virtue, etc.; notable; as, *eminent* men or deeds. — **em′i·nent·ly**, *adv.*

e·mir′ (ĕ·mēr′), *n.* 1. An Arabian military commander, chieftain, or ruler of a province. 2. An honorary title given to descendants of Mohammed. 3. A Turkish title of dignity.

em′is·sar′y (ĕm′ĭ·sĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* EMISSARIES (-ĭz). An agent, especially a secret agent.

e·mis′sion (ē·mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* The act of emitting; discharge.

e·mit′ (ē·mĭt′), *v.;* E·MIT′TED; E·MIT′TING. To send forth; to throw out or off; to give out or off; as, the fire *emits* flame and smoke.

em′met (ĕm′ĕt), *n.* An ant.

e·mol′u·ment (ē·mŏl′ū·mĕnt), *n.* A profit from one's office or employment; salary; pay.

e·mo′tion (ē·mō′shŭn), *n.* 1. Strong feeling; excitement; as, he spoke with *emotion*. 2. Any one of the feelings, such as fear, joy, etc. — **e·mo′tion·al**, *adj.* — **e·mo′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

em′per·or (ĕm′pĕr·ĕr), *n.* The sovereign or ruler of an empire; as, the *emperor* of Japan.

em′pha·sis (ĕm′fȧ·sĭs), *n.; pl.* EMPHASES (-sēz). 1. In reading or speaking, a special force or weight given to one or more words or syllables. 2. Stress; special importance given to some thought, statement, etc.; as, he dwelt on the subject with great *emphasis*.

em′pha·size (ĕm′fȧ·sīz), *v.* To give emphasis to; to place emphasis on; to stress.

em·phat′ic (ĕm·făt′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Uttered with emphasis; as, an *emphatic* speech. 2. Attracting special attention, as by emphasis; striking; as, an *emphatic* contrast. — **em·phat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

em′pire (ĕm′pīr), *n.* 1. A group of states united under one sovereign; as, the British *Empire*. 2. A state with broad territories and different peoples; as, the former Russian *empire;* also, a state whose ruler holds the title of emperor. 3. The power or rule of an emperor.

em·ploy′ (ĕm·ploi′), *v.* 1. To make use of; to use; as, to *employ* bricks in building. 2. To use the services of; to hire; as, to *employ* men. — *n.* Condition of being employed; as, she has been in their *employ* for many years. — **em′ploy·ee′** (ĕm′ploi·ē′; ĕm·ploi′ē), *n.* — **em·ploy′er** (ĕm·ploi′ēr), *n.*

em·ploy′ment (ĕm·ploi′mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of employing or condition of being employed; as, to seek *employment*. 2. Anything which uses up time or attention; hence, an occupation, trade, or profession; as, machinists working regularly at their *employment*.

em·po′ri·um (ĕm·pō′rĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* EMPORIUMS (-ŭmz), EMPORIA (-ȧ). A market place; also, a store carrying many kinds of articles.

em·pow′er (ĕm·pou′ĕr), *v.* To give power or authority to; to authorize.

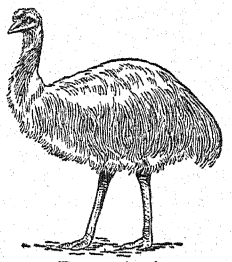
em′press (ĕm′prĕs), *n.* The wife of an emperor, or the female sovereign of an empire.

emp′ty (ĕmp′tĭ), *adj.;* EMP′TI·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); EMP′TI·EST. 1. Containing nothing; having no contents; as, an *empty* stomach; an *empty* bottle; also, vacant; unoccupied; as, an *empty* house. 2. Having no value, force, sincerity, etc.; as, *empty* words; *empty* threats. — *v.* To make or become empty; as, to *empty* a barrel; also, to transfer something by taking it out of a receptacle; as, to *empty* flour out of a barrel. **emp′ti·ly**, *adv.* **emp′ti·ness**, *n.*

em·pyr′e·al (ĕm·pĭr′ē·ăl; ĕm′pĭ·rē′ăl; ĕm′pī·rē′ăl), *adj.* Celestial; heavenly; sublime.

em′py·re′an (ĕm′pĭ·rē′ăn; ĕm′pī·rē′ăn), *n.* The heavens; as, soaring into the *empyrean*.

e′mu (ē′mū), *n.* A large ostrichlike bird found in Australia. Next to the ostrich the emu is the largest living bird.



Emu. (1/40)

em′u·late (ĕm′ū·lāt), *v.* To strive to equal or excel another person; to rival; as, to *emulate* the great. **em′u·la′tion**, *n.* **em′u·la′tive**, *adj.*

em′u·lous (ĕm′ū·lŭs), *adj.* Eager to emulate.

e·mul′sion (ē·mŭl′shŭn), *n.* A preparation made by the thorough mingling of some oily medicinal substance with water or other liquid, in order to make the medicine more pleasant to take; as, an *emulsion* of cod-liver oil.

en·a′ble (ĕn·ā′b'l), *v.* To give a person power or ability to do something; to make able; as, money *enables* a man to live in comfort.

en·act′ (ĕn·ăkt′), *v.* 1. To make into law; as, the legislature *enacted* a bill against gambling. 2. To act the part of, as in a play.

en·act′ment (ĕn·ăkt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The act of making into law; as, the *enactment* of a bill. **2.** A law or decree.

en·am′el (ĕn·ăm′ĕl), *n.* **1.** A glasslike substance used for coating the surface of metal, glass, or pottery, for ornament, protection, etc. **2.** Any glossy surface resembling enamel. **3.** The very hard outer surface of the teeth. — *v.*; EN·AM′ELED, EN·AM′ELLED; EN·AM′EL·ING, EN·AM′EL·LING. To coat or cover with enamel. **en·am′el·er**, *n.* **en·am′el·ing**, *n.*

en·am′ored, en·am′oured (ĕn·ăm′ĕrd), *adj.* Charmed; fascinated; in love.

en·camp′ (ĕn·kămp′), *v.* To form and occupy a camp. — **en·camp′ment**, *n.*

en·case′ (ĕn·kās′), *v.* To incase.

-ence (-ĕns), **-en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *abhor* + *-ence* or *-ency* (abhorrence, abhorrency); also, an ending of a word [a noun] corresponding to a word [an adjective] ending in *-ent*, as in *vehemence* (corresponding to *vehement*). It means: **1.** The act of a person or thing that (or that is); as in *insistence*, the act of a person who insists. **2.** The state or quality of a person or thing that (or that is); as in: *urgency*, the state of something that is urgent.

en·chain′ (ĕn·chān′), *v.* To chain; to fetter.

en·chant′ (ĕn·chănt′), *v.* **1.** To lay under a spell, as if by magic. **2.** To charm; to delight. **en·chant′er**, *n.* **en·chant′ress**, *n.*

en·chant′ment (ĕn·chănt′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The act of enchanting. **2.** Something which enchants or charms; a spell or charm; also, fascination; as, the *enchantment* of beauty.

en·cir′cle (ĕn·sûr′k'l), *v.* **1.** To form a circle around; to surround. **2.** To pass completely around. — **en·cir′cle·ment**, *n.*

en·close′ (ĕn·klōz′), *v.* **1.** To shut up or in something; as, to *enclose* money in a letter. **2.** To surround; as, a city *enclosed* by fortified walls. — **en·clo′sure** (ĕn·klō′zhĕr), *n.*

en·com′pass (ĕn·kŭm′pȧs), *v.* To surround. — **en·com′pass·ment**, *n.*

en·core′ (äng·kōr′), *interj.* Once more! Again! — (äng′kōr), *n.* The demand for the repetition of an item on a program, etc., expressed by applause from an audience; also, a further appearance or performance given in response to such applause. — (äng·kōr′; äng′kōr), *v.* To call for a further performance or appearance; as, to *encore* a song or a singer.

en·coun′ter (ĕn·koun′tĕr), *v.* **1.** To meet in opposition; to fight. **2.** To meet; to come face to face with; as, I *encountered* a friend on the street. — **en·coun′ter**, *n.*

en·cour′age (ĕn·kûr′ĭj), *v.* **1.** To give courage, spirit, or hope to; to hearten. **2.** To give help to; to aid; as, to *encourage* agriculture. — **en·cour′age·ment**, *n.* — **en·cour′ag·ing·ly** (ĕn·kûr′ĭj·ĭng·lĭ), *adv.*

en·croach′ (ĕn·krōch′), *v.* **1.** To enter or force oneself gradually upon another person's rights, property, etc.; to trespass; as, to *encroach* upon a neighbor's land. **2.** To go beyond the usual or proper limits. — **en·croach′ment**, *n.*

en·crust′ (ĕn·krŭst′), *v.* To incrust.

en·cum′ber (ĕn·kŭm′bĕr), *v.* **1.** To hinder the motion or action of something; to obstruct; as, to *encumber* one's freedom. **2.** To burden; to load down; as, an estate *encumbered* by debt. — **en·cum′brance**, *n.*

ency., encyc. Abbreviation for *encyclopedia*.

-en·cy (-ĕn·sĭ). See -ENCE.

en·cy′cli·cal (ĕn·sī′klĭ·kăl; ĕn·sĭk′lĭ·kăl), *adj.* Sent to many persons or places; as, an *encyclical* letter from the Pope to his bishops all over the world. — *n.* An encyclical letter.

en·cy′clo·pe′di·a, en·cy′clo·pae′di·a (ĕn·sī′klō·pē′dĭ·ȧ), *n.* A book or series of books in which the various branches of learning are treated. — **en·cy′clo·pe′dic, en·cy′clo·pae′dic** (ĕn·sī′klō·pē′dĭk; ĕn·sī′klō·pĕd′ĭk), *adj.*

end (ĕnd), *n.* **1.** A limit of any area; as, to the *ends* of the earth. **2.** Death; destruction. **3.** The conclusion or final state of any event or series of events. **4.** The extreme or last part of anything. **5.** An object aimed at; a purpose. **6.** A remnant; as, odds and *ends*. — *v.* **1.** To finish. **2.** To form the end or last part of; to be at the end of. **3.** To come to an end; to cease; also, to die.

en·dan′ger (ĕn·dān′jĕr), *v.* To bring into danger; as, to *endanger* one's life.

en·dear′ (ĕn·dēr′), *v.* To cause to become dear, or beloved; as, her smile *endeared* her to everyone. — **en·dear′ing·ly**, *adv.*

en·dear′ment (ĕn·dēr′mĕnt), *n.* A caress.

en·deav′or, en·deav′our (ĕn·dĕv′ĕr), *v.* To make an effort; to try. — *n.* An effort; a trial. — **en·deav′or·er**, *n.*

end′ing (ĕn′dĭng), *n.* End; conclusion.

en′dive (ĕn′dīv; ĕn′dĭv; än′dēv), *n.* An annual herb related to chicory, used as a salad.

end′less (ĕnd′lĕs), *adj.* Without end. **end′less·ly**, *adv.* **end′less·ness**, *n.*

en·dorse′ (ĕn·dôrs′), *v.* **1.** To sign one's name on the back of a paper for some special purpose; as, to *endorse* a check. **2.** To give one's support to; to approve; as, to *endorse* a candidate. **en·dorse′ment**, *n.* **en·dors′er**, *n.*

en·dow′ (ĕn·dou′), *v.* **1.** To furnish with money which is to be used as a fund for aiding, supporting, etc.; as, to *endow* a hospital. **2.** To furnish with anything as a gift; as, God *endowed* man with reason. — **en·dow′ment**, *n.*

en·due′ (ĕn·dū′), *v.* To provide; to supply; to endow; as, *endue* them with heavenly gifts.

en·dur′ance (ĕn·dūr′ăns), *n.* 1. The ability to endure, or to last. 2. An act or an instance of suffering; as, his *endurance* of pain.

en·dure′ (ĕn·dūr′), *v.* 1. To continue in existence; to last; as, gold is an *enduring* metal. 2. To remain firm under suffering; to bear patiently; as, to *endure* pain. — **en·dur′a·ble**, *adj.*

end′ways′ (ĕnd′wāz′), *adv.* On end; as, poles set *endways;* also, with the end forward.

end′wise′ (ĕnd′wīz′), *adv.* Endways.

En·dym′i·on (ĕn·dĭm′ĭ·ŏn), *n.* In Greek mythology, a youth loved by the moon-goddess.

en′e·my (ĕn′ē·mĭ), *n.; pl.* ENEMIES (-mĭz). 1. A person who is hostile to another person; a foe. 2. Anything that harms a person or thing; as, ignorance is an *enemy* to progress.

en′er·get′ic (ĕn′ĕr·jĕt′ĭk), *adj.* Full of energy; vigorous; forcible; as, *energetic* measures to suppress crime. — **en′er·get′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

en′er·gize (ĕn′ĕr·jīz), *v.* To impart energy to.

en′er·gy (ĕn′ĕr·jĭ), *n.; pl.* ENERGIES (-jĭz). Natural power; force of action; as, a man of *energy;* also, power efficiently and forcibly exerted; vigorous action; as, he worked with *energy.*

en′er·vate (ĕn′ĕr·vāt), *v.* To deprive of nerve, force, or strength. — **en′er·va′tion**, *n.*

en·fee′ble (ĕn·fē′b'l), *v.* To make feeble.

en·fold′ (ĕn·fōld′), *v.* To infold.

en·force′ (ĕn·fōrs′), *v.* 1. To force; to compel; as, to *enforce* obedience. 2. To put in force with vigor and energy; to cause to take effect; as, to *enforce* the law; to *enforce* discipline. **en·force′a·ble**, *adj.* **en·force′ment**, *n.*

en·fran′chise (ĕn·frăn′chīz), *v.* 1. To set free, as from slavery or prison. 2. To admit to citizenship; to give a person the right to vote. — **en·fran′chise·ment** (ĕn·frăn′chĭz·mĕnt), *n.*

eng. Abbreviation for *engineer.*

Eng. Abbreviation for *England* or *English.*

en·gage′ (ĕn·gāj′), *v.;* EN·GAGED′ (-gājd′); EN·GAG′ING (-gāj′ĭng). 1. To pledge; to bind oneself; as, they *engaged* themselves to pay a ransom. 2. To employ the attention, efforts, etc., of a person; to occupy; as, his hobby *engaged* all his interest. 3. To take a part in doing something; to occupy or employ oneself; as, to *engage* in an undertaking. 4. To enter into conflict with; as, to *engage* the enemy. 5. To pledge in marriage; as, they were *engaged* for six months. 6. To employ; to hire; as, to *engage* extra workmen. 7. To be in gear; to mesh; to interlock.

en·gaged′ (ĕn·gājd′), *adj.* 1. Occupied; employed. 2. Pledged to be married.

en·gage′ment (ĕn·gāj′mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of engaging, or the state of being engaged; especially, betrothal. 2. Anything that occupies one's attention or energies; as, a business *engagement.* 3. Employment; as, he had an *engagement* to act Hamlet. 4. A battle.

en·gag′ing (ĕn·gāj′ĭng), *adj.* Attractive.

en·gen′der (ĕn·jĕn′dĕr), *v.* To produce; to bring forth; as, angry words *engender* quarrels.

en′gine (ĕn′jĭn), *n.* 1. Any mechanical device; also, a piece of machinery; an apparatus; as, the *engines* of war. 2. A machine that changes a physical force in one form, such as heat, into another form more easily used; as, a steam *engine.* 3. A locomotive.

en′gi·neer′ (ĕn′jĭ·nēr′), *n.* 1. A man who operates an engine, such as a steam engine. 2. A man who is skilled in engineering; as, a sanitary *engineer;* a mining *engineer.* 3. In the army and navy, a man serving in the corps which has the duty of constructing bridges, forts, etc., and of taking care of machinery. — *v.* 1. To lay out, manage, or construct as an engineer. 2. To manage, as a business.

en′gi·neer′ing (ĕn′jĭ·nēr′ĭng), *n.* Art and science of developing natural power and resources in ways that are useful to man; the planning and building of roads, bridges, tunnels, machinery, etc.; as, electrical or highway *engineering.* — **en′gi·neer′ing**, *adj.*

Eng′land (ĭng′glănd), *n.* A division of Great Britain, south of Scotland and east of Wales.

Eng′lish (ĭng′glĭsh), *adj.* 1. Of, belonging to, living in, or coming from, England. 2. Of, belonging to, or expressed in, English. — *n.* 1. The people of England. 2. The language of the people of England, the United States, and most of the British colonies.

Eng′lish Chan′nel. The channel between England and France.

Eng′lish horn. A musical instrument like an oboe but sounding tones that are lower in pitch.

Eng′lish·man (ĭng′glĭsh·măn), *n.; pl.* ENGLISHMEN. A citizen of England.

en·graft′ (ĕn·grăft′), *v.* To graft.

en·grave′ (ĕn·grāv′), *v.* 1. To carve letters, figures, etc., on wood, stone, or metal; as, to *engrave* a tombstone. 2. To cut or carve wood, stone, or metal in preparation for printing; as, to *engrave* a copper plate; also, to print by means of a plate so made; as, *engraved* visiting cards. 3. To impress deeply; as, the incident *engraved* itself on his mind. — **en·grav′er**, *n.*

en·grav′ing (ĕn·grāv′ĭng), *n.* 1. The art of carving letters, figures, etc., on wood, stone, or metal. 2. An engraved print.

en·gross′ (ĕn·grōs′), *v.* To absorb; to occupy fully; as, his mind was *engrossed* by the task.

en·gulf′ (ĕn·gŭlf′), *v.* To swallow up as in a gulf; as, a wave of remorse *engulfed* him.

en·hance′ (ĕn·hăns′), *v.* To increase; to raise in value, desirability, etc.; as, true pleasure is *enhanced* by sharing it with others.

e·nig′ma (ē·nĭg′mȧ), *n.* A saying that is difficult to understand; a puzzle; a riddle.

e′nig·mat′ic (ē′nĭg·măt′ĭk; ĕn′ĭg·măt′ĭk), **e′nig·mat′i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Like an enigma; hard to explain. — e′nig·mat′i·cal·ly, *adv.*

en·join′ (ĕn·join′), *v.* 1. To order; to command; as, he *enjoined* his soldiers not to plunder the town. 2. To forbid; to prohibit.

en·joy′ (ĕn·joi′), *v.* 1. To take pleasure in; as, to *enjoy* the picnic. 2. To have and use with satisfaction; as, he *enjoys* good health. — **en·joy′a·ble**, *adj.* — **en·joy′ment**, *n.*

en·kin′dle (ĕn·kĭn′d'l), *v.* To kindle; to fire.

en·large′ (ĕn·lärj′), *v.*; EN·LARGED′ (-lärjd′); EN·LARG′ING (-lär′jĭng). To make or become larger; to increase; to expand. — **en·large′ment**, *n.*

en·light′en (ĕn·līt′'n), *v.* 1. To furnish with information or knowledge; to instruct; to inform. 2. To give a knowledge of spiritual things; as, missionaries to *enlighten* the heathen. **en·light′en·er**, *n.* **en·light′en·ment**, *n.*

en·list′ (ĕn·lĭst′), *v.* 1. To enroll persons in the military or naval service; to bind oneself to such service; as, to *enlist* in the army. 2. To get the aid or support of; as, to *enlist* his friends to help the school. — **en·list′ment**, *n.*

en·liv′en (ĕn·līv′ĕn), *v.* To make vigorous or active; to put life, spirit, or vivacity into.

en′mi·ty (ĕn′mĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ENMITIES (-tĭz). Ill will; hostility; antagonism.

en·no′ble (ĕ·nō′b'l; ĕn·nō′b'l), *v.* To raise to the rank of nobility.

en·nui′ (än·nwē′), *n.* Tedium; boredom.

e·nor′mi·ty (ē·nôr′mĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ENORMITIES (-tĭz). 1. Outrageous nature; extremely bad character; as, the *enormity* of his crime. 2. An outrageous action; as, his *enormities* shocked his companions. 3. Huge size; also, a huge thing.

e·nor′mous (ē·nôr′mŭs), *adj.* Greatly exceeding the usual size, number, quantity, etc. **e·nor′mous·ly**, *adv.* **e·nor′mous·ness**, *n.*

e·nough′ (ē·nŭf′), *adj.* Sufficient. — *adv.* In sufficient amount, degree, etc.; sufficiently. — *n.* A sufficient quantity; a sufficiency.

en·quire′ (ĕn·kwīr′). Same as INQUIRE.

en·quir′y (ĕn·kwīr′ĭ). Same as INQUIRY.

en·rage′ (ĕn·rāj′), *v.* To fill with rage.

en·rap′ture (ĕn·răp′tŭr), *v.* To delight.

en·rich′ (ĕn·rĭch′), *v.* 1. To make rich. 2. To ornament; to adorn; as, a ceiling *enriched* by paintings. 3. To increase the knowledge or capacities of; as, to *enrich* one's mind by reading. — **en·rich′ment**, *n.*

en·roll′, en·rol′ (ĕn·rōl′), *v.*; EN·ROLLED′ (-rōld′); EN·ROLL′ING. 1. To enter on a roll or a list; to record; as, to be *enrolled* as a voter; also, to register oneself; as, to *enroll* in a college. 2. To register for military or naval service; to enlist. — **en·roll′ment, en·rol′ment**, *n.*

en route′ (än rōōt′). On or along the way.

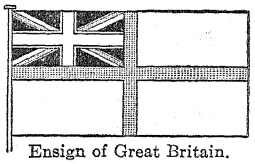
en·sconce′ (ĕn·skŏns′), *v.* 1. To hide safely. 2. To settle comfortably or snugly.

en·sem′ble (än·sŏm′b'l; än′sŏm′b'l; *French* äN′säN′bl′), *n.* 1. The whole; all the parts taken together. 2. A costume of two or more pieces together, such as blouse, skirt, and coat.

en·shrine′ (ĕn·shrīn′), *v.* To enclose in a shrine; hence, to cherish as something sacred.

en·shroud′ (ĕn·shroud′), *v.* To shroud.

en′sign (ĕn′sīn; ĕn′sĭn), *n.* 1. A flag; a banner; especially, a national flag. 2. (*usually*, ĕn′sĭn) In former times, an army officer who carried the flag of his company or regiment. 3. (*usually*, ĕn′sĭn) A commissioned officer of the United States Navy, corresponding in grade to a second lieutenant in the army.


Ensign of Great Britain.

en′si·lage (ĕn′sĭ·lĭj), *n.* Fodder which is cut up and kept in a silo.

en·slave′ (ĕn·slāv′), *v.* To make a slave of; to reduce to slavery. — **en·slave′ment**, *n.*

en·snare′ (ĕn·snâr′), *v.* To snare; to trap.

en·sue′ (ĕn·sū′), *v.* To come as a result; to result; as, at the call of "Fire!" a panic *ensued;* also, to come after in time; as, the *ensuing* year.

en·sure′ (ĕn·shŏŏr′), *v.* To make sure, certain, or safe; to insure; as, his words *ensured* respect.

-ent (-ĕnt). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [an adjective or a noun]; as: *confide* + *-ent* (confident); *depend* + *-ent* (dependent). It means: 1. Having the quality, manner, or condition of a person or thing that; as in: *excellent*, having the quality of a thing that excels; *adherent*, having the condition of a person or thing that adheres. 2. A person or thing that; as in *superintendent*, a person who superintends.

en·tail′ (ĕn·tāl′), *v.* To require or include as a necessary result; as, this work *entails* expense.

en·tan′gle (ĕn·tăng′g'l), *v.* 1. To tangle. 2. To snare; to trap; as, to *entangle* birds in a net. 3. To confuse. — **en·tan′gle·ment**, *n.*

en′tente′ (äN′täNt′), *n.* An agreement; an understanding; also, the persons, governments, etc., that bind themselves by an agreement.

en′ter (ĕn′tẽr), *v.* 1. To go or come into a place; as, to *enter* a room; to pierce; to penetrate; as, the bullet *entered* his body. 2. To begin; to

start; as, to *enter* into business. 3. To cause to go into or be admitted to; as, to *enter* a boy in college; to enroll; as, to *enter* a name in a book. 4. To join; as, to *enter* a club. 5. To take a friendly and active part in something; as, to *enter* into the spirit of the joke.

en'ter·prise (ĕn'tĕr·prīz), *n.* 1. A venture calling for courage and energy; as, a business *enterprise.* 2. Willingness to undertake bold projects; as, a man of great *enterprise.*

en'ter·pris'ing (ĕn'tĕr·prīz'ĭng), *adj.* Bold, active, and energetic.

en'ter·tain' (ĕn'tĕr·tān'), *v.* 1. To receive and provide for; as, to *entertain* guests. 2. To have in mind; to cherish; as, to *entertain* a favorable opinion of him. 3. To amuse; to divert; as, the comedian *entertained* the audience. **en'ter·tain'er,** *n.* **en'ter·tain'ing,** *adj.*

en'ter·tain'ment (ĕn'tĕr·tān'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of entertaining; especially, provision for entertaining guests. 2. Amusement; diversion.

en·thrall', en·thral' (ĕn·thrôl'), *v.;* EN·THRALLED'; EN·THRALL'ING. 1. To enslave. 2. To charm or captivate; to hold spellbound. — **en·thrall'ment, en·thral'ment,** *n.*

en·throne' (ĕn·thrōn'), *v.* To seat on a throne; to raise to a high position; to exalt.

en·thu'si·asm (ĕn·thū'zĭ·ăz'm), *n.* Strong feeling for a cause or a subject; keen interest; zeal; as, a boy's *enthusiasm* for baseball.

en·thu'si·ast (ĕn·thū'zĭ·ăst), *n.* A person filled with enthusiasm for something. — **en·thu'si·as'tic,** *adj.* — **en·thu'si·as'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

en·tice' (ĕn·tīs'), *v.* To attract by arousing hope or desire; to allure. — **en·tice'ment,** *n.* — **en·tic'ing·ly** (ĕn·tīs'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.*

en·tire' (ĕn·tīr'), *adj.* 1. Complete in all parts; whole. 2. Complete in one piece; unbroken. **en·tire'ly,** *adv.* **en·tire'ty,** *n.*

en·ti'tle (ĕn·tī't'l), *v.* 1. To give a title or name to; as, to *entitle* a book. 2. To give a person a right to do something; to qualify; as, his experience *entitles* him to promotion.

en'ti·ty (ĕn'tĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* ENTITIES (-tĭz). Something that has a real existence; a being.

en·tomb' (ĕn·tōōm'), *v.* To place in a tomb or grave; to bury. — **en·tomb'ment,** *n.*

en'to·mol'o·gy (ĕn'tŏ·mŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science that collects, studies, and explains facts about insects. — **en'to·mo·log'i·cal** (ĕn'tŏ·mŏ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **en'to·mol'o·gist,** *n.*

en'trails (ĕn'trālz), *n. pl.* The internal parts of animal bodies; the intestines.

en·train' (ĕn·trān'), *v.* To put or to go aboard a railroad train.

en'trance (ĕn'trăns), *n.* 1. The act of entering; as, he made a noisy *entrance.* 2. The means or place for entering. 3. Permission to enter; as, he was refused *entrance.* — **en'trance·way',** *n.*

en·trance' (ĕn·trăns'), *v.* To put into a trance; to fill with delight or wonder; as, *entrancing* music — **en·trance'ment,** *n.* — **en·tranc'ing·ly** (ĕn·trăn'sĭng·lĭ), *adv.*

en'trant (ĕn'trănt), *n.* A person who enters.

en·trap' (ĕn·trăp'), *v.;* EN·TRAPPED' (-trăpt'); EN·TRAP'PING. To catch in a trap; to ensnare.

en·treat' (ĕn·trēt'), *v.* To ask earnestly; to plead. — **en·treat'y,** *n.*

en·trench' (ĕn·trĕnch'), *v.* 1. To trespass; to encroach; as, to *entrench* upon his property. 2. To surround or protect with a trench or with a trench and a wall. — **en·trench'ment,** *n.*

en·trust' (ĕn·trŭst'), *v.* To place something with someone else in trust or with instructions as to what to do with it; as, to *entrust* one's savings to a bank; to *entrust* a package to a boy.

en'try (ĕn'trĭ), *n.; pl.* ENTRIES (-trĭz). 1. The act of entering; entrance. 2. A place or a means by which entrance is made. 3. The act of making a written record of something; also, an item thus recorded; as, an *entry* in a book. 4. A person or thing entered in a contest.

en·twine' (ĕn·twīn'), *v.* To twine, twist, or wreathe together, or around something.

e·nu'mer·ate (ē·nū'mĕr·āt), *v.* To count over; to name over. — **e·nu'mer·a'tion,** *n.*

e·nun'ci·ate (ē·nŭn'shĭ·āt; ē·nŭn'sĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To announce; to proclaim. 2. To pronounce; as, he *enunciated* distinctly. — **e·nun'ci·a'tion** (ē·nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; ē·nŭn'shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.*

en·vel'op (ĕn·vĕl'ŭp), *v.* To put a covering around; to wrap up or in; as, night *envelops* the world. — **en·vel'op·ment,** *n.*

en've·lope (ĕn'vĕ·lōp; ŏn'vĕ·lōp), *n.* A cover or wrapper; especially, a piece of folded gummed paper used to enclose a letter.

en·ven'om (ĕn·vĕn'ŭm), *v.* To poison; also, to cause bitterness and hate in one's mind.

en'vi·a·ble (ĕn'vĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Sufficient to arouse envy. — **en'vi·a·bly** (ĕn'vĭ·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

en'vi·ous (ĕn'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Feeling or showing envy; as, an *envious* glance. **en'vi·ous·ly,** *adv.* **en'vi·ous·ness,** *n.*

en·vi'ron (ĕn·vī'rŭn), *v.* To surround.

en·vi'ron·ment (ĕn·vī'rŭn·mĕnt), *n.* The conditions, influences, forces, etc., that surround and affect the growth and development of a person, an animal, or a plant.

en·vi'rons (ĕn·vī'rŭnz; ĕn'vĭ·rŭnz), *n. pl.* The suburbs or districts around a place; surroundings.

en'voy (ĕn'voi), *n.* 1. A person who is sent upon a mission; messenger. 2. A representative sent by one government to another government. He ranks next below an ambassador.

en'vy (ĕn'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ENVIES (-vĭz). **1.** Discontent at the sight of another person's excellence, good fortune, etc., together with active dislike and a desire to have equal advantages. **2.** A person or thing that is envied; as, he is the *envy* of all who know him. — *v.* To feel envy.

en·wrap' (ĕn·răp'), *v.*; EN·WRAPPED' (-răpt'); EN·WRAP'PING. To enfold; to wrap.

e'on (ē'ŏn). Same as AEON, an age.

ep'au·let (ĕp'ŏ·lĕt), *n.* A shoulder ornament, worn chiefly by military or naval officers, and containing marks of rank. Written also *ep'au·lette.*

E Epaulet.

Eph. Abbreviation for *Ephesians.*

e·phem'er·al (ĕ·fĕm'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Lasting one day only; as, an *ephemeral* flower; lasting a very short time; as, *ephemeral* fashions.

E·phe'sian (ē·fē'zhăn; ĕ·fē'zĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of or relating to ***Eph'e·sus*** (ĕf'ē·sŭs), an ancient city of western Asia Minor, now in ruins. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ephesus.

E·phe'sians (ē·fē'zhănz; ĕ·fē'zĭ·ănz), *n.* In the Bible, the Epistle to the Ephesians, in the New Testament.

eph'od (ĕf'ŏd; ē'fŏd), *n.* A special garment worn by Jewish high priests or priests.

ep'ic (ĕp'ĭk), *n.* A long poem telling the story of some heroic act or acts and written in a style of great dignity and beauty. — **ep'ic,** *adj.*

ep'i·cure (ĕp'ĭ·kūr), *n.* A person who knows and chooses dainty pleasures, as of food, drink, etc. — **ep'i·cu·re'an** (ĕp'ĭ·kū·rē'ăn), *adj.*

ep'i·dem'ic (ĕp'ĭ·dĕm'ĭk), *adj.* Spreading rapidly and attacking large numbers of people; as, an *epidemic* disease. — *n.* A rapidly spreading attack of disease, or of fear, panic, etc.; as, an *epidemic* of colds.

ep'i·der'mis (ĕp'ĭ·dûr'mĭs), *n.* The outer layer of the skin. — **ep'i·der'mal,** *adj.*

ep'i·glot'tis (ĕp'ĭ·glŏt'ĭs), *n.* A thin plate of elastic tissue in the throat which protects the glottis when a person swallows.

ep'i·gram (ĕp'ĭ·grăm), *n.* A brief, witty saying, such as "Haste makes waste."

ep'i·gram·mat'ic (ĕp'ĭ·gră·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Like or containing epigrams. — **ep'i·gram·mat'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

ep'i·lep'sy (ĕp'ĭ·lĕp'sĭ), *n.* A nervous disease in which the afflicted person has fits.

ep'i·lep'tic (ĕp'ĭ·lĕp'tĭk), *adj.* Having, or having to do with, epilepsy. — *n.* A person who has epilepsy.

ep'i·logue (ĕp'ĭ·lŏg), *n.* Also **ep'i·log.** **1.** A speech, short poem, etc., spoken by an actor after the close of a play; also, the actor delivering this speech or poem. **2.** Any final section, as of a novel, which serves to complete the work.

E·piph'a·ny (ē·pĭf'ă·nĭ), *n.* A church festival on January 6th, celebrating the coming of the "wise men" to Jesus.

E·pi'rus (ē·pī'rŭs), *n.* A division of the northwestern part of Greece.

Epis., Episc. Abbreviation for *Episcopal.*

e·pis'co·pa·cy (ē·pĭs'kŏ·pă·sĭ), *n.* **1.** Government of the church by bishops, as in the episcopal church. **2.** The rank of bishop. **3.** The whole body of bishops. **4.** The time during which a bishop remains in office.

e·pis'co·pal (ē·pĭs'kŏ·păl), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to a bishop or bishops; as, *episcopal* vestments; governed by bishops; as, an *episcopal* church. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Episcopal***] Of or relating to the Protestant Episcopal Church, or to the Anglican Church.

e·pis'co·pa'li·an (ē·pĭs'kŏ·pā'lĭ·ăn; -pāl'yăn), *adj.* Episcopal. — *n.* **1.** A person who belongs to an episcopal church. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Episcopalian***] A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or of the Anglican Church.

e·pis'co·pate (ē·pĭs'kŏ·pāt), *n.* **1.** The office and dignity of a bishop. **2.** The whole body of bishops; episcopacy. **3.** The period of a bishop's office.

ep'i·sode (ĕp'ĭ·sōd), *n.* **1.** Any incident or action introduced into a story to give greater variety and interest. **2.** A set of events forming part of a series; as, an *episode* in history.

e·pis'tle (ē·pĭs''l), *n.* **1.** A letter. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Epistle***] One of the books of the New Testament that consist of letters from some of the apostles to their Christian brethren; as, the *Epistles* of Paul.

e·pis'to·lar'y (ē·pĭs'tŏ·lĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Relating to or suitable for letters; as, an *epistolary* style.

ep'i·taph (ĕp'ĭ·tăf), *n.* An inscription, as on a tomb, in memory of a deceased person.

ep'i·thet (ĕp'ĭ·thĕt), *n.* A word or phrase that expresses some quality belonging to or associated with a person or thing. Thus, in "Richard Lion-heart," *Lion-heart* is an *epithet.*

e·pit'o·me (ē·pĭt'ō·mē), *n.* A summary, as of a book; an abstract.

ep'och (ĕp'ŏk; ē'pŏk), *n.* Any event or time beginning a new period or line of progress; also, a period noted for a very important series of events; as, the *epoch* of the Revolution.

eq'ua·ble (ĕk'wȧ·b'l; ē'kwȧ·b'l), *adj.* Even; uniform; free from sudden or harsh changes; as, an *equable* climate; calm; tranquil; as, an *equable* temper. — **eq'ua·bly** (ĕk'wȧ·blĭ; ē'kwȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

e'qual (ē'kwăl), *adj.* 1. The same in measure, amount, degree, value, etc.; alike. 2. Evenly balanced; as, an *equal* contest. 3. Having sufficient power, ability, or means; adequate. — *n.* A person of similar age, rank, etc. — *v.*; E'QUALED, E'QUALLED; E'QUAL·ING, E'QUAL·LING. To have the same quantity, value, degree, rank, etc., as another; to match. — **e'qual·ly**, *adv.*

e·qual'i·ty (ē·kwŏl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Sameness in number, quantity, degree, etc. 2. Likeness in quality, rank, etc.

e'qual·ize (ē'kwăl·īz), *v.* 1. To make equal in amount, degree, etc.; as, to *equalize* taxes. 2. To distribute evenly; as, to *equalize* pressure. — **e'qual·i·za'tion** (ē'kwăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **e'qual·iz'er** (ē'kwăl·īz'ẽr), *n.*

e'qua·nim'i·ty (ē'kwȧ·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ; ĕk'wȧ·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Calmness of mind; composure.

e·quate' (ē·kwāt'), *v.* To make equal.

e·qua'tion (ē·kwā'zhŭn; ē·kwā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of making equal; also, the state of being equal; equality. 2. In mathematics, an expression of equality between two quantities, the sign [=] being placed between them.

e·qua'tor (ē·kwā'tẽr), *n.* In geography, an imaginary great circle around the earth, everywhere equally distant from the North Pole and the South Pole, that divides the earth's surface into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

e'qua·to'ri·al (ē'kwȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the equator; lying near the equator; as, *equatorial* Africa. 2. Resembling conditions at or near the equator; as, *equatorial* heat.

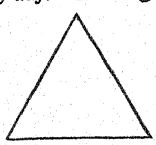
eq'uer·ry (ĕk'wẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EQUERRIES (-ĭz). An officer in the service of a prince or nobleman, and charged with the care of his horses.

e·ques'tri·an (ē·kwĕs'trĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to horses or horsemanship; as, *equestrian* skill. 2. Mounted on horseback; as, an *equestrian* statue of Washington. — *n.* A person who rides on horseback; a rider.

e·ques'tri·enne' (ē·kwĕs'trĭ·ĕn'), *n.* A woman who rides on horseback.

e'qui·dis'tant (ē'kwĭ·dĭs'tănt), *adj.* Equally distant.

e'qui·lat'er·al (ē'kwĭ·lăt'ẽr·ăl), *adj.* Having all its sides equal; as, an *equilateral* triangle.



Equilateral Triangle.

e'qui·lib'ri·um (ē'kwĭ·lĭb'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* A state of balance between opposing weights, forces, influences, etc.

e'quine (ē'kwīn), *adj.* Having to do with a horse, or with horses.

e'qui·noc'tial (ē'kwĭ·nŏk'shăl; ĕk'wĭ·nŏk'shăl), *adj.* Relating to or occurring at the equinox; as, *equinoctial* storms.

e'qui·nox (ē'kwĭ·nŏks; ĕk'wĭ·nŏks), *n.* The time when the sun's center crosses the equator and day and night are everywhere of equal length. In the spring the *equinox* (***vernal equinox***) is about March 21; in the autumn (***autumnal equinox***), about September 23.

e·quip' (ē·kwĭp'), *v.*; E·QUIPPED' (-kwĭpt'); E·QUIP'PING. To furnish for some special purpose; to fit out, as ships or troops with arms, etc.

eq'ui·page (ĕk'wĭ·pĭj), *n.* 1. Equipment. 2. A carriage with its horses, its coachman and footman, etc.; hence, a carriage.

e·quip'ment (ē·kwĭp'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of fitting out or furnishing with the required articles for some purpose; as, the *equipment* of a squadron of cavalry for active service. 2. The furnishings, supplies, or fittings provided in equipping; as, railroad *equipment*.

e'qui·poise (ē'kwĭ·poiz; ĕk'wĭ·poiz), *n.* 1. Equality of weight or force. 2. A weight which is or may be used to balance another weight.

eq'ui·ta·ble (ĕk'wĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Fair; just. — **eq'ui·ta·bly** (ĕk'wĭ·tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

eq'ui·ty (ĕk'wĭ·tĭ), *n.* Fairness or justness in dealings between persons.

e·quiv'a·lent (ē·kwĭv'ȧ·lĕnt), *adj.* Equal or alike in meaning, value, etc.; as, *equivalent* weights. — **e·quiv'a·lent**, *n.*

e·quiv'o·cal (ē·kwĭv'ō·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having two or more possible meanings; as, *equivocal* words. 2. Uncertain or doubtful; as, the test gave an *equivocal* result. 3. Suspicious; as, *equivocal* actions. — **e·quiv'o·cal·ly**, *adv.*

e·quiv'o·cate (ē·kwĭv'ō·kāt), *v.* To express oneself in equivocal words; hence, to lie. — **e·quiv'o·ca'tion**, *n.*

-er (-ẽr). A suffix meaning more; as in *richer*, more rich.

-er (-ẽr). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as: *tin* + *-er* (tinner); *bake* + *-er* (baker). It means: 1. A person who has to do with; as in *hatter*, one who sells or makes hats. 2. A person or thing that; as in *grinder*, a person or a device that grinds. 3. A person who lives in; as in *Londoner*, a person who lives in London.

e'ra (ē'rȧ; ēr'ȧ), *n.* 1. A period of time reckoned from some particular date or event; as, the Christian *Era*. 2. Any important period of history; as, the Revolutionary *era*.

e·rad'i·cate (ē·răd'ĭ·kāt), *v.* To tear up by the roots; hence, to destroy completely; as, to *eradicate* disease. — **e·rad'i·ca'tion**, *n.*

e·rase' (ē·rās'), *v.* To rub out or scratch out, as written letters, words, etc. — **e·ras'er** (ē·rās'ẽr), *n.* — **e·ra'sure** (ē·rā'zhẽr), *n.*

ere (âr), *prep.* & *conj.* Before; as, he was awake *ere* daybreak; I shall die *ere* I surrender.

Er'e·bus (ĕr'ē·bŭs), *n.* In Greek mythology, the gloomy passage to Hades.

e·rect' (ē·rĕkt'), *adj.* Upright; straight up and down; not leaning; as, he stood *erect.* — *v.* **1.** To raise and place in an upright position; as, to *erect* a flagpole. **2.** To build; to construct; as, to *erect* a house. **3.** To establish; to found; as, to *erect* a new state.
e·rect'ly, *adv.* **e·rect'ness**, *n.*

e·rec'tion (ē·rĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of erecting or building. **2.** Something erected; especially, a building.

ere'long' (âr'lŏng'), *adv.* Before long; soon.

E'rie, Lake (ē'rĭ). One of the Great Lakes, between the United States and Ontario.

Er'in (âr'ĭn; ē'rĭn), *n.* Ireland. *Poetic.*

er'mine (ûr'mĭn), *n.*; *pl.* ERMINE, ERMINES (-mĭnz). **1.** An animal of the weasel kind, which lives in the northern regions of both hemispheres. In the winter its fur is pure white, except for the black tip of the tail. **2.** The winter fur of this animal. **3.** The office or duty of a judge, whose official robe is lined with ermine as a symbol of purity.

Ermine. (⅓)

e·rode' (ē·rōd'), *v.* To eat into or wear away; to destroy by gradually eating or wearing away; as, the sea is *eroding* the shore.

e·ro'sion (ē·rō'zhŭn), *n.* The act or result of eroding; a wearing away.

e·ro'sive (ē·rō'sĭv), *adj.* Eating or wearing away.

err (ûr), *v.* **1.** To make a mistake. **2.** To go astray; to do wrong; to sin.

er'rand (ĕr'ănd), *n.* **1.** A short trip on which a person is sent to do some service for another person; as, an *errand* to the store. **2.** Some special business entrusted to a messenger; as, the *errand* I gave him to do was easy.

er'rant (ĕr'ănt), *adj.* **1.** Wandering in search of adventure. **2.** Erring; wrong; as, *errant* ideas.

er·rat'ic (ē·răt'ĭk), *adj.* Not following the usual or expected course in conduct or in opinion; queer; odd. — **er·rat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

er·ro'ne·ous (ē·rō'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Mistaken; wrong; incorrect. — **er·ro'ne·ous·ly**, *adv.*

er'ror (ĕr'ĕr), *n.* **1.** Belief in something that is not true; as, this false reasoning led him into *error.* **2.** A failure to do the right or correct thing; a mistake; as, an *error* in spelling.

er'u·dite (ĕr'ŏŏ·dīt; ĕr'ū·dīt), *adj.* Learned; scholarly; as, an *erudite* professor.

er'u·di'tion (ĕr'ŏŏ·dĭsh'ŭn; ĕr'ū·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Learning; scholarship; as, great *erudition.*

e·rupt' (ē·rŭpt'), *v.* To burst forth or cause to burst forth; as, the volcano *erupted* hot ashes.

e·rup'tion (ē·rŭp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A bursting forth, as of lava from a volcano. **2.** A violent commotion; an outbreak; as, an *eruption* against the government. **3.** The breaking out of a rash on the skin, as in measles; also, the rash. — **e·rup'tive** (ē·rŭp'tĭv), *adj.*

-ery. A suffix which when added to a word [a noun, verb, or adjective] makes a new word [a noun]; as: *cook* + *-ery* (cookery); *rob* + *-ery* (robbery); *fine* + *-ery* (finery). It means: **1.** Behavior or conduct of; as in *snobbery,* the behavior of snobs. **2.** Business, trade, practice, art, etc., of; as in *cookery,* the art of cooking. **3.** The place where; as in *bakery,* a place where baking is done. **4.** Things which are; as in *finery,* a collection of fine things.

er'y·sip'e·las (ĕr'ĭ·sĭp'ē·lăs; ĭr'ĭ·sĭp'ē·lăs), *n.* An acute disease marked by a fever and inflammation of the skin and mucous membranes.

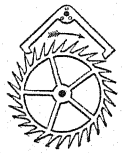
E'sau (ē'sô), *n.* In the Bible, the elder son of Isaac and Rebekah. He sold his birthright to his brother Jacob for a mess of pottage.

es'ca·la'tor (ĕs'kȧ·lā'tĕr), *n.* A moving stairway or incline arranged like an endless belt.

es'ca·pade' (ĕs'kȧ·pād'; ĕs'kȧ·pād), *n.* A mischievous adventure; a prank.

es·cape' (ĕs·kāp'), *v.* **1.** To break away or get clear, as by flight; as, to *escape* from prison. **2.** To avoid; to evade; as, to *escape* punishment; to miss being caught, trapped, shot, etc.; as, the deer *escaped.* **3.** To issue forth or leak out from some enclosed place; as, gas *escaping* from a pipe. **4.** To fail to be noticed by; as, the jewels *escaped* the burglar's eyes.
— *n.* **1.** The act of escaping; deliverance from some undesirable place, etc.; also, the means of escaping; as, a fire *escape.* **2.** A leakage or a flowing out, as of steam; as, an *escape* of gas.

es·cape'ment (ĕs·kāp'mĕnt), *n.* A contrivance in a watch through which the force of the mainspring is utilized to keep the watch going.


Escapement.

es·carp'ment (ĕs·kärp'mĕnt), *n.* A long, high, steep face of rock.

es·chew' (ĕs·chōō'; ĕs·chū'), *v.* To shun; to avoid.

es'cort (ĕs'kôrt), *n.* A person or a body of persons accompanying another, as for protection, for showing honor or courtesy, etc.

es·cort' (ĕs·kôrt'), *v.* To attend or accompany as an escort.

es'cu·lent (ĕs'kū·lĕnt), *adj.* Eatable; edible.

es·cutch'eon (ĕs·kŭch'ŭn), *n.* In heraldry, the surface on which a coat of arms is shown.

Escutcheon.

-ese (-ēz; -ēs). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective or noun]; as, *Japan*

+ *-ese* (Japanese); *Malta* + *-ese* (Maltese). It means: **1.** Of, belonging to, or derived from; as, *Japanese* silk (silk from Japan). **2.** A native or inhabitant of; natives or inhabitants of; as, the *Genoese* (inhabitants of Genoa). **3.** The language of; as, to speak *Chinese* (the language of China).

Es'ki·mo (ĕs'kĭ·mō), *n.*; *pl.* ESKIMOS (-mōz) or ESKIMO. A member of a race living on the arctic coasts of America. Eskimos are short to medium in stature, and have a yellow complexion, straight eyes, and prominent cheek-bones.

Eskimo Dog. (1/40)

Es'ki·mo dog. A broad-chested, powerful dog of Greenland and Labrador.

e·soph'a·gus (ē·sŏf'ā·gŭs), *n.* The tube which leads from the throat to the stomach; the gullet.

es'o·ter'ic (ĕs'ō·tĕr'ĭk), *adj.* Understandable only by a few persons who have been especially initiated; hence, secret; very confidential.

esp. Abbreviation for *especial* or *especially.*

es·pe'cial (ĕs·pĕsh'ăl), *adj.* Special; particular; exceptional. — **es·pe'cial·ly**, *adv.*

es'pi·o·nage (ĕs'pĭ·ō·nĭj; ĕs'pĭ·ō·näzh'; ĕs·pī'·ō·nĭj), *n.* The practice of spying on others.

es·pouse' (ĕs·pouz'), *v.* **1.** To marry; to wed. **2.** To adopt a cause, theory, etc., as one's own; to support or defend; as, he *espoused* our cause. — **es·pous'al** (ĕs·pouz'ăl), *n.*

es'prit' (ĕs'prē'; ĕs'prē), *n.* A lively wit and understanding. *A French word.*

es·py' (ĕs·pī'), *v.*; ES·PIED' (-pīd'); ES·PY'ING. To catch sight of; to discover; to see.

Esq. Abbreviation for *Esquire.*

es·quire' (ĕs·kwīr'), *n.* **1.** In the age of chivalry, a candidate for knighthood who served as an attendant on a knight. **2.** A man of the English gentry next in rank and dignity below a knight. **3.** [written with a capital letter, ***Esquire***] A formal title of courtesy. It is now written (usually in the shortened form Esq.) after a person's surname; as, John Smith, *Esquire;* Thomas Jones, *Esq.*

-ess (-ĕs). A suffix meaning a female; as in: *authoress,* a woman author; *lioness,* a female lion.

es·say' (ĕ·sā'), *v.* To make an effort to do something; to attempt; to try.

es'say (ĕs'ā), *n.* **1.** (ĕs'ā; ĕ·sā') An effort to do something; an attempt. **2.** A literary composition dealing with its subject in a more or less informal or personal way.

es'say·ist (ĕs'ā·ĭst), *n.* A writer of essays.

es'sence (ĕs'ĕns), *n.* **1.** The characteristic feature of anything; the quality or sum of qualities which make a thing what it is; as, the *essence* of belief is faith. **2.** A substance made from some plant, drug, etc., and having its special medicinal quality; as, the *essence* of clove. **3.** Perfume; scent.

es·sen'tial (ĕ·sĕn'shăl), *adj.* **1.** Forming or belonging to the fundamental and distinctive part of anything; as, an *essential* right of citizenship. **2.** Important in the highest degree; necessary; as, food is an *essential* part of life. — *n.* Something which is essential; as, the *essentials* for success. — **es·sen'tial·ly**, *adv.*

Es'sex (ĕs'ĕks), *n.* A county of England.

-est (-ĕst). A suffix meaning most, as in *richest.*

es·tab'lish (ĕs·tăb'lĭsh), *v.* **1.** To make firm; to fix firmly; to settle; as, to *establish* a fact as true; to found, as a colony; as, to *establish* a military post. **2.** To appoint, elect, etc.; as, the people *established* him as governor.

es·tab'lish·ment (ĕs·tăb'lĭsh·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The act of establishing, or settling firmly. **2.** Something that is established, fixed, or settled; especially, an organized force for carrying on public or private business; as, the peace *establishment* of our country. **3.** The place where one is settled either for residence or business; as, he maintained a large *establishment.*

es·tate' (ĕs·tāt'), *n.* **1.** State or condition; as, to reach man's *estate.* **2.** A social or political class or rank; as, the three *estates* (***clergy***, ***nobles,*** and ***commons***) of feudal times. **3.** Real estate, or any property, owned by a person; possessions. **4.** The property of all kinds which a person leaves to be divided at his death.

es·teem' (ĕs·tēm'), *v.* **1.** To hold in high regard; to think well of; to value; as, to *esteem* honesty as chief of the virtues. **2.** To form an opinion; to think; as, he *esteemed* that the best policy. — *n.* High regard; favorable opinion; as, a man held in high *esteem* by his friends.

Es'ther (ĕs'tĕr), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A Jewess who freed her people from oppression. **2.** The Book of Esther in the Old Testament.

es·thet'ic (ĕs·thĕt'ĭk). Same as AESTHETIC.

es'ti·ma·ble (ĕs'tĭ·mȧ·b'l), *adj.* Worthy of esteem or respect; as, an *estimable* lady.

es'ti·mate (ĕs'tĭ·māt), *v.* **1.** To give or form a general idea of the value, size, cost, etc., of something; as, to *estimate* the cost of repairs. **2.** To form an opinion of; to judge.

es'ti·mate (ĕs'tĭ·măt), *n.* **1.** An opinion; a judgment; as, an *estimate* of his ability. **2.** A rough calculation of value, size, cost, etc.

es'ti·ma'tion (ĕs'tĭ·mā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of making an estimate; also, a judgment or reckoning. **2.** Favorable opinion; esteem; as, a man held in high *estimation.*

Es·to'ni·a (ĕs·tō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A republic on the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Finland.

es·trange' (ĕs·trānj'), *v.* To destroy the friendly or affectionate feelings which one person has for another. — **es·trange'ment**, *n.*

es'tu·ar'y (ĕs'tū·ĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ESTUARIES (-ĭz). An arm of the sea at the lower end of a river.

-et, -ette (-ĕt). A suffix which when added to a noun makes a new noun that means a small or little thing; as, *islet*, a small isle; *cigarette*, a little cigar.

etc. Abbreviation for *et cetera*.

et cet'er·a, et caet'er·a (ĕt sĕt'ĕr·ȧ; sĕt'·rȧ). And others (of the like kind); and so forth; — used to point out that other things which could be mentioned are to be understood. It is usually written *etc.*, or *&c.*

etch (ĕch), *v.* 1. To produce designs or figures on metal, glass, etc., by lines eaten into the substance by acid; as, to *etch* a copper plate. 2. To make etchings. — **etch'er**, *n.*

etch'ing (ĕch'ĭng), *n.* 1. The process of producing drawings, pictures, etc., by means of impressions taken from etched plates. 2. An impression or print taken from an etched plate.

e·ter'nal (ē·tûr'nȧl), *adj.* 1. Lasting forever; having no beginning or end; as, God is *eternal*. 2. Continuing without interruption; unceasing; as, his *eternal* complaints wearied everybody. — **e·ter'nal·ly**, *adv.*

e·ter'ni·ty (ē·tûr'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Endless duration; as, *eternity* of blessedness. 2. The condition of existence which begins at death.

-eth (-ĕth). A suffix added to names of cardinal numbers ending in a vowel, to form corresponding ordinal numbers, as in *twenty* + *-eth* (twentieth). See NUMBER, *Table*.

e'ther (ē'thẽr), *n.* 1. The upper regions of space; the clear sky; also, the gaseous element supposed to fill these regions. 2. A light, inflammable liquid, much used as an anesthetic.

e·the're·al (ē·thē̃r'ē·ȧl), *adj.* 1. Celestial; heavenly; as, *ethereal* spirits. 2. Light and airy as ether; as, *ethereal* fancies. — **e·the're·al·ize**, *v.*

eth'i·cal (ĕth'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to moral action or character; as, *ethical* principles; also, treating of moral duties or conduct; as, *ethical* culture. 2. Conforming to the standards in a class, profession, etc.; as, his behavior was regarded as *ethical*. — **eth'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

eth'ics (ĕth'ĭks), *n.* The science which studies man's moral duties and principles.

E'thi·o'pi·a (ē'thĭ·ō'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. An ancient country of northeastern Africa. 2. The official English form of the native name of modern Abyssinia.

E'thi·o'pi·an (ē'thĭ·ō'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to Ethiopia or its inhabitants. 2. Of, relating to, or designating, a Negro. — *n.* 1. A native of Ethiopia. 2. A Negro.

eth·nol'o·gy (ĕth·nŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about the races and peoples of mankind. — **eth'no·log'ic** (ĕth'nō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **eth·nol'o·gist**, *n.*

Eth'yl (ĕth'ĭl), *n.* A trade-mark for a chemical added to motor fuels to prevent knocking, or for a motor fuel containing this chemical.

et'i·quette (ĕt'ĭ·kĕt), *n.* The forms governing the conduct of ladies and gentlemen, as required by social usage and good breeding.

Et'na (ĕt'nȧ), *n.* A volcano in Sicily.

E·tru'ri·a (ē·trŏŏr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* An ancient country of Italy. — **E·tru'ri·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

E·trus'can (ē·trŭs'kăn), *adj.* Of or relating to ancient Etruria or its people. — *n.* A native of Etruria; also, the language of Etruria.

-ette (-ĕt). Same as -ET.

é'tude' (ā'tüd'), *n.* A study; in music, a piece for practice to develop technical skill.

et'y·mol'o·gy (ĕt'ĭ·mŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ETYMOLOGIES (-jĭz). 1. The origin and history of a word as shown by a study of its separate parts or by a reference to an earlier form of the word. 2. The branch of language study which has to do with the origin and history of words. — **et'y·mo·log'i·cal** (ĕt'ĭ·mŏ·lŏj'ĭ·kȧl), *adj.* — **et'y·mo·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **et'y·mol'o·gist**, *n.*

eu'ca·lyp'tus (ū'kȧ·lĭp'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* EUCALYPTI (-tī), EUCALYPTUSES (-tŭs·ĕz). A tree of a kind found mainly in western Australia, important for timber, gum, oil, etc.

Eu'cha·rist (ū'kȧ·rĭst), *n.* The central rite in many Christian churches, in which bread and wine are blessed by the priest or minister, and shared with the people as sacrifices in memory of the body and blood of Christ.

eu'chre (ū'kẽr), *n.* A certain game at cards.

eu·gen'ics (ū·jĕn'ĭks), *n.* The science which studies and explains ways to improve the inborn or inherited qualities of mankind.

eu'lo·gy (ū'lŏ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EULOGIES (-jĭz). Praise; especially, praise of a person. **eu'lo·gis'tic**, *adj.* **eu'lo·gize**, *v.*

eu'phe·mism (ū'fē·mĭz'm), *n.* A figure of speech in which a pleasant word is substituted for one considered unpleasant; as, "pass away" is a *euphemism* for "die." — **eu'phe·mis'tic** (ū'fē·mĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

eu'pho·ny (ū'fō·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EUPHONIES (-nĭz). A pleasing sound; the effect produced by words combined so as to please. — **eu·pho'ni·ous** (ū·fō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* — **eu·pho'ni·ous·ly**, *adv.*

Eu·phra'tes (ū·frā'tēz), *n.* A river of southwestern Asia, 1700 miles long.

Eur·a'sia (ūr·ā'zhȧ; ūr·ā'shȧ), *n.* A name given to Europe and Asia combined. — **Eur·a'sian** (ūr·ā'zhăn; ūr·ā'shăn), *adj.*

Eu'rope (ū'rŭp), *n.* A continent bounded by Asia on the east, the Arctic Ocean on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the west, and the Mediterranean Sea on the south.

Eu'ro·pe'an (ū'rō·pē'ăn), *adj.* Of or belonging to, or living or growing in, Europe. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Europe.

Eux'ine Sea (ūk'sĭn). The Black Sea.

e·vac'u·ate (ē·văk'ū·āt), *v.* 1. To make empty; to empty out. 2. To withdraw soldiers from a city or fort; to clear a city by withdrawing soldiers from it. — **e·vac'u·a'tion**, *n.*

e·vade' (ē·vād'), *v.* To get away from by some trick; to elude. — **e·vad'er** (ē·vād'ĕr), *n.*

e·val'u·ate (ē·văl'ū·āt), *v.* To find or estimate the value of. — **e·val'u·a'tion**, *n.*

ev'a·nes'cent (ĕv'ă·nĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* Tending to vanish away like vapor; as, *evanescent* joys.

e'van·gel'i·cal (ē'văn·jĕl'ĭ·kăl; ĕv'ăn·jĕl'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Contained in, or relating to, the four Gospels or their record of Christ's life. 2. Belonging to or in the spirit of the gospel; as, *evangelical* doctrines. — **e'van·gel'ic**, *adj.*

E·van'ge·line (ē·văn'jĕ·lēn; -lĭn; -līn), *n.* Title and heroine of a poem by Longfellow.

e·van'ge·lism (ē·văn'jĕ·lĭz'm), *n.* Preaching or spreading of the gospel.

e·van'ge·list (ē·văn'jĕ·lĭst), *n.* 1. [written with a capital letter, ***Evangelist***] Any one of the four disciples (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John) who wrote the Gospels. 2. A preacher of the gospel; especially, a person who goes about from place to place preaching and trying to awaken religious enthusiasm. — **e·van'ge·lis'tic** (ē·văn'jĕ·lĭs'tĭk), *adj.*

e·van'ge·lize (ē·văn'jĕ·līz), *v.* To convert to Christianity. — **e·van'ge·li·za'tion** (ē·văn'jĕ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

e·vap'o·rate (ē·văp'ō·rāt), *v.* 1. To pass off in the form of vapor, as a fluid; hence, to vanish with little effect; as, his courage *evaporated*. 2. To drive a part of the moisture from a thing, as by heating it; as, *evaporated* milk.
e·vap'o·ra'tion, *n.* **e·vap'o·ra'tor**, *n.*

e·va'sion (ē·vā'zhŭn), *n.* The act of evading; avoidance; as, *evasion* of a question; also, an instance of evading; a trick by which one evades.

e·va'sive (ē·vā'sĭv), *adj.* Tending to evade; not straightforward; as, an *evasive* reply.
e·va'sive·ly, *adv.* **e·va'sive·ness**, *n.*

Eve (ēv), *n.* In the Bible, the wife of Adam.

eve (ēv), *n.* 1. Evening. *Poetic.* 2. The evening before a holiday, a saint's day, etc.; as, Christmas *Eve*. 3. The period just before some important event; as, the *eve* of a revolt.

e'ven (ē'vĕn), *n.* Evening. *Poetic.*

e'ven (ē'vĕn), *adj.* 1. Level; smooth; as, on *even* ground. 2. Equal; as, *even* distances apart; *even* shares; regular; as, *even* motion; fair; just; as, *even* justice; calm; as, an *even* temper. 3. Giving no advantage to either side; as, an *even* trade. 4. On the same line with; as, snow *even* with the eaves. 5. Not odd; capable of being divided by two without a remainder; as, 10 is an *even* number. 6. Fully paid or revenged; as, to get *even* with a person. — *adv.* 1. Precisely; exactly; as, it is *even* so. 2. At the very time; as, *even* as you spoke, he entered. 3. Still; as, he did *even* better. — *v.* 1. To make or become even, level, or smooth. 2. To balance accounts; to make equal; as, to *even* scores.
e'ven·ly, *adv.* **e'ven·ness**, *n.*

eve'ning (ēv'nĭng), *n.* The end of the day and early part of night. — **eve'ning**, *adj.*

eve'ning star. The bright planet seen in the western sky in the early evening; Hesperus.

e·vent' (ē·vĕnt'), *n.* 1. The fact of taking place or occurring; occurrence; as, in the *event* of my death. 2. Any happening or incident, especially one of importance; as, the *events* of the past year. 3. A result or consequence; as, we awaited the *event* of his action. 4. Any one of the contests in a program of sports; as, the hundred-yard dash was the next *event*.
e·vent'ful, *adj.* **e·vent'ful·ly**, *adv.*

e'ven·tide' (ē'vĕn·tīd'), *n.* Evening.

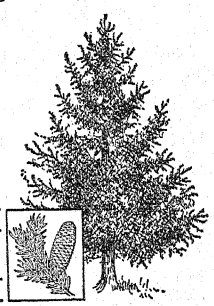
e·ven'tu·al (ē·vĕn'tū·ăl), *adj.* Final; as, *eventual* success. — **e·ven'tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

ev'er (ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* 1. At all times; always. 2. At any time. 3. In any case; at all.

Ev'er·est, Mount (mount ĕv'ĕr·ĕst). A mountain of the Himalayas, 29,141 feet high. It is the highest mountain in the world.

ev'er·glade (ĕv'ĕr·glād), *n.* A low tract of swampy land. — ***the Ev'er·glades*** (ĕv'ĕr·glādz). A vast, swampy region of southern Florida.

ev'er·green' (ĕv'ĕr·grēn'), *adj.* Remaining green throughout the year, as pine trees, spruce trees, etc. — *n.* 1. An evergreen tree or plant. 2. [used in the *plural*, EVERGREENS] The twigs and branches of evergreen trees used as decorations.


Evergreen Tree; Leaves and Cone.

ev'er·last'ing (ĕv'ĕr·lăs'tĭng), *adj.* 1. Lasting forever; as, life *everlasting*. 2. Continuing over a long period; hence, wearying; as, his *everlasting* complaints. — *n.* 1. Eternity; as, from *everlasting* to *everlasting*. 2. A plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color.
— **ev'er·last'ing·ly**, *adv.*

ev'er·more' (ĕv'ĕr·mōr'; ĕv'ĕr·mōr), *adv.* Always; forever.

ev'er·y (ĕv'ĕr·ĭ; ĕv'rĭ), *adj.* Each of the members of a group or series, without leaving out any; as, I heard *every* word he said.

ev'er·y·bod'y (ĕv'ĕr·ĭ·bŏd'ĭ; ĕv'rĭ·bŏd'ĭ), *pron.* Every person.

ev'er·y·day' (ĕv'ĕr·ĭ·dā'; ĕv'rĭ·dā'), *adj.* Used, or suitable for, every day; usual.

ev'er·y·one' (ĕv'ĕr·ĭ·wŭn'; ĕv'rĭ·wŭn), *pron.* Everybody.

ev'er·y·thing' (ĕv'ĕr·ĭ·thĭng'; ĕv'rĭ·thĭng'), *pron.* Every object, act, event, etc.; all; as, *everything* was packed. — **ev'er·y·thing'**, *n.*

ev'er·y·where' (ĕv'ĕr·ĭ·hwâr'; ĕv'rĭ·hwâr'), *adv.* In every place; in all places; hence, thoroughly; altogether; as, *everywhere* successful.

e·vict' (ē·vĭkt'), *v.* To put out, as from a house, by lawful means. — **e·vic'tion** (ē·vĭk'shŭn), *n.*

ev'i·dence (ĕv'ĭ·dĕns), *n.* Some outward sign or indication; proof; as, *evidence* of the truth. — **ev'i·dence**, *v.*

ev'i·dent (ĕv'ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Clear to the sight and to the mind; as, his anger was *evident*. — **ev'i·dent·ly**, *adv.*

e'vil (ē'v'l; ē'vĭl), *adj.* **1.** Tending to injure; harmful; as, an *evil* beast. **2.** Morally wicked; as, an *evil* old man. **3.** Causing or threatening sorrow or distress; as, fallen on *evil* days. — *n.* **1.** Any injury or misfortune. **2.** Moral wickedness; wrongdoing.

e'vil·do'er (ē'v'l·dōō'ĕr; ē'vĭl·dōō'ĕr), *n.* A person who does evil. — **e'vil·do'ing**, *n.*

e'vil-mind'ed (ē'v'l·mīn'dĕd; ē'vĭl·mīn'dĕd), *adj.* Having an evil character or intentions; bad.

e·vince' (ē·vĭns'), *v.* To show clearly.

e·voke' (ē·vōk'), *v.* To call forth; to summon; as, his remark *evoked* an angry answer.

ev'o·lu'tion (ĕv'ō·lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A movement forming one of a series of movements; as, the *evolutions* of a dancer. **2.** In military or naval exercises, a movement by which a body of troops or a part of a fleet passes from one position to another. **3.** The process of development of an animal, plant, etc. **4.** The theory that the various kinds of animals and plants now existing have developed from previously existing kinds. — **ev'o·lu'tion·ar'y** (ĕv'ō·lū'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* — **ev'o·lu'tion·ist** (ĕv'ō·lū'shŭn·ĭst), *n.*

e·volve' (ē·vŏlv'), *v.* To develop; as, he *evolved* a plan of escape.

ewe (ū), *n.* The female of the sheep.

ew'er (ū'ĕr), *n.* A pitcher or jug with a wide mouth.

Ewer.

ex- (ĕks-). A prefix meaning formerly but no longer, as in *ex-president, ex-teacher.*

ex·act' (ĕg·zăkt'), *adj.* Accurate and thorough; also, precise; correct; as, an *exact* copy. **ex·act'ly**, *adv.* **ex·act'ness**, *n.*

ex·act' (ĕg·zăkt'), *v.* **1.** To demand; to require; as, to *exact* vengeance. **2.** To enforce the payment of; to compel to furnish; as, to *exact* a ransom. — **ex·ac'tion** (ĕg·zăk'shŭn), *n.*

ex·act'ing (ĕg·zăk'tĭng), *adj.* Making many or difficult demands upon a person; trying.

ex·act'i·tude (ĕg·zăk'tĭ·tūd), *n.* The quality of being exact; exactness.

ex·ag'ger·ate (ĕg·zăj'ĕr·āt), *v.* To enlarge some fact, statement, etc., beyond what is actual or true; to overstate. — **ex·ag'ger·a'tion**, *n.*

ex·alt' (ĕg·zôlt'), *v.* **1.** To raise in dignity, power, wealth, etc.; to promote; as, fortune *exalted* him. **2.** To inspire with delight; to elate. **3.** To worship; to glorify. "*Exalt* ye the Lord." *Bible.* — **ex'al·ta'tion** (ĕg'zôl·tā'shŭn), *n.*

ex·am'i·na'tion (ĕg·zăm'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of examining; as, an *examination* of his accounts. **2.** Any test set to determine progress, fitness, etc.; as, a physical *examination.*

ex·am'ine (ĕg·zăm'ĭn), *v.* **1.** To test; to investigate; to inquire into carefully; as, to *examine* a ship. **2.** To question closely in order to determine progress, fitness, knowledge, etc.; as, to *examine* a student in English. — **ex·am'in·er**, *n.*

ex·am'ple (ĕg·zăm'p'l), *n.* **1.** An instance; a sample; as, take this for *example.* **2.** A problem to be solved in order to show the application of some rule or principle; as, an *example* in arithmetic. **3.** Something to be followed or imitated; a pattern; as, he gave us an *example* of courtesy. **4.** Something that is a warning to others; as, his punishment was an *example* to others.

ex·as'per·ate (ĕg·zăs'pĕr·āt), *v.* To anger; to enrage. — **ex·as'per·a'tion**, *n.*

ex'ca·vate (ĕks'kȧ·vāt), *v.* **1.** To hollow out; to form a hole in; as, to *excavate* the side of a hill. **2.** To make by hollowing out; as, to *excavate* a tunnel. **3.** To dig out; as, to *excavate* sand. **ex'ca·va'tion**, *n.* **ex'ca·va'tor**, *n.*

ex·ceed' (ĕk·sēd'), *v.* **1.** To go or to be beyond the limit of; to go too far, too fast, etc.; as, to *exceed* the speed limit. **2.** To be greater than or superior to; to surpass; as, his ability *exceeds* mine.

ex·ceed'ing·ly (ĕk·sēd'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* To an unusual degree; very; as, *exceedingly* busy.

ex·cel' (ĕk·sĕl'), *v.*; EX·CELLED'; EX·CEL'LING. To outdo or surpass others in good qualities, in ability, etc.; as, he *excelled* in arithmetic.

ex'cel·lence (ĕk'sĕ·lĕns), *n.* High merit.

ex'cel·len·cy (ĕk'sĕ·lĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EXCELLENCIES (-sĭz). A title of honor given to certain high officials, etc., such as governors.

ex'cel·lent (ĕk'sĕ·lĕnt), *adj.* Very good of its kind; first-class. — **ex'cel·lent·ly**, *adv.*

ex·cel′si·or (ĕk·sĕl′sĭ·ôr; ĕk·sĕl′sĭ·ĕr), *adj.* A Latin word meaning "still higher," "ever upward," often used as a motto.

ex·cel′si·or (ĕk·sĕl′sĭ·ẽr), *n.* Curled shreds of wood used for stuffing furniture, for packing, etc.

ex·cept′ (ĕk·sĕpt′), *v.* To leave out anything from a whole; to omit; as, the law *excepted* the small incomes. — *prep.* 1. Leaving out; excepting; as, he did little *except* write. 2. Other than; as, he took no orders *except* from his father.

ex·cept′ing (ĕk·sĕp′tĭng), *prep.* With the exception of; excluding; except.

ex·cep′tion (ĕk·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* 1. Anything that is excepted, omitted, or taken out from a whole class, group, number, etc.; as, this rule has *exceptions*. 2. Objection to some statement, question, etc.; as, he took *exception* to what they said; hence, disagreement; complaint.

ex·cep′tion·al (ĕk·sĕp′shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Unusual; hence, better than the average; superior; as, *exceptional* ability. — **ex·cep′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

ex·cerpt′ (ĕk·sûrpt′), *v.* To select; to extract.

ex′cerpt (ĕk′sûrpt; ĕk·sûrpt′), *n.* A selection; an extract.

ex·cess′ (ĕk·sĕs′), *n.* 1. The fact of being more than sufficient; great abundance; as, the *excess* of good free land attracted settlers. 2. Intemperance. 3. The amount, degree, etc., by which one quantity is greater than another. — *adj.* More than the usual or permitted amount, degree, etc.; as, *excess* baggage.
ex·ces′sive, *adj.* **ex·ces′sive·ly**, *adv.*

ex·change′ (ĕks·chānj′), *n.* 1. The giving or taking of a thing in return for something considered as having equal value; barter; as, fair *exchange* is no robbery. 2. The substitution of one thing for another. 3. The act of giving and receiving between two groups, etc.; interchange; as, the *exchange* of courtesies. 4. A place where goods or services are exchanged; as, a stock *exchange;* a telephone *exchange*.
— *v.;* EX·CHANGED′ (ĕks·chānjd′); EX·CHANG′ING (-chān′jĭng). 1. To give something to a person in return for some other thing considered as having equal value; as, to *exchange* a knife for a book; to barter; to swap. 2. To give up or to lay aside something, receiving something else in its place; as, to *exchange* a palace for a hut.
— **ex·change′a·ble**, *adj.*

ex·cheq′uer (ĕks·chĕk′ẽr; ĕks′chĕk·ẽr), *n.* 1. A treasury; especially, a national treasury. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Exchequer***] The department in the British government that has to do with the national finances.

ex·cise′ (ĕk·sīz′; ĕk′sīz), *n.* A tax placed on certain products within the country of their manufacture or sale. — **ex·cise′man**, *n.*

ex·cise′ (ĕk·sīz′), *v.* To cut out; to remove as if by cutting. — **ex·ci′sion** (ĕk·sĭzh′ŭn), *n.*

ex·cit′a·ble (ĕk·sīt′ă·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being excited; quick to respond to excitement. — **ex·cit′a·bil′i·ty** (ĕk·sīt′ă·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ex·cite′ (ĕk·sīt′), *v.* To rouse to activity; to stir up; as, to *excite* a person; to *excite* anger.
ex·cit′ed, *adj.* **ex·cit′ing**, *adj.*
ex·cit′ed·ly, *adv.* **ex·cit′ing·ly**, *adv.*

ex·cite′ment (ĕk·sīt′mĕnt), *n.* 1. Agitation; stir; as, the news aroused great *excitement*. 2. Anything that excites, arouses, or stirs up.

ex·claim′ (ĕks·klām′), *v.* To cry or speak out in surprise, pain, anger, joy, etc.

ex′cla·ma′tion (ĕks′klă·mā′shŭn), *n.* A sharp cry of surprise, pain, anger, joy, etc.

ex′cla·ma′tion point. The mark [!] used in writing and printing to show forceful utterance or strong feeling, as of surprise, anger, etc.

ex·clude′ (ĕks·klōōd′), *v.* To shut out; to keep out; to keep from entering, from taking part, from using, etc.; as, curtains *exclude* the light; they *excluded* him from their games.

ex·clu′sion (ĕks·klōō′zhŭn), *n.* The act of excluding, or of shutting or keeping out.

ex·clu′sive (ĕks·klōō′sĭv), *adj.* 1. Barring other persons from ownership, privileges, use, etc.; as, the *exclusive* rights of a citizen; sometimes, admitting only a few persons on the basis of social position, wealth, etc.; as, an *exclusive* country club. 2. Single; only; as, an *exclusive* agent; also, complete; whole; as, to give his *exclusive* attention.
ex·clu′sive·ly, *adv.* **ex·clu′sive·ness**, *n.*

ex′com·mu′ni·cate (ĕks′kŏ·mū′nĭ·kāt), *v.* To cut off or shut out officially from communion with the church. — **ex′com·mu′ni·ca′tion**, *n.*

ex′cre·ment (ĕks′krē·mĕnt), *n.* Waste matter discharged from the body.

ex·cres′cence (ĕks·krĕs′ĕns), *n.* An outgrowth; especially, an unnatural growth on the body; as, a wart is an *excrescence*.

ex·cre′tion (ĕks·krē′shŭn), *n.* Some waste or harmful matter which is discharged from a person's blood or tissues; also, the act of discharging such waste matter; as, sweat is an *excretion* from a person's skin.

ex·cru′ci·at′ing (ĕks·krōō′shĭ·āt′ĭng), *adj.* Extremely painful; as, *excruciating* worries.

ex·cur′sion (ĕks·kûr′zhŭn; ĕks·kûr′shŭn), *n.* A trip made chiefly for recreation; also, a group on such a trip. — **ex·cur′sion·ist**, *n.*

ex·cuse′ (ĕks·kūs′), *n.* 1. The act of excusing, apologizing, etc. 2. Anything that is said as a reason for being excused; an apology.

ex·cuse′ (ĕks·kūz′), *v.* 1. To offer an excuse or an apology for something said or done; as, to *excuse* oneself for a delay. 2. To grant a person a release from doing something; as, to *excuse* a pupil from reciting. 3. To serve as an excuse,

explanation, etc., for something said or done; to clear from guilt; as, his later conduct *excused* his fault. — **ex·cus'a·ble** (ĕks·kūz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* — **ex·cus'a·bly** (ĕks·kūz'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

ex'e·cra·ble (ĕk'sĕ·krȧ·b'l), *adj.* Bad; detestable.

ex'e·crate (ĕk'sĕ·krāt), *v.* To call down evil upon; to curse. — **ex'e·cra'tion**, *n.*

ex'e·cute (ĕk'sĕ·kūt), *v.* 1. To carry out to completion; as, to *execute* a plan. 2. To put to death in accordance with legal orders; as, to *execute* a murderer. 3. To produce in accordance with a plan, a design, etc.; as, a statue *executed* in bronze. 4. To take the necessary steps to make legal or binding; as, to *execute* a will.

ex'e·cu'tion (ĕk'sĕ·kū'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of executing; as, the *execution* of a criminal; the *execution* of a will. 2. The way in which a work of art is executed, a piece of music is performed, etc.; often, excellence in doing, making, performing, etc.; as, a statue perfect in *execution*. 3. Effective or destructive action; as, the artillery did great *execution*.

ex'e·cu'tion·er (ĕk'sĕ·kū'shŭn·ẽr), *n.* A person who puts another to death in accordance with a legal order.

ex·ec'u·tive (ĕg·zĕk'ū·tĭv; ĕk·sĕk'ū·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Fitted for executing or carrying things to completion; as, *executive* ability. 2. Having to do with the application of the laws; belonging to the branch of government charged with executing the laws; as, *executive* power.

— *n.* 1. The executive branch of government; also, the person or persons composing this branch; as, the President is the chief *executive* of the United States. 2. Any person who is charged with administrative or executive duties.

ex·ec'u·tor (ĕg·zĕk'ū·tẽr; ĕk·sĕk'ū·tẽr), *n.* The person named in a will as the one to see that its provisions are carried out. — **ex·ec'u·trix** (ĕg·zĕk'ū·trĭks; ĕk·sĕk'ū·trĭks), *n.*

ex·em'pla·ry (ĕg·zĕm'plȧ·rĭ; ĕg'zĕm·plĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Serving as an example or pattern; deserving imitation; as, *exemplary* conduct.

ex·em'pli·fy (ĕg·zĕm'plĭ·fī), *v.*; EX·EM'PLI·FIED (-fīd); EX·EM'PLI·FY'ING. To show by example; as, stories that *exemplify* courage. — **ex·em'pli·fi·ca'tion** (ĕg·zĕm'plĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

ex·empt' (ĕg·zĕmpt'), *adj.* Free or released from some tax, duty, law, etc., to which other persons are subject; as, a man over sixty is *exempt* from service. — *v.* To make exempt; to free; to excuse; as, to *exempt* small incomes from taxation. — **ex·emp'tion** (ĕg·zĕmp'shŭn), *n.*

ex'er·cise (ĕk'sẽr·sīz), *n.* 1. The act of exercising; employment; occupation; as, the *exercise* of one's ability. 2. Exertion of any kind, made for the sake of training; as, physical *exercises;* mental *exercises*. 3. A task set in order to give practice, increase skill, etc.; a problem; as, arithmetic *exercises*. 4. [used in the *plural*, EXERCISES (ĕk'sẽr·sīz·ĕz)] A program of songs, speeches, recitations, etc.

— *v.* 1. To employ actively in order to gain skill; to train; as, to *exercise* the fingers on the piano. 2. To put in practice; to carry out in action; as, to *exercise* patience; to *exercise* authority. 3. To exert oneself for the sake of training; as, he *exercised* an hour every morning.

ex·ert' (ĕg·zûrt'), *v.* To put forth strength, force, ability, etc.; as, to *exert* one's best efforts to win. — **ex·er'tion** (ĕg·zûr'shŭn), *n.*

ex·hale' (ĕks·hāl'; ĕg·zāl'), *v.* 1. To breathe out; as, to *exhale* air from one's lungs. 2. To give off a vapor, an odor, etc.; as, a rose *exhaling* a sweet odor; to rise in the form of a vapor, etc. — **ex'ha·la'tion** (ĕks'hȧ·lā'shŭn; ĕk'sȧ·lā'shŭn; ĕg'zȧ-), *n.*

ex·haust' (ĕg·zôst'), *v.* 1. To draw out or let out completely; as, to *exhaust* the water from a tank. 2. To use up completely; as, to *exhaust* one's strength; to tire out; to fatigue; as, the heavy work *exhausted* her. 3. To discuss thoroughly; as, to *exhaust* a subject.

— *n.* In an engine: 1. The escape of the used fuel in the form of vapor, gas, etc. 2. The vapor, gas, etc., thus given off. 3. A muffler. **ex·haust'ed**, *adj.* **ex·haust'i·ble**, *adj.*

ex·haus'tion (ĕg·zôs'chŭn), *n.* 1. The act of exhausting. 2. Fatigue; utter weariness.

ex·haus'tive (ĕg·zôs'tĭv), *adj.* Tending to exhaust; hence, thorough; complete; as, an *exhaustive* discussion. — **ex·haus'tive·ly**, *adv.*

ex·hib'it (ĕg·zĭb'ĭt), *v.* To present to view; to show; as, to *exhibit* goods; to *exhibit* signs of fear. — *n.* Something which is displayed, as to public view. — **ex·hib'it·er, ex·hib'i·tor**, *n.*

ex'hi·bi'tion (ĕk'sĭ·bĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A display; a show; as, an *exhibition* of drawings. 2. Something displayed or shown; an exhibit.

ex·hil'a·rate (ĕg·zĭl'ȧ·rāt), *v.* To make merry or jolly; to cheer up. **ex·hil'a·rat'ing**, *adj.* **ex·hil'a·ra'tion**, *n.*

ex·hort' (ĕg·zôrt'), *v.* To arouse by words, advice, etc.; to urge strongly; hence, to advise; to warn. — **ex'hor·ta'tion** (ĕg'zôr·tā'shŭn; ĕk'sôr·tā'shŭn), *n.* — **ex·hort'er**, *n.*

ex·hume' (ĕks·hūm'; ĕg·zūm'), *v.* To dig up something that has been buried.

ex'i·gence (ĕk'sĭ·jĕns), *n.* Exigency.

ex'i·gen·cy (ĕk'sĭ·jĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EXIGENCIES (-sĭz). Urgent need; a case demanding action or remedy. — **ex'i·gent**, *adj.*

ex'ile (ĕk'sīl; ĕg'zīl), *n.* 1. Forced removal of a person from his native country; banishment; as, sent into *exile*. 2. A person who is expelled by authority from his native country. — *v.* To banish or expel from one's native country.

ex·ist′ (ĕg·zĭst′), *v.* 1. To have actual being; to be. 2. To live.

ex·ist′ence (ĕg·zĭs′tĕns), *n.* 1. The fact of having being; as, the *existence* of worlds other than our own. 2. The act of living, or continuing to live; life. 3. Actual occurrence; as, the *existence* of disease. — **ex·ist′ent**, *adj.*

ex′it (ĕk′sĭt; ĕg′zĭt), *n.* 1. The act of leaving a place; departure, as from a stage; as, a graceful *exit*. 2. A way of getting out of a place; a passage out. — *v.* To go out; to depart.

Exod. Abbreviation for *Exodus*.

ex′o·dus (ĕk′sō·dŭs), *n.* 1. A going out or away; departure. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Exodus***] The departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses; also, the second book of the Old Testament.

ex of·fi′ci·o (ĕks ŏ·fĭsh′ĭ·ō). By virtue of holding office; as, *ex officio* chairman.

ex·on′er·ate (ĕg·zŏn′ĕr·āt), *v.* To clear from accusation or blame. — **ex·on′er·a′tion**, *n.*

ex·or′bi·tant (ĕg·zôr′bĭ·tănt), *adj.* Going beyond the limits of what is fair, reasonable, or expected; excessive. — **ex·or′bi·tant·ly**, *adv.*

ex′or·cise (ĕk′sôr·sīz), *v.* To drive off an evil spirit by calling upon some holy name, or by spells; hence, to free from an evil spirit.

ex·ot′ic (ĕks·ŏt′ĭk; ĕg·zŏt′ĭk), *adj.* From a foreign country; strange; as, an *exotic* plant.

ex·pand′ (ĕks·pănd′), *v.* 1. To open wide or spread out; to unfold; as, the bird's wings slowly *expanded;* also, to cause something to occupy more space; as, gas will *expand* the balloon. 2. To describe more fully; to give the details of something; as, *expand* this sentence into a story.

ex·panse′ (ĕks·păns′), *n.* A wide space, area, extent, etc., or the distance it covers; as, great *expanses* of ice.

ex·pan′sion (ĕks·păn′shŭn), *n.* 1. An expanding or spreading out. 2. Something spread out; an expanse.

ex·pan′sive (ĕks·păn′sĭv), *adj.* 1. Capable of expanding or spreading. 2. Extensive; wide. 3. Free in expressing one's feelings; unrestrained. **ex·pan′sive·ly**, *adv.* **ex·pan′sive·ness**, *n.*

ex·pa′ti·ate (ĕks·pā′shĭ·āt), *v.* To enlarge in speaking or writing; to talk or write at length; as, he *expatiated* on the climate.

ex·pa′tri·ate (ĕks·pā′trĭ·āt), *v.* To exile. — (ĕks·pā′trĭ·ăt), *n.* An exile. — **ex·pa′tri·a′tion** (ĕks·pā′trĭ·ā′shŭn), *n.*

ex·pect′ (ĕks·pĕkt′), *v.* 1. To look forward to something which ought to or probably will happen; as, I *expect* to go. 2. In colloquial use, to suppose; as, I *expect* you are right. **ex·pect′ant**, *adj.* **ex·pect′ant·ly**, *adv.*

ex·pect′an·cy (ĕks·pĕk′tăn·sĭ), *n.* Expecting; expectation; as, his *expectancy* of success.

ex′pec·ta′tion (ĕks′pĕk·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The looking forward to or waiting for a thing; as, in *expectation* of a guest. 2. Prospect for good or bad fortune in the future; especially, chance of becoming an heir; as, his *expectations* are good.

ex·pec′to·rate (ĕks·pĕk′tō·rāt), *v.* To spit. — **ex·pec′to·ra′tion**, *n.*

ex·pe′di·ence (ĕks·pē′dĭ·ĕns), *n.* Expediency.

ex·pe′di·en·cy (ĕks·pē′dĭ·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* 1. The fitness of a thing for a purpose; as, to doubt the *expediency* of drugs. 2. The use of methods which are not always right or fair in order to gain a result; as, *expediency* prompted his actions.

ex·pe′di·ent (ĕks·pē′dĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Fit for bringing about the desired result; as, it was *expedient* that the nation remain at peace. — *n.* A plan, means, etc., suited to gain a desired result.

ex′pe·dite (ĕks′pē·dīt), *v.* To hasten the process or the progress of; to hurry; as, to *expedite* the passage of a bill.

ex′pe·di′tion (ĕks′pē·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A journey or trip for a particular purpose, as for war, trading, exploring, etc.; also, the people making such a journey. — **ex′pe·di′tion·ar′y**, *adj.*

ex′pe·di′tious (ĕks′pē·dĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Speedy; quick and efficient. — **ex′pe·di′tious·ly**, *adv.*

ex·pel′ (ĕks·pĕl′), *v.*; EX·PELLED′; EX·PEL′LING. 1. To drive or force out; also, to drive away from a place or country; as, they *expelled* the enemy from the fortress. 2. To refuse to allow a person to remain a member of a club, school, etc.; as, *expelled* from college.

ex·pend′ (ĕks·pĕnd′), *v.* To spend or use up something, as time, money, strength, etc.

ex·pend′i·ture (ĕks·pĕn′dĭ·tūr), *n.* 1. The spending of something, as money, time, etc.; as, the plan involves too great an *expenditure*. 2. Expense; as, this month's *expenditures*.

ex·pense′ (ĕks·pĕns′), *n.* 1. Money, time, etc., that is spent; hence, cost; as, the *expenses* of war. 2. A cause for spending money, strength, etc.; as, roads are a great *expense*.

ex·pen′sive (ĕks·pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* Costly. **ex·pen′sive·ly**, *adv.* **ex·pen′sive·ness**, *n.*

ex·pe′ri·ence (ĕks·pē′rĭ·ĕns), *n.* 1. The actual living through an event or events; actual pleasure or suffering; as, to learn by *experience*. 2. Skill or knowledge gained by actually doing, feeling, or finding out a thing; as, men of *experience*. 3. The amount, kind, etc., of work a person or animal has done; also, the time that the work has been done; as, he had five years' *experience*. 4. Something which a person or animal has actually done, seen, etc.; as, his fishing *experiences*. — *v.* To learn by experience; to feel; as, to *experience* a chill.

ex·per′i·ment (ĕks·pĕr′ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* 1. A trial, test, or proof to find out about something

that is doubtful or unknown; as, *experiments* in cooking. 2. The process or action undertaken as a test; as, *experiments* in aviation. — (ĕks-pĕr′ĭ·mĕnt), *v.* To test something or to make tests. — **ex·per′i·men′tal,** *adj.* — **ex·per′i·men′tal·ly,** *adv.* — **ex·per′i·men·ta′tion,** *n.* — **ex·per′i·ment·er,** *n.*

ex·pert′ (ĕks·pûrt′; ĕks′pûrt), *adj.* Skillful; clever; also, showing particular skill or knowledge. **ex·pert′ly,** *adv.* **ex·pert′ness,** *n.*

ex′pert (ĕks′pûrt), *n.* An expert or skilled person; especially, one who has special knowledge of some subject; as, a handwriting *expert.*

ex′pi·ate (ĕks′pĭ·āt), *v.* To do something to make up for a wrong; to atone; as, to *expiate* your sins. — **ex′pi·a′tion,** *n.*

ex′pi·ra′tion (ĕk′spĭ·rā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of expiring, or breathing air out of the lungs; a breathing out. 2. A coming to a close; the end. — **ex·pir′a·to′ry** (ĕk·spīr′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.*

ex·pire′ (ĕk·spīr′), *v.* 1. To breathe out air from the lungs. 2. To die; as, the soldier *expired* on the battlefield. 3. To come to an end; to stop; as, your vacation *expires* today.

ex·plain′ (ĕks·plān′), *v.* To make something plain; to give the reasons for something; as, *explain* your actions. — **ex·plain′a·ble,** *adj.*

ex′pla·na′tion (ĕks′plȧ·nā′shŭn), *n.* The act of explaining; also, something which explains; as, his *explanation* was satisfactory. — **ex·plan′a·to′ry** (ĕks·plăn′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.*

ex′ple·tive (ĕks′plē·tĭv), *adj.* Added merely to fill. — *n.* An expletive word or phrase; also, an oath; a curse.

ex′pli·ca·ble (ĕks′plĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being explained.

ex·plic′it (ĕks·plĭs′ĭt), *adj.* So clear in statement that there is no doubt about the meaning. **ex·plic′it·ly,** *adv.* **ex·plic′it·ness,** *n.*

ex·plode′ (ĕks·plōd′), *v.* 1. To cause an idea, fashion, theory, etc., to stop being used; as, science has *exploded* many old ideas. 2. To burst noisily, as a bomb, etc. 3. To burst forth with sudden anger, laughter, etc.

ex′ploit (ĕks′ploit; ĕks·ploit′), *n.* A deed; especially, a brave deed; as, a daring *exploit.*

ex·ploit′ (ĕks·ploit′), *v.* 1. To get the value or use out of something; as, to *exploit* a mine. 2. To make use of a person or thing for the profit that can be gained; as, to *exploit* cheap labor. — **ex′ploi·ta′tion** (ĕks′ploi·tā′shŭn), *n.*

ex·plore′ (ĕks·plōr′), *v.* To search through or travel in a place, region, etc., in order to find out about it. — **ex′plo·ra′tion** (ĕks′plō·rā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex·plor′er** (ĕks·plōr′ĕr), *n.*

ex·plo′sion (ĕks·plō′zhŭn), *n.* 1. A sudden noisy bursting of something; as, the mine *explosion.* 2. A sudden fit of anger, etc.

ex·plo′sive (ĕks·plō′sĭv), *adj.* Relating to, or operated by, explosion; fitted for causing an explosion; as, the *explosive* qualities of certain gases. — *n.* An explosive substance, especially for blasting, military shells, etc.; as, dynamite is an *explosive.* — **ex·plo′sive·ly,** *adv.*

ex·po′nent (ĕks·pō′nĕnt), *n.* 1. A person or thing that expounds or explains; as, an *exponent* of the government policy. 2. A person or thing that stands as a type.

ex·port′ (ĕks·pōrt′; ĕks′pōrt), *v.* To send or carry goods, especially merchandise, to a foreign country for sale; as, to *export* cotton to England. — **ex′por·ta′tion** (ĕks′pŏr·tā′shŭn), *n.* — **ex·port′er** (ĕks·pōr′tĕr; ĕks′pōr·tĕr), *n.*

ex′port (ĕks′pōrt), *n.* 1. The act of exporting; as, to prohibit the *export* of gold. 2. Anything which is exported.

ex·pose′ (ĕks·pōz′), *v.* 1. To lay a person, place, or thing open to some danger, test, action, etc.; to leave without care, shelter, etc.; as, to *expose* a person to cold weather. 2. In taking a picture, to allow light to reach the film, plate, or paper. 3. To make known; to reveal; as, to *expose* a secret. 4. To put where it can be seen; as, to *expose* goods for sale. — **ex·po′sure** (ĕks·pō′zhĕr), *n.*

ex′po·si′tion (ĕks′pŏ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. Explanation of a writing, speech, thought, etc.; also, the art of writing clear explanatory discourse; hence, writing of this kind. 2. A public display of anything; an exhibition. — **ex·pos′i·to′ry** (ĕks·pŏz′ĭ·tō′rĭ), *adj.*

ex·pos′i·tor (ĕks·pŏz′ĭ·tĕr), *n.* A person who expounds or explains; an exponent.

ex·pos′tu·late (ĕks·pŏs′tū·lāt), *v.* To plead kindly with a person against something he has done, or intends to do. — **ex·pos′tu·la′tion,** *n.*

ex·pound′ (ĕks·pound′), *v.* To state an idea, plan, etc.; also, to explain something.

ex·press′ (ĕks·prĕs′), *adj.* 1. Clearly stated; as, an *express* reply. 2. Special; as, an *express* purpose. 3. Sent with speed; as, an *express* package; also, rapid; as, an *express* train. 4. Having to do with or in control of an express train, etc.; as, an *express* company. 5. Exact; as, the *express* image of her mother. — *n.* 1. A system, company, or person that carries goods, money, etc., safely and quickly; also, the goods carried by express. 2. A train, elevator, etc., that stops only at certain points. — *v.* 1. To make something known by words, actions, a picture, etc.; he *expressed* himself freely; to show; as, to *express* gladness; also, to mean; to represent; as, the + sign *expresses* addition. 2. To send something by express. — **ex·press′i·ble,** *adj.*

ex·pres′sion (ĕks·prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of expressing something, especially in words; also, the way a person says something;

as, to read with *expression*. 2. A word or saying; as, a common *expression*. 3. A look; appearance; as, a sad *expression*. — **ex·pres'sion·less**, *adj.*

ex·pres'sive (ĕks·prĕs'ĭv), *adj.* Expressing something, or full of expression. **ex·pres'sive·ly**, *adv.* **ex·pres'sive·ness**, *n.*

ex·press'ly (ĕks·prĕs'lĭ), *adv.* 1. Clearly; plainly; as, he told you *expressly* not to go. 2. Purposely; especially; as, *expressly* sent.

ex·press'man (ĕks·prĕs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man in the express business.

ex·pul'sion (ĕks·pŭl'shŭn), *n.* The act of expelling or state of being expelled.

ex·punge' (ĕks·pŭnj'), *v.* To blot out; to rub out; to erase; to cancel.

ex'pur·gate (ĕks'pẽr·gāt; ĕks·pûr'gāt), *v.* To clear or clean something, as a magazine article, by taking out objectionable matter.

ex'qui·site (ĕks'kwĭ·zĭt; *sometimes, for emphasis*, ĕks·kwĭz'ĭt), *adj.* 1. Very beautiful, delightful, or admirable. 2. Keen; as, *exquisite* pleasure. 3. Fine; delicate; as, an *exquisite* sense of humor. — **ex'qui·site·ly**, *adv.*

ex'tant (ĕks'tănt; ĕk·stănt'), *adj.* In existence; not lost or out of use; as, *extant* writings.

ex·tem'po·ra'ne·ous (ĕks·tĕm'pō·rā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Extemporary. — **ex·tem'po·ra'ne·ous·ly** (ĕks·tĕm'pō·rā'nē·ŭs·lĭ), *adv.*

ex·tem'po·rar'y (ĕks·tĕm'pō·rĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Said, done, made up, acted, etc., without being prepared beforehand. — **ex·tem'po·rar'i·ly**, *adv.*

ex·tem'po·re (ĕks·tĕm'pō·rē), *adv.* Without special study or preparation; as, he spoke *extempore*. — **ex·tem'po·re**, *adj.*

ex·tend' (ĕks·tĕnd'), *v.* 1. To stretch out; as, the path *extends* along the river; hence, to lengthen something; as, to *extend* a road. 2. To straighten out or stretch forth the arm, leg, etc. 3. To increase or widen; as, to *extend* a nation's power, etc. 4. To hold out; to offer; as, he *extended* his friendship.

ex·ten'sion (ĕks·tĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. A holding out or stretching out; an increase in length, area, time, etc.; as, the *extension* of a railroad. 2. Something which is an addition or enlargement of some other thing; as, an *extension* on his barn. — **ex·ten'sive** (ĕks·tĕn'sĭv), *adj.* — **ex·ten'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **ex·ten'sive·ness**, *n.*

ex·tent' (ĕks·tĕnt'), *n.* 1. The space or amount to which anything is extended; the size, length, or bulk of a thing. 2. The degree of greatness, severity, etc., of a thing; the largeness, smallness, importance, etc.; as, the *extent* of his fortune, injuries, crimes, etc.

ex·ten'u·ate (ĕks·tĕn'ū·āt), *v.* To treat a crime, a fault, etc., as of less importance than it really is; to excuse. — **ex·ten'u·a'tion**, *n.*

ex·te'ri·or (ĕks·tē'rĭ·ẽr), *adj.* 1. Outer; external; outward; as, the *exterior* surface of a kettle. 2. On the outside; coming from outside; happening outside; as, *exterior* influences; *exterior* help. — *n.* The outside of anything.

ex·ter'mi·nate (ĕks·tûr'mĭ·nāt), *v.* To destroy completely; as, to *exterminate* rats. **ex·ter'mi·na'tion**, *n.* **ex·ter'mi·na'tor**, *n.*

ex·ter'nal (ĕks·tûr'năl), *adj.* 1. Outside; exterior; acting from or having to do with the outside; hence, for use on the outside of the body; as, *external* remedies. 2. Beyond the limits of a thing; as, the *external* development of a nation; hence, having to do with foreign nations; as, a country's *external* trade. — *n.* Something that is external. — **ex·ter'nal·ly**, *adv.*

ex·tinct' (ĕks·tĭngkt'), *adj.* No longer living or active; as, an *extinct* volcano; having no living members; as, an *extinct* nation; *extinct* animals. — **ex·tinc'tion** (ĕks·tĭngk'shŭn), *n.*

ex·tin'guish (ĕks·tĭng'gwĭsh), *v.* To put out a fire, candle, etc.; hence, to cause anything to die out; to destroy; as, to *extinguish* life. — **ex·tin'guish·a·ble**, *adj.* — **ex·tin'guish·er**, *n.* — **ex·tin'guish·ment**, *n.*

ex'tir·pate (ĕk'stẽr·pāt; ĕks·tûr'pāt), *v.* To pluck up by the stem or root; hence, to destroy wholly. — **ex'tir·pa'tion** (ĕk'stẽr·pā'shŭn), *n.*

ex·tol' (ĕks·tōl'; ĕks·tōl'), *v.*; EX·TOLLED' (-tōld'; -tōld'); EX·TOL'LING. To praise highly; to glorify; as, he *extolled* the prince.

ex·tort' (ĕks·tôrt'), *v.* To obtain money, a confession, bribe, etc., from a person by force or threats; to exact; as, to *extort* tribute. **ex·tor'tion**, *n.* **ex·tor'tion·er**, *n.* **ex·tor'tion·ate**, *adj.* **ex·tor'tion·ist**, *n.*

ex'tra (ĕks'trȧ), *adj.* & *adv.* Beyond what is due, usual, etc.; in addition; as, *extra* pay. — *n.* 1. An addition to what is necessary, due, etc. 2. An edition of a newspaper not issued at the regular time.

ex·tract' (ĕks·trăkt'), *v.* To obtain something by taking it out of another thing; as, to *extract* a tooth; to *extract* pleasure from work; hence, to choose a part from a longer story, speech, etc. — **ex·trac'tor**, *n.*

ex'tract (ĕks'trăkt), *n.* Something extracted; especially, a substance obtained from something else by pressing, boiling, etc.; as, vanilla *extract;* also, a selection from a book, speech, etc.

ex·trac'tion (ĕks·trăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of extracting. 2. The origin of a person; descent; as, a man of French *extraction*.

ex'tra·di'tion (ĕks'trȧ·dĭsh'ŭn), *v.* The surrender or delivery of a criminal by one state or power to another; as, *extradition* of the murderer. — **ex'tra·dite** (ĕks'trȧ·dīt), *v.*

ex·tra'ne·ous (ĕks·trā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Not belonging to, or necessary as a part of, a thing.

ex·traor′di·nar′y (ĕks·trôr′dĭ·nĕr′ĭ; ĕks′trȧ·ôr′dĭ·nĕr′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Unusual; uncommon; remarkable; as, an *extraordinary* scene. 2. Employed for a special service; as, an ambassador *extraordinary*. — **ex·traor′di·nar′i·ly**, *adv.*

ex·trav′a·gant (ĕks·trăv′ȧ·gănt), *adj.* 1. Beyond the usual limits of anything; wild; excessive; as, *extravagant* praise. 2. Wasteful of money, food, etc.; spending or demanding more money than is really necessary. **ex·trav′a·gance**, *n.* **ex·trav′a·gant·ly**, *adv.*

ex·treme′ (ĕks·trēm′), *adj.* 1. Farthest; utmost; as, the *extreme* tip of the cape. 2. Going beyond the usual limits of anything, as thought, good taste, emotion, etc.; excessive; as, *extreme* fashions in clothes. — *n.* 1. The greatest possible degree; also, an excessive degree, act, etc.; as, he went to the *extreme* in criticism. 2. [used in the *plural*, EXTREMES] Things that are the greatest distance from each other, most different, etc.; as, *extremes* of heat and cold. — **ex·treme′ly**, *adv.*

ex·trem′ist (ĕks·trēm′ĭst), *n.* A person who believes in extreme acts, measures, ideas, etc.

ex·trem′i·ty (ĕks·trĕm′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* EXTREMITIES (-tĭz). 1. The farthest limit, point, or part; as, the northern *extremity* of the island; hence, the greatest degree of a thing; as, in the *extremities* of hunger; the extreme limit of endurance; as, reduced to *extremity* by a siege. 2. A very severe act; as, to resort to *extremities*. 3. An arm, leg, hand, or foot.

ex′tri·cate (ĕks′trĭ·kāt), *v.* To free a person or thing, from danger, difficulties, etc.; as, to *extricate* one's foot from a trap.

ex·trin′sic (ĕks·trĭn′sĭk), *adj.* Not essential to the subject, etc., being considered; unessential. — **ex·trin′si·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ex·u′ber·ance (ĕg·zū′bēr·ȧns), *n.* The plentifulness of a thing; also, a great supply; excess. **ex·u′ber·ant**, *adj.* **ex·u′ber·ant·ly**, *adv.*

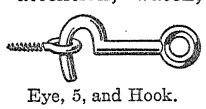
ex·ude′ (ĕks·ūd′; ĕg·zūd′), *v.* To discharge from the body through the pores, as sweat; hence, to give out; as, he *exuded* confidence.

ex·ult′ (ĕg·zŭlt′), *v.* To rejoice about something; to triumph; as, to *exult* in success. **ex·ult′ant**, *adj.* **ex′ul·ta′tion**, *n.* **ex·ult′ant·ly**, *adv.* **ex·ult′ing·ly**, *adv.*

-ey (-ĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective]. It means: like; full of; as in: *gluey*, like glue; *clayey*, full of clay.

eye (ī), *n.* 1. The organ of sight. 2. The ability to see; vision; also, the power to see or appreciate a certain kind of thing; as, a keen *eye* for good paintings. 3. A look or glance; also, close attention; watch; as, keep an *eye* on him. 4. Opinion; judgment; as, a crime in the *eyes* of the law. 5. Something that is like an eye in looks, shape, position, etc., as the hole in a needle to receive the thread, one of the depressions in potatoes, etc., where the bud starts, a loop for a hook, rope, etc.

Eye, 1. 1 Eyelid; 2 Eyeball; 3 Iris; 4 Pupil; 5 Eyelashes.


Eye, 5, and Hook.

— *v.* To look at; to view; especially, to watch sharply; as, he *eyed* the dog with suspicion.

eye′ball′ (ī′bôl′), *n.* The whole eye.

eye′brow′ (ī′brou′), *n.* The arch over the eye; also, the hair which grows on this arch.

eye′glass′ (ī′glȧs′), *n.* 1. A lens made of glass, used to improve faulty eyesight. Such lenses are commonly used in pairs and called *eye′glass′es* (ī′glȧs′ĕz). 2. The lens in a telescope, microscope, etc.

eye′lash′ (ī′lăsh′), *n.* The fringe of hair on an eyelid; also, a single hair of this fringe.

eye′less (ī′lĕs), *adj.* Without eyes; blind.

eye′let (ī′lĕt), *n.* 1. A small hole in cloth, leather, a sail, etc., for a lacing, rope, etc. 2. A metal ring to line such a hole, as in a shoe.

eye′lid′ (ī′lĭd′), *n.* A lid or cover of skin over an eye.

eye′piece′ (ī′pēs′), *n.* The lens at the eye end of a telescope, a microscope, etc.

eye′shot′ (ī′shŏt′), *n.* Range of sight; view; as, he kept the child within *eyeshot*.

eye′sight′ (ī′sīt′), *n.* Sight; view; as, her *eyesight* is keen; he went out of *eyesight*.

eye′sore′ (ī′sōr′), *n.* Something displeasing to look at; as, the building is an *eyesore*.

eye′strain′ (ī′strān′), *n.* A strained condition of the eye, caused by faulty eyesight or overuse of the eyes.

eye′tooth′ (ī′tōōth′), *n.*; *pl.* EYETEETH. In a human being, the third tooth from the front on each side of each jaw; also, a similar tooth in an animal; a canine tooth.

eye′wink′er (ī′wĭngk′ẽr), *n.* An eyelash.

eye′wit′ness (ī′wĭt′nĕs), *n.* A person who sees something done or happen and can testify to it; as, an *eyewitness* to the accident.

ey′rie, ey′ry (âr′ĭ; ēr′ĭ; ĭ′rĭ). The nest of a bird of prey; an aerie.

E·zek′iel (ē·zēk′yĕl; ē·zē′kĭ·ĕl), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A great Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B.C. 2. The Book of Ezekiel in the Old Testament. Abbreviation *Ezek.*

Ez′ra (ĕz′rȧ), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A great Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B.C. 2. The Book of Ezra in the Old Testament. Abbreviation *Ez.* or *Ezr.*

F

F, f (ĕf), *n.* The sixth letter of the alphabet.

F. Abbreviation for *Fahrenheit, French.*

fa (fä), *n.* In music, a syllable used in naming the fourth note of the scale.

fa'ble (fā'b'l), *n.* 1. A story, a statement, etc., that is not true. 2. A story that teaches a lesson, especially one in which animals talk and act like people. — **fa'ble,** *v.*

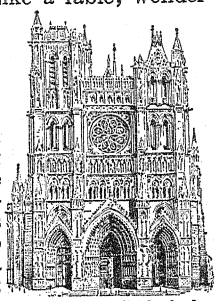
Fa'bre (fä'br'), Jean Henri, 1823–1915. A French scientist.

fab'ric (făb'rĭk), *n.* 1. Something manufactured; especially, cloth woven or knitted from fibers; as, cotton *fabrics.* 2. Plan or style of construction; the texture, as of cloth. 3. A framework; as, the *fabric* of society.

fab'ri·cate (făb'rĭ·kāt), *v.* 1. To frame or construct; to manufacture. 2. To make up; as, to *fabricate* a story. — **fab'ri·ca'tion,** *n.*

Fab'ri·koid (făb'rĭ·koid), *n.* A trade-mark for a leatherlike waterproof fabric used for book covers, upholstery, etc.; also [sometimes written with a small letter, ***fabrikoid***], the fabric bearing this trade-mark.

fab'u·lous (făb'ū·lŭs), *adj.* 1. Made up; as, a *fabulous* story. 2. Like a fable; wonderful; as, *fabulous* riches. — **fab'u·lous·ly,** *adv.*



Façade of a Cathedral (Amiens, France).

fa·çade' (fä·säd'), *n.* The face or front of a building.

face (fās), *n.* 1. The front part of the head. 2. Look; expression; as, a sad *face;* also, a grimace; as, to make *faces* at a person. 3. Reputation; as, to save one's *face.* 4. Boldness; as, to have *face* enough to ask a favor. 5. Presence; sight; as, brave in the *face* of danger. 6. The part of a thing that is seen, marked, finished, etc.; the front, the surface, etc.; as, the *face* of cloth, of a cliff, of a wall, etc.; the *face* of a clock, ax, card. — *v.* 1. To have the face or front toward something; as, the house *faces* the east. 2. To turn the face toward a person or thing bravely, boldly, etc.; to confront; to oppose; as, to *face* the enemy; he *faced* death. 3. To put a facing on something; as, to *face* a hem.

face card. A playing card with the face of a king, queen, or knave represented on it.

Gem cut with Facets.

fac'et (făs'ĕt), *n.* One of the surfaces on a gem that has been cut. — *v.* To cut facets on a gem.

fa·ce'tious (fä·sē'shŭs), *adj.* Playful and pleasant; harmlessly mischievous; teasing; as, a *facetious* boy; *facetious* remarks. **fa·ce'tious·ly,** *adv.* **fa·ce'tious·ness,** *n.*

fa'cial (fā'shăl), *adj.* Having to do with the face or surface; as, *facial* expressions.

fac'ile (făs'ĭl), *adj.* Doing or expressing something easily; fluent; as, a *facile* speaker.

fa·cil'i·tate (fä·sĭl'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To make easy or easier; as, a larger crew *facilitated* the work.

fa·cil'i·ty (fä·sĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* FACILITIES (-tĭz). 1. Ease; freedom from difficulty; also, skill; as, the *facility* with which he reads. 2. Something that makes anything easier; a help; as, library *facilities.*

fac'ing (fās'ĭng), *n.* 1. A lining near the edge of a garment. 2. A covering in front, as for ornament; as, a *facing* for a building.

fac·sim'i·le (făk·sĭm'ĭ·lē), *n.* An exact copy or likeness; as, a *facsimile* of a letter.

fact (făkt), *n.* 1. Something that is done or happens; an event, deed, occurrence, circumstance, etc. 2. The realness or truth of a thing; the quality of being actual or real; as, a question of *fact.* 3. The statement of something that is done or exists; as, tell me the *facts.*

fac'tion (făk'shŭn), *n.* A group or combination of persons within a government, a political party, or other organization; a clique. — **fac'tion·al,** *adj.*

fac'tious (făk'shŭs), *adj.* Inclined to forming factions and causing discontent, revolt, etc.

fac·ti'tious (făk·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Not natural; artificial. — **fac·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.*

fac'tor (făk'tĕr), *n.* 1. A person who does business for someone else; an agent. 2. In arithmetic, any of the members that form a product when multiplied together. 3. An influence, circumstance, etc., that helps to produce a result; as, courtesy is a *factor* of success. — *v.* To find the factors of a number.

fac'to·ry (făk'tŏ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* FACTORIES (-rĭz). 1. A trading post where agents do business. 2. A place where goods are manufactured.

fac·to'tum (făk·tō'tŭm), *n.* A person employed to do all kinds of tasks.

fac'tu·al (făk'tū·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with facts; actual.

fac'ul·ty (făk'ŭl·tĭ), *n.; pl.* FACULTIES (-tĭz). 1. The ability to do something; also, talent; special knack; as, a great *faculty* for making friends. 2. One of the powers of a person's mind or body; as, the *faculty* of hearing. 3. A department of learning in a university; as, the *faculty* of medicine; also, the teachers in a school or college; as, a college *faculty.*

fad (făd), *n.* A craze; a passing fancy.

fade (fād), *v.* 1. To wither; as, flowers *fade.* 2. To grow dim, pale, or faint; as, blue *fades* easily; to lose clearness of sound, appearance, etc.; to disappear gradually; as, stars *fade* at dawn. 3. To cause to lose color or brightness; as, the sun *faded* the red curtains.

fag (făg), *v.* To work or make someone else work until exhausted; as, he was *fagged* out.

fag end. The last part or coarser end of a web of cloth, a rope, etc.; hence, a poor, old, or worn-out end of anything.

fag'ot, fag'got (făg'ŭt), *n.* A bundle of sticks.

Fahr'en·heit (făr'ĕn·hīt; fär'ĕn·hīt), *adj.* Having to do with, or according to, the scale of measuring used on a particular kind of thermometer, called a ***Fahr'en·heit ther·mom'e·ter.*** On this scale the boiling point of water is at 212 degrees, and the freezing point at 32 degrees. See CENTIGRADE.

fail (fāl), *v.* 1. To be insufficient, unsuccessful, disappointing, etc.; as, crops *fail.* 2. To become weaker; as, his health is *failing.* 3. To be found wanting in some action, duty, etc.; to fall short of what is expected or desired; as, do not *fail* to come; the boy *failed* in his test. 4. To become bankrupt; as, his business *failed.* — *n.* Failure; failing; as, go without *fail.*

fail'ing (fāl'ĭng), *n.* A failure; a fault.

fail'ure (fāl'ūr), *n.* 1. A falling short; as, a *failure* of crops; also, loss of strength, vigor, etc. 2. Neglect to do something expected; as, *failure* in one's duty. 3. Lack of success; as, *failure* in a test. 4. A person or thing that fails; as, he was a *failure* as a writer.

fain (fān), *adv.* With joy; gladly; as, "*Fain* would I woo her." — *adj.* Glad; contented.

faint (fānt), *adj.* 1. Timid; cowardly; as, a *faint* heart. 2. Weak; feeble; as, she felt *faint;* also, slight; not strong, clear, loud, etc.; as, a *faint* sound; a *faint* attempt. — *v.* To lose consciousness because of a temporary stopping of the blood supply to the brain; to swoon; as, she *fainted* away. — *n.* A swoon.
faint'ly, *adv.* **faint'ness,** *n.*

faint'heart'ed (fānt'här'tĕd), *adj.* Lacking courage; fearful; timid.

fair (fâr), *adj.* 1. Beautiful; as, this *fair* city. 2. Light in color; blond; as, *fair* hair. 3. Just; frank; honest; according to certain rules; as, a *fair* deal; *fair* play. 4. Clean; as, a *fair* name. 5. Easy to read; neat; as, *fair* handwriting. 6. That may lawfully or justly be aimed at; as, *fair* game. 7. Average; reasonable; satisfactory; as, a *fair* profit. 8. Clear; favorable; as, *fair* weather.
— *adv.* In a fair manner; as, play *fair!*
fair'ly, *adv.* **fair'ness,** *n.*

fair (fâr), *n.* 1. A gathering of people at an appointed time to buy and sell. 2. A festival. 3. An exhibition of goods, animals, etc., to be sold or judged for their excellent quality, etc.; as, a county *fair.*

fair'y (fâr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* FAIRIES (-ĭz). An imaginary being who is supposed to be able to assume the form of a very tiny human being, and to meddle in human affairs. — *adj.* Having to do with, like, or coming from fairies.
fair'y·land', *n.* **fair'y·like',** *adj.*

fair'y tale. A story about fairies; also, any story that is made up; a fib.

faith (fāth), *n.* 1. Belief in God; also, belief in religious or moral ideas without requiring proof as to whether they are true, right, etc.; as, blind *faith.* 2. Something that is believed; especially, a particular religion; as, the Catholic *faith.* 3. Confidence; trust; as, to have *faith* in one's doctor. 4. A pledge or promise of loyalty, friendship, etc.; as, to keep *faith* with one's friends; hence, loyalty. — *interj.* Truly; by my faith.
faith'ful, *adj.* **faith'less,** *adj.*
faith'ful·ly, *adv.* **faith'less·ly,** *adv.*
faith'ful·ness, *n.* **faith'less·ness,** *n.*

fake (fāk), *v.* To fix up or change a person or thing in order to deceive in some way; as, the beggar *faked* a sore leg; to pretend to have or to perform something in order to deceive; as, to *fake* surprise. — *n.* Any person or thing that is not really what is pretended; a fraud; as, the picture is a *fake.* — **fak'er** (fāk'ēr), *n.*

fa·kir' (fä·kēr'; fā'kēr), *n.* In India, a wandering beggar who performs tricks.

fal'chion (fôl'chŭn; fôl'shŭn), *n.* A sword.

fal'con (fôl'kŭn; fô'kŭn), *n.* Any one of several long-winged, swift-flying, small hawks. Formerly they were trained to catch birds on the wing. — **fal'con·er,** *n.* — **fal'con·ry,** *n.*

Falcon. (1/12)

Falk'land Is'lands (fôk'·lănd). An island group in the southern Atlantic Ocean. It is a British colony.

fall (fôl), *v.; past tense* FELL; *past part.* FALL'EN (fôl'ĕn); *pres. part.* FALL'ING. 1. To move or go to a lower place, position, degree, amount, etc.; to drop; to go down; as, the leaves have *fallen;* prices *fell.* 2. To come, reach, strike, etc., as if by descending; as, sunlight *fell* on the path; music *falls* on the ear. 3. To drop from an upright position; as, the building *fell.* 4. To be wounded or killed; as, to *fall* in battle; to be overthrown or captured; as, the town *fell.* 5. To come or become; as, to *fall* sick; hence, to pass, be earned, etc.; as, the estate *fell* to his brother; the prize *falls* to the brightest pupil.

6. To pass from one condition, state of mind or body to another; as, to *fall* asleep. 7. To fell; to cut down; as, to *fall* a tree.
fall out. To quarrel. —*fall through.* To fail; as, the plan *fell through.*

fall (fôl), *n.* 1. The act of falling; a dropping; as, a *fall* from a horse; a downward direction; a descent; as, a *fall* of land. 2. A thing that falls or has fallen; an amount that falls; as, a *fall* of snow; also, the distance anything falls; as, a *fall* of ten yards. 3. A waterfall. 4. Ruin, downfall; as, the *fall* of Rome; also, departure from goodness; as, the *fall* of man. 5. Autumn. 6. The part of the rope or chain of a tackle to which the power is applied in hoisting.

fal·la'cious (fă·lā'shŭs), *adj.* Misleading; mistaken; as, a *fallacious* statement. — **fal·la'cious·ly**, *adv.*

fal'la·cy (făl'ă·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FALLACIES (-sĭz). A false idea or notion; also, false reasoning.

fal'li·ble (făl'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Liable to make a mistake; also, liable to be deceived.

fal'low (făl'ō), *n.* Land for crops that lies idle for a season; also, the plowing or tilling of land without seeding it for a season.
— *adj.* Plowed, but not tilled or seeded.
— *v.* To cultivate land without seeding it.

fal'low deer (făl'ō). A European deer much smaller than the red deer. It is pale yellow and in summer has white spots.

Fallow Deer. (⅛s)

Fall Riv'er (fôl rĭv'ĕr). A city of Massachusetts.

false (fôls), *adj.* 1. Not true; as, a *false* statement. 2. Not truthful; dishonest; as, a *false* accuser. 3. Not faithful or loyal; treacherous; as, *false* friends. 4. Not real or genuine; artificial; as, *false* teeth; *false* gems. — *adv.* In a false manner.
false'ly, *adv.* **false'ness**, *n.*

false'hood (fôls'hŏŏd), *n.* A lie.

fal·set'to (fôl·sĕt'ō), *n.* A false voice; especially, a man's voice that is pitched higher than his natural voice. — **fal·set'to**, *adj.*

fal'si·fy (fôl'sĭ·fī), *v.*; FAL'SI·FIED (-fīd); FAL'SI·FY'ING. To make false; to change so as to deceive; as, he *falsified* the accounts. — **fal'si·fi·ca'tion** (fôl'sĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **fal'si·fi'er** (fôl'sĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.*

fal'si·ty (fôl'sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FALSITIES (-tĭz). Condition of being false; also, something false.

fal'ter (fôl'tĕr), *v.* To move or act in an unsteady manner; to hesitate in step, speech, etc.; as, my courage *falters;* she *faltered* out her thanks.
fal'ter·ing, *adj.* **fal'ter·ing·ly**, *adv.*

fame (fām), *n.* Public estimation; reputation; renown; as, his *fame* as a poet grew.

famed (fāmd), *adj.* Famous; well-known.

fa·mil'iar (fă·mĭl'yĕr), *adj.* 1. Closely acquainted; intimate; as, *familiar* friends. 2. Suitable to close acquaintances; informal; as, a *familiar* greeting. 3. Well-known; common; as, a *familiar* scene. — **fa·mil'i·ar'i·ty** (fă·mĭl'ĭ·ăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **fa·mil'iar·ly** (fă·mĭl'yĕr·lĭ), *adv.*

fa·mil'iar·ize (fă·mĭl'yĕr·īz), *v.* To make familiar or thoroughly acquainted; to accustom; as, to *familiarize* oneself with a new job.

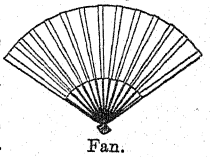
fam'i·ly (făm'ĭ·lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FAMILIES (-lĭz). 1. All the people who live under one head and in one house. 2. All the people who are descended from the same ancestor; a clan or tribe. 3. Descent; especially, noble descent; as, a man of great *family.* 4. A group of closely related people, as parents and their children. 5. A group of related things; as, a *family* of languages. 6. A group of related animals or plants ranking above a genus and below an order; as, lions, tigers, and leopards belong to the cat *family.*

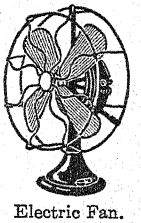
fam'ine (făm'ĭn), *n.* 1. General lack of food; hence, starvation. 2. Great lack of something; a shortage; as, a coal *famine.*

fam'ish (făm'ĭsh), *v.* 1. To starve; to destroy with hunger. 2. To suffer from hunger.

fa'mous (fā'mŭs), *adj.* Much talked about; famed; as, a *famous* man. — **fa'mous·ly**, *adv.*

fan (făn), *n.* 1. A device that stirs the air by the motion of its broad surface; as, an electric *fan;* especially, a small hand device, often one which unfolds into a semicircular shape, for waving to and fro to cause a draft of air. 2. Something shaped like a fan. — *v.*; FANNED (făn'd); FAN'NING. 1. To separate waste material from good; to winnow. 2. To move air with a fan. 3. To direct a current of air on something with, or as if with, a fan; as, he *fanned* the fire with a newspaper; hence, to rouse, as rage, activity, etc.


Fan.


Electric Fan.

fan (făn), *n.* In slang use, an enthusiastic follower of some sport, etc.; as, a baseball *fan;* also, an ardent admirer or supporter.

fa·nat'ic (fă·năt'ĭk), *n.* A person who is excessively enthusiastic about something, especially, one who is unreasonable in his beliefs; as, a religious *fanatic.* — **fa·nat'ic, fa·nat'i·cal**, *adj.* — **fa·nat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **fa·nat'i·cism** (fă·năt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.*

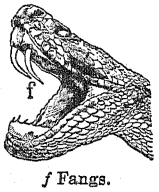
fan'ci·er (făn'sĭ·ĕr), *n.* A person who has a special interest in something; as, a dog *fancier.*

fan'cy (făn'sĭ), *n.; pl.* FANCIES (-sĭz). 1. Imagination; the power of the mind to think of things that are not present or real. 2. A thought; an idea; also, a notion or whim; as, I have a *fancy* that you are wrong. 3. Individual taste or liking for a person or thing; as, to take a *fancy* to someone.
— *adj.* 1. Not ordinary; made, selected, etc., to please the fancy; as, *fancy* fruit. 2. Extravagant; above the real value; as, *fancy* prices. 3. Requiring unusual skill, grace, etc.; as, *fancy* skating.
— *v.;* FAN'CIED (făn'sĭd); FAN'CY·ING. 1. To have a fancy for; as, she *fancied* some fruit. 2. To believe without being certain; to suppose; as, I *fancy* she will come today; also, to imagine.
fan'cied, *adj.* **fan'ci·ful·ly**, *adv.*
fan'ci·ful, *adj.* **fan'ci·ful·ness**, *n.*

fane (fān), *n.* A temple; a church.

fan'fare (făn'fâr), *n.* A lively blowing of trumpets, etc.; hence, a showy display.

fang (făng), *n.* A long sharp tooth by which animals seize and hold their prey; any similar tooth; especially, one of the hollow or grooved teeth of a poisonous snake.


f Fangs.

fan·tas'tic (făn·tăs'tĭk), *adj.* Fanciful, quaint, or exaggerated in design, appearance, etc.; queer; as, *fantastic* shapes.
fan·tas'ti·cal, *adj.* **fan·tas'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

fan'ta·sy (făn'tȧ·sĭ; făn'tȧ·zĭ), *n.; pl.* FANTASIES (-sĭz; -zĭz). 1. Imagination; fancy. 2. Something produced by a person's imagination.

far (fär), *adv.;* FAR'THER; FAR'THEST. 1. A great distance away; long ago; to a great degree; very much. 2. To or at a certain distance, point, or degree; as, walk only so *far*.
— *adj.* 1. Very different or distant in time, amount, nature, etc.; as, the *far* past; a *far* heavier burden. 2. Extending over a great space; long; as, a *far* journey; also, the more distant of two things; as, the *far* hill.

far'a·way' (fär'ȧ·wā'), *adj.* 1. Distant; as, a *faraway* land. 2. Dreamy; as, *faraway* looks.

farce (färs), *n.* 1. A short play intended to make people laugh by funny happenings. 2. A ridiculous affair, action, etc.; insincere or undignified pretense; as, their idea of freedom was a *farce*. — **far'ci·cal** (fär'sĭ·kăl), *adj.*

fare (fâr), *v.* 1. To go; especially, to journey. 2. To have good or bad fortune; as, to *fare* well in business; also, to happen; to turn out; as, how *fares* it? 3. To partake of food.
— *n.* 1. The money a person pays to travel on a train, bus, boat, etc.; as, subway *fare;* also, the person paying a fare; as, the bus carries twenty *fares*. 2. Food; as, hotel *fare*.

Far East. The countries of eastern Asia.

fare'well' (fâr'wĕl'), *interj.* Good-by. — *n.* A parting wish of happiness, health, etc.; a good-by; also, a departure; as, a tearful *farewell*. — *adj.* Last; final; as, his *farewell* address.

far'fetched' (fär'fĕcht'), *adj.* Forced; strained; as, *farfetched* jokes, ideas, etc.

far'-flung' (fär'flŭng'), *adj.* Covering great areas; wide range; as, a *far-flung* empire.

farm (färm), *n.* A piece of land used for raising crops or animals; as, a chicken *farm;* hence, a tract of water where oysters, etc., are artificially grown. — *v.* To run a farm; to work on a farm; to cultivate land.
farm'house', *n.* **farm'yard'**, *n.*

farm'er (fär'mẽr), *n.* A person who farms; especially, one who cultivates the ground, either as the owner, renter, or an employee.

farm'ing (fär'mĭng), *n.* The act of a person who farms. — **farm'ing**, *adj.*

farm'stead (färm'stĕd), *n.* A farm.

far'-off' (fär'ôf'), *adj.* Faraway; distant.

far'-reach'ing (fär'rēch'ĭng), *adj.* Having a wide influence or lasting effect.

far'ri·er (făr'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* A person who shoes horses. — **far'ri·er·y**, *n.*

far'row (făr'ō), *n.* A litter of pigs.

far'see'ing (fär'sē'ĭng), *adj.* Farsighted.

far'sight'ed (fär'sīt'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Able to see how something will work out in the future. 2. Able to see distant things more clearly than near ones. — **far'sight'ed·ness**, *n.*

far'ther (fär'thẽr), *adj., comparative* of FAR. 1. More distant; as, the *farther* shore; a *farther* journey. 2. Going beyond; further.
— *adv.* 1. At or to a greater distance, extent, etc. 2. Moreover; in addition.
— **far'ther·most** (fär'thẽr·mōst), *adj.*

far'thest (fär'thĕst), *adj., superlative* of FAR. 1. Most distant; as, the *farthest* island. 2. Stretched out to the greatest extent; as, the *farthest* sea. — *adv.* To or at the greatest distance; as, I ran *farthest*.

far'thing (fär'thĭng), *n.* One fourth of an English penny; also, a small bronze coin of this value.

fas'ci·nate (făs'ĭ·nāt), *v.* To hold the attention or interest of a person or animal by some special power, charm, etc.; to attract greatly; as, the bright ball *fascinated* the baby.
fas'ci·nat'ing, *adj.* **fas'ci·na'tion**, *n.*
fas'ci·nat'ing·ly, *adv.* **fas'ci·na'tor**, *n.*

Fas'cist (făsh'ĭst; făs'ĭst), *n.; pl.* FASCISTI (fȧ·shĭs'tē; fä·shē'stē), *n.* A member of an Italian organization (the **Fa·scis'ti**) formed in 1919. The organization opposed Communism, Bolshevism, etc. Under Mussolini it became the governing body of Italy. — **Fas'cism**, *n.* — **Fas'cist**, *adj.*

fash'ion (făsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The build, make, shape, looks, etc., of a thing; as, a coat of an odd *fashion*. 2. The accepted style of a thing at a particular time or among certain people; as, *fashions* in shoes; hence, something that is in style. 3. Manner of action; way; as, to travel in the new *fashion*. — *v.* To make, build, etc.; as, to *fashion* hats. — **fash'ion·er**, *n.*

fash'ion·a·ble (făsh'ŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Conforming to the fashion or established style; as, *fashionable* clothes. 2. Dressing or behaving according to the fashion of the time; as, *fashionable* people. — **fash'ion·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

fast (fȧst), *v.* To refrain from eating any food or certain kinds of food; also, to eat very little food; as, to *fast* during Lent. — *n.* A period or an act of fasting; as, he kept his *fast*.

fast (fȧst), *adj.* 1. Firmly fixed; secure; not readily yielding to force, influence, etc.; as, stuck *fast* in the mud; also, that will not fade; as, *fast* colors. 2. Faithful; as, a *fast* friend. 3. Sound; deep; as, a *fast* sleeper. 4. Swift; also, capable of, requiring, or allowing quick motion; as, a *fast* track. 5. Ahead of the standard time; as, the clock is *fast*. 6. Occupying only a short time; as, a *fast* trip. 7. Devoted to pleasure regardless of how it is gained; wild; as, a *fast* crowd. — **fast**, *adv.*

fas'ten (fȧs''n), *v.* 1. To join something together or to something else; as, to *fasten* a dress; to *fasten* blame on an innocent man; also, to fix securely; as, *fasten* the door. 2. To take a firm grip with or on something; as, the cat *fastened* her claws in the dog's back. 3. To be or become fixed, firm, joined, etc.; as, the shoe *fastens* with a buckle.
fas'ten·er, *n.* **fas'ten·ing**, *n.*

fas·tid'i·ous (făs·tĭd'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Too particular; hard to please; as, a *fastidious* appetite.
fas·tid'i·ous·ly, *adv.* **fas·tid'i·ous·ness**, *n.*

fast'ness (fȧst'nĕs), *n.* 1. The condition of being fast. 2. A secure or fortified place; a stronghold; as, a mountain *fastness*.

fat (făt), *adj.*; FAT'TER; FAT'TEST. 1. Plump; fleshy; as, a *fat* cow; also, oily; greasy; rich; as, *fat* meat. 2. Thick; well filled or stocked; as, a *fat* purse. 3. Profitable in money, success, etc.; fruitful; as, a *fat* job; *fat* farm lands. — *n.* 1. Any part of the tissue of a person's or an animal's body that is mostly made up of greasy or oily substances; also, the substance itself; as, the *fat* of meat; hence, any oily or greasy substance used in cooking. 2. The best part of anything; as, the *fat* of the crop. — *v.*; FAT'TED; FAT'TING. To make or grow fat.

fa'tal (fā'tăl), *adj.* Causing death; mortal; as, *fatal* injuries. — **fa'tal·ly**, *adv.*

fa·tal'i·ty (fȧ·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Fatal or deadly quality. 2. A disaster ending in death; also, a death in a disaster.

fate (fāt), *n.* 1. A power beyond men's control that determines what happens. 2. Something which happens as if by a decree of such a power; destiny; doom; as, it was his *fate* to be sent into exile. 3. The end; outcome; as, the *fate* of a polar expedition. 4. [used in the plural and written with a capital letter, ***Fates***] In Greek mythology, the three goddesses who determine the course of human life, one spinning the thread, the second fixing its length, and the third cutting it off.
fate'ful, *adj.* **fate'ful·ly**, *adv.*

fat'ed (fāt'ĕd), *adj.* Destined; doomed.

fa'ther (fä'thĕr), *n.* 1. A male parent. 2. An ancestor; a forefather. 3. The person or thing that gives rise to something else; the origin; the originator; as, the wish is *father* to the thought. 4. A person who directs and cares for those under him in a fatherly way, as a clergyman, etc. 5. [written with a capital letter, ***Father***] God. — **fa'ther**, *v.*
fa'ther·hood, *n.* **fa'ther·li·ness**, *n.*
fa'ther·less, *adj.* **fa'ther·ly**, *adj.*

fa'ther-in-law' (fä'thĕr·ĭn·lô'), *n.*; *pl.* FATHERS-IN-LAW. The father of one's husband or of one's wife.

fa'ther·land' (fä'thĕr·lănd'), *n.* A person's native land.

fath'om (făth'ŭm), *n.* A measure of length equal to six feet, used chiefly in measuring lengths of ships' ropes and depths of water. — *v.* 1. To measure the depth of water in fathoms. 2. To reach an understanding of; to penetrate; as, to *fathom* a mystery.
fath'om·a·ble, *adj.* **fath'om·less**, *adj.*

fa·tigue' (fȧ·tēg'), *n.* Weariness resulting from work or exertion. — *v.*; FA·TIGUED' (fȧ·tēgd'); FA·TI'GUING (-tē'gĭng). To tire; to become weary; as, to be easily *fatigued*.

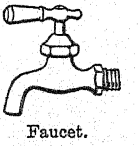
fat'ness (făt'nĕs), *n.* The condition of a person or animal that is fat.

fat'ten (făt''n), *v.* To make or become fat.

fat'ty (făt'ĭ), *adj.*; FAT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); FAT'TI·EST. Containing fat; like fat; as, *fatty* beef.
fat'ti·ly, *adv.* **fat'ti·ness**, *n.*

fat'u·ous (făt'ū·ŭs), *adj.* Silly; often, conceitedly stupid; as, a *fatuous* smile. — **fa·tu'i·ty** (fȧ·tū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **fat'u·ous·ly**, *adv.*

fau'cet (fô'sĕt), *n.* A fixture for drawing water from a pipe, a liquid from a cask, etc.


Faucet.

faugh (fô), *interj.* Fie! Disgusting!

fault (fôlt), *n.* 1. A weakness in character; an imperfection; a failing; as, his greatest *fault* is laziness. 2. An act deserving blame or correction; a mistake in conduct or in one's work; as, a small boy's *faults*. 3. Responsibility for something

wrong; blame; as, it was his *fault*. — ***find fault.*** To discover faults; to criticize unfavorably.
fault'find'er, *n.* **fault'less**, *adj.*
fault'find'ing, *n.* & *adj.* **fault'less·ly**, *adv.*
fault'i·ly, *adv.* **fault'less·ness**, *n.*
fault'i·ness, *n.* **fault'y**, *adj.*

faun (fôn), *n.* In ancient mythology, a deity of the countryside. He had a human form, but with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail and legs.

Faun.

fau'na (fô'nȧ), *n.* Animals in general, or animal life; especially, the animals or animal life of a particular region, period, etc. *Fauna* is distinguished from *flora*, plants and plant life.

fa'vor (fā'vẽr), *n.* 1. Strong and plainly shown liking; warm regard or approval; esteem; as, to enjoy the *favor* of a king; to look with *favor* on a plan. 2. A kind act; a kindness; as, please do me a *favor*. 3. A gift; a present; a token; as, to distribute *favors* at a party. 4. Partiality; show of preference; as, to do one's duty without fear or *favor*. 5. A money credit which is available; a credit subject to a person's written order; as, a balance in his *favor* at the bank.
— *v.* 1. To show favor to a person or thing. 2. To be advantageous to; to make possible or easy; as, darkness *favored* the plan. 3. To look like; to resemble; as, John *favors* his father. — **fa'vor·er**, *n.*

fa'vor·a·ble (fā'vẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Showing favor; approving; as, his opinion is *favorable*. 2. Advantageous; helpful; promising; as, to wait for *favorable* weather.
fa'vor·a·ble·ness, *n.* **fa'vor·a·bly**, *adv.*

fa'vor·ite (fā'vẽr·ĭt), *n.* A person or a thing that is favored above others; as, she is the *favorite* of the family. — *adj.* Favored; preferred; best-liked; as, a boy's *favorite* games.

fa'vor·it·ism (fā'vẽr·ĭt·ĭz'm), *n.* Show of partiality; unfairly favorable treatment.

fa'vour (fā'vẽr), etc. Same as FAVOR, etc.

Fawkes (fôks), Guy, 1570–1606. An English conspirator.

fawn (fôn), *n.* 1. A young deer. 2. The dull light-brown color of a fawn.

fawn (fôn), *v.* 1. To show affection as a dog does by crouching, wagging his tail, etc. 2. To seek favor by flattering or humble attentions; as, *fawning* office seekers.

fay (fā), *n.* A fairy; an elf.

fe'al·ty (fē'ȧl·tĭ), *n.* In former times, the sworn duty of a vassal to be faithful to his lord and to fight for him in battle; now, wholehearted devotion and service; a pledge of allegiance; loyalty; as, swear *fealty* to the flag.

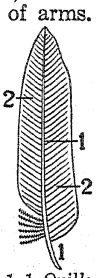
fear (fēr), *n.* 1. A feeling of dread; fright; alarm. 2. Great awe; deep reverence; as, *fear* of God. — *v.* To be afraid of something; to have fear; as, to *fear* danger; do not *fear*.
fear'ful, *adj.* **fear'less**, *adj.*
fear'ful·ly, *adv.* **fear'less·ly**, *adv.*
fear'ful·ness, *n.* **fear'less·ness**, *n.*

fea'si·ble (fē'zĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being done, carried out, etc.; as, a *feasible* plan.

feast (fēst), *n.* 1. A festival; especially, a religious festival or holy day commemorating some event, some person, etc.; as, the *feast* of the Nativity. 2. A bountiful meal.
— *v.* 1. To dine bountifully; to entertain with rich and plentiful provisions. 2. To delight; to gratify; as, to *feast* the ears with music.

feat (fēt), *n.* An act of courage or skill; a deed showing heroism or strength; as, *feats* of arms.

feath'er (fĕth'ẽr), *n.* 1. A light outgrowth from the skin of a bird, consisting of a delicate web (***vane***) of hairlike tissues growing out from a long central horny part (***quill***). Feathers cover the bird and form its plumage. 2. The same kind or sort; as, birds of a *feather* flock together.
— *v.* 1. To cover or become covered with feathers; to line with feathers. 2. To shave, rub, etc., to the fineness of a feather; as, to *feather* an edge. 3. In rowing, to turn an oar blade flat above the surface of the water as one takes it out at the end of one stroke and swings it back for a new stroke.



1, 1, Quill; 2, 2, Vane.

feath'er·less, *adj.* **feath'er·y**, *adj.*

fea'ture (fē'tŭr), *n.* 1. The shape or appearance of the face; as, the man was stern of *feature*. 2. A single part of the face, as the nose, mouth, etc.; as, her *features* were very beautiful. 3. Something especially noticeable about a thing; a prominent detail; as, the view has two *features*, its distance and its variety. 4. The principal attraction; an important item in a program, sale, etc.; as, a *feature* at the theater.
— *v.* 1. To mark or distinguish the face of; to be a feature of. 2. In colloquial use, to give special prominence to; as, a newspaper *featured* the story.
— **fea'ture·less**, *adj.*

Feb. Abbreviation for *February*.

Feb'ru·ar'y (fĕb'rōō·ĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FEBRUARIES (-ĭz). The second month in the year. In ordinary years February has 28 days; in leap years it has 29 days.

fe'cund (fē'kŭnd; fĕk'ŭnd), *adj.* Fruitful.
— **fe·cun'di·ty** (fē·kŭn'dĭ·tĭ), *n.*

fed (fĕd), *past tense & past part.* of FEED.

fed'er·al (fĕd'ẽr·ȧl), *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having to do with, a state or nation that

is formed by the union of several smaller states or nations; as, a *federal* constitution; the United States has a *federal* government. 2. [often written with a capital letter, ***Federal***] Having to do with the government of the United States; as, *Federal* laws. — *n.* [written with a capital letter] A supporter of the government of the United States in the Civil War.

Fed'er·al Cap'i·tal Ter'ri·to'ry. A territory in New South Wales, Australia, including Canberra the capital of the Commonwealth.

fed'er·al·ist (fĕd'ĕr·ăl·ĭst), *n.* 1. A person who believes in a federal government. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Federalist***] One of the Americans who were successful in bringing about a union of the colonies after the Revolution.

fed'er·ate (fĕd'ĕr·āt), *v.* To form a union of states.

fed'er·a'tion (fĕd'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A union made by governments in such a way that each of the combining governments keeps control of the management of its own local affairs; also, the state formed by such a union. 2. Any union of societies, organizations, etc.

fee (fē), *n.* 1. A charge for services or for some privilege; as, a doctor's *fee*. 2. A small gift of money or the like, for services given; a tip; as, a waiter's *fee*. — *v.*; FEED (fēd); FEE'ING. To give a fee, or tip, to a person.

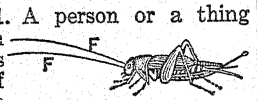
fee'ble (fē'b'l), *adj.* 1. Lacking in strength or endurance; weak; unequal to strain; as, a *feeble* old man. 2. Not vigorous, loud, effective, etc.; as, a *feeble* cry.
fee'ble·ness, *n.* **fee'bly**, *adv.*

fee'ble-mind'ed (fē'b'l·mīn'dĕd), *adj.* Weak in mental ability; lacking normal intelligence.

feed (fēd), *v.*; FED; FEED'ING. 1. To supply with food or nourishment. 2. To furnish with that which is necessary to growth, continuance, etc.; as, to *feed* a furnace with coal. — *n.* 1. Food; fodder. 2. In careless use, a meal.
— **feed'er**, *n.*

feel (fēl), *v.*; FELT; FEEL'ING. 1. To examine or search for by handling; as, let me *feel* the silk. 2. To perceive by the sense of touch; as, to *feel* a blow. 3. To have in one's heart; as, to *feel* pity; also, to have sympathy; as, to *feel* for the poor. 4. To know instinctively or by experience; as, to *feel* that something is wrong. — *n.* Feeling.

feel'er (fēl'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or a thing that feels; especially, an organ of feeling such as one of the antennae of an insect, or one of the tentacles of a jellyfish. 2. Anything, as a proposal, remark, etc., made to find out the views of other people.



F F Feelers of a Cricket.

feel'ing (fēl'ĭng), *n.* 1. The sense by which a person knows whether things are hard or soft, hot or cold, heavy or light, etc. 2. A sensation of touch, temperature, pressure, etc.; as, a *feeling* of cold; a *feeling* of pain. 3. An emotion, as of joy, love, anger, etc. 4. Outward signs of emotion; as, unable to control her *feelings*. 5. Sensitive nature; as, to hurt one's *feelings*. 6. Opinion; as, the *feeling* of the crowd.

feet (fēt), *n.*, *pl.* of FOOT.

feign (fān), *v.* To make believe; to sham; as, to *feign* illness.

feint (fānt), *n.* 1. Something feigned; a pretense. 2. In fencing, boxing, etc., a pretended blow at one part of the opponent's body when an actual blow is intended elsewhere. — **feint**, *v.*

feld'spar' (fĕld'spär'; fĕl'spär'), *n.* A glasslike mineral of white, reddish, or greenish color.

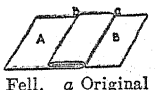
fe·lic'i·tate (fē·lĭs'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To congratulate.
— **fe·lic'i·ta'tion**, *n.*

fe·lic'i·ty (fē·lĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FELICITIES (-tĭz). 1. Great happiness; bliss. 2. A pleasing or graceful manner of writing or speaking.
fe·lic'i·tous, *adj.* **fe·lic'i·tous·ly**, *adv.*

fe'line (fē'līn), *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the cat family. 2. Catlike; stealthy; sly; as, *feline* movements.

fell (fĕl), *past tense* of FALL.

fell (fĕl), *v.* 1. To cut down; also, to knock down; as, to *fell* a tree; to *fell* an opponent. 2. In sewing, to finish a seam by folding one edge over the other and hemming the fold down. — *n.* Something felled, as a hem; a seam formed by felling. — **fell'er**, *n.*



Fell. *a* Original Seam joining pieces A and B; *b* Fell.

fell (fĕl), *n.* A skin; hide; pelt.

fell (fĕl), *adj.* Cruel; savage; deadly.

fel'loe (fĕl'ō), *n.* Same as FELLY.

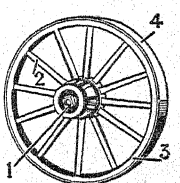
fel'low (fĕl'ō), *n.* 1. A companion; a comrade; as, they were *fellows* in arms. 2. A mate; a match; as, I cannot find the *fellow* to this glove. 3. A person or thing of the same kind and with the same needs; as, all men are *fellows*. 4. In careless use, a man; a person; also, a beau. — *adj.* Being a fellow; as, *fellow* passengers.

fel'low·ship (fĕl'ō·shĭp), *n.* 1. The state of being fellows; as, *fellowship* among neighbors. 2. An association; a company; membership, as of a church; as, to admit to a *fellowship*.

fel'ly (fĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FELLIES (-ĭz). The outside rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* A person who is guilty of a very serious crime; a criminal.

fel'on (fĕl'ŭn), *n.* A painful sore on the joint of a finger.



1 Hub of a Wheel; 2 Spokes; 3 Felly; 4 Tire.

fel'o·ny (fĕl'ō·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FELONIES (-nĭz). A very serious offense against the law; a crime punishable by a heavy sentence. — fe·lo'ni·ous (fĕ·lō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* — fe·lo'ni·ous·ly, *adv.*

felt (fĕlt), *past tense & past part.* of FEEL.

felt (fĕlt), *n.* A heavy cloth or hat material made by rolling and pressing together fibers of wool, fur, and hair. — *adj.* Of felt. — *v.* To make into felt; to cover with felt.

fem. Abbreviation for *feminine*.

fe'male (fē'māl), *n.* 1. A woman or girl. 2. An animal of the same sex as a woman or girl. — *adj.* 1. Being a female; as, a *female* animal. 2. Womanly; feminine; as, *female* interests.

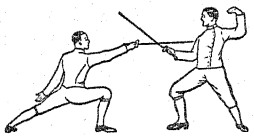
fem'i·nine (fĕm'ĭ·nĭn), *adj.* 1. Female; of or belonging to women; womanly; as, *feminine* qualities. 2. In grammar, belonging to, or having to do with, the class of words that refer to female persons or animals; as, a *feminine* noun; the *feminine* gender.

fe'mur (fē'mĕr), *n.*; *pl.* FEMURS (fē'mĕrz), FEMORA (fĕm'ō·rȧ). The thigh bone.

fen (fĕn), *n.* Low marshy land; a marsh.

fence (fĕns), *n.* 1. An enclosing barrier of wood, iron, stone, etc., about a place. 2. A receiver of stolen goods. — *v.* 1. To enclose with a fence. 2. To practice fencing. — **fenc'er** (fĕn'sẽr), *n.*

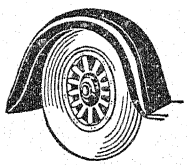
fenc'ing (fĕn'sĭng), *n.* 1. The art or sport of attacking or defending with sword or foil. 2. Evasiveness in argument or in debate. 3. Materials for making fences, as rails, palings, etc.



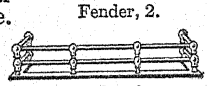
Fencing.

fend (fĕnd), *v.* 1. To keep off; to evade. 2. To provide necessities; to get along without help; as, to *fend* for oneself.

fend'er (fĕn'dẽr), *n.* A thing which protects; as: 1. A device at the lower front end of a locomotive or trolley car intended to catch or throw off a thing that is hit. 2. A guard over the wheel of an automobile. 3. A low metal frame set in front of a fireplace.



Fender, 2.



Fender, 3.

fen'nel (fĕn'ĕl), *n.* A stout aromatic plant with clusters of yellow flowers.

Fer'di·nand (fûr'dĭ·nănd) II of Aragon and V of Castile, 1452–1516. Founder of the Spanish monarchy.

fer'ment (fûr'mĕnt), *n.* 1. Something in a substance, or added to it, that causes fermentation; as, yeast is one of the best-known *ferments*. 2. State of excitement; agitation.

fer·ment' (fẽr·mĕnt'), *v.* 1. To undergo fermentation. 2. To throw into a ferment; to become excited or agitated.

fer'men·ta'tion (fûr'mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A chemical change in a substance, such as that which causes milk to sour, cheese to ripen, cider to turn to vinegar, and starch to turn to sugar. 2. Any state of agitation or unrest.

fern (fûrn), *n.* A flowerless plant with leaves divided into many parts.
fern'like', *adj.* **fern'y**, *adj.*

Leaf of a Fern.

fe·ro'cious (fẽ·rō'shŭs), *adj.* Extremely fierce; terrifyingly savage or brutal; threatening; as, a *ferocious* beast. — fe·ro'cious·ly, *adv.* — fe·ro'cious·ness, *n.*

fe·roc'i·ty (fẽ·rŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality of an animal or person that is ferocious; as, tigerlike *ferocity;* also, the act of a ferocious animal, etc.; as, the *ferocity* of the enemy.

Fer·ra'ra (fĕr·rä'rä), *n.* A city of Italy.

fer'ret (fĕr'ĕt), *n.* A small animal related to the weasel. It is pale yellow or white and is sometimes kept for hunting rabbits or rats. — *v.* To drive or hunt out of a lurking place, as a ferret hunts out a rabbit.

Ferret. (1/4 s)

fer'rule (fĕr'ŭl; fĕr'ōōl), *n.* A metal ring or cap on a cane, handle, etc., to strengthen it.

fer'ry (fĕr'ĭ), *v.*; FER'RIED (-ĭd); FER'RY·ING. To carry over a river, etc., in a boat; to cross by means of a boat; as, to *ferry* automobiles across the river; we *ferried* the river. — *n.*; *pl.* FERRIES (fĕr'ĭz). 1. A place where persons or things are ferried. 2. Also ***fer'ry·boat'***. A vessel used in ferrying. — **fer'ry·man**, *n.*

fer'tile (fûr'tĭl), *adj.* 1. Producing fruit or vegetation plentifully; fruitful; rich; as, *fertile* land. 2. Capable of developing or growing; as, a *fertile* egg. — **fer·til'i·ty** (fẽr·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

fer'ti·lize (fûr'tĭ·līz), *v.* To make fertile; especially, to supply with nourishment for plants; as, to *fertilize* land with manure. — **fer'ti·li·za'tion** (fûr'tĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **fer'ti·liz'er** (fûr'tĭ·līz'ẽr), *n.*

fer'ule (fĕr'ōōl; fĕr'ūl; fĕr'ŭl), *n.* A rod or ruler used in punishing children. — **fer'ule**, *v.*

fer'ule (fĕr'ŭl; fĕr'ōōl). Same as FERRULE.

fer'vent (fûr'vĕnt), *adj.* Warm in feeling; highly sincere; ardent; as, *fervent* prayers.
fer'ven·cy, *n.* **fer'vent·ly**, *adv.*

fer'vid (fûr'vĭd), *adj.* Full of feeling; passionate; as, *fervid* language.
fer'vid·ly, *adv.* **fer'vid·ness**, *n.*

fer'vor, fer'vour (fûr'vĕr), *n.* Warm or ardent feeling; fervid emotion or words.

fes'cue (fĕs'kū), *n.* A grass with flat leaves and bristly, pointed flower heads.

fes'tal (fĕs'tăl), *adj.* Of a feast; characteristic of a festival; joyous. — **fes'tal·ly**, *adv.*

fes'ter (fĕs'tĕr), *n.* A small sore that fills with pus. — *v.* 1. To become a fester; to fill with pus; as, the pimple *festered*. 2. To become painful and inflamed; as, a *festering* sore; to rankle; as, hatred *festered* in his heart.

fes'ti·val (fĕs'tĭ·văl), *n.* A time of feasting and celebration; an occasion marked by festivities; as, Christmas is a great *festival*.

fes'tive (fĕs'tĭv), *adj.* Of a feast or festival; suitable for a festival; marked by festivity; as, a *festive* day; a *festive* gathering.
fes'tive·ly, *adv.* **fes'tive·ness**, *n.*

fes·tiv'i·ty (fĕs·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FESTIVITIES (-tĭz). 1. Social gaiety; mirth; joyousness; as, a scene of *festivity*. 2. The events celebrating a happy occasion; as, wedding *festivities*.

fes·toon' (fĕs·tōōn'), *n.* A decorative rope of leaves, flowers, etc., hung so as to fall in curves; also, a carved or molded representation of such on furniture, a wall, etc. — **fes·toon'**, *v.*

Festoon.

fetch (fĕch), *v.* 1. To go and get; to go for and bring back; as, please *fetch* me my book. 2. To bring as its price; to sell for; as, the property *fetched* a good sum in the auction.

fetch'ing (fĕch'ĭng), *adj.* Pleasing; fascinating; as, a *fetching* costume. — **fetch'ing·ly**, *adv.*

An African Fetish.

fete, fête (fāt), *n.* A feast; a festival. — *v.* To feast; to honor with festivities; as, to be much *feted* during her visit.

fet'id (fĕt'ĭd; fē'tĭd), *adj.* Having a disagreeable smell; stinking.

fe'tish, fe'tich (fē'tĭsh; fĕt'ĭsh), *n.* 1. An object, such as a rabbit's foot, used as a charm or as a supposed protection in danger, etc. 2. Anything to which a person is unreasonably and foolishly devoted.

fet'lock (fĕt'lŏk), *n.* A projection with a tuft of long hair on the back side of a horse's leg; also, the tuft of hair.

fet'ter (fĕt'ĕr), *n.* 1. A chain or shackle for the feet. 2. Anything that keeps one down, or hampers one's free movement; as, his imagination had no *fetters*. — *v.* To chain down; to bind; to shackle.

f Fetlock.

fet'tle (fĕt''l), *n.* Condition or state of being ready; as, in fine *fettle* for his work.

fe'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* An offspring during its development in the body of an animal or in an egg.

feud (fūd), *n.* A state of hostility between two groups, families, clans, etc.; continued strife marked by acts of violence or revenge.

feu'dal (fū'dăl), *adj.* Of feudalism; having to do with feudalism.

feu'dal·ism (fū'dăl·ĭz'm), *n.* A system of government found in most European countries between the ninth and the fifteenth centuries. The landowners held their property as a gift from the king or a lord and could keep it in their possession as long as they and their heirs served the king or the lord faithfully.

feu'da·to'ry (fū'dȧ·tō'rĭ), *n.* In feudal times, a lord who held lands subject to a superior. — **feu'da·to'ry**, *adj.*

fe'ver (fē'vĕr), *n.* 1. A condition in sickness shown by an increase in the heat of the body, a quickening of the heart beat, thirst, etc. 2. Excessive excitement; as, he is in a *fever* about the game. — **fe'vered** (fē'vĕrd), *adj.*

fe'ver·ish (fē'vĕr·ĭsh), *adj.* Suffering from fever; showing or caused by fever.
fe'ver·ish·ly, *adv.* **fe'ver·ish·ness**, *n.*

few (fū), *adj.* Not many; of small number. — **few'ness**, *n.*

fez (fĕz), *n.*; *pl.* FEZZES (fĕz'ĕz). A felt or cloth cap, usually red and having a tassel. It was formerly worn by all Turks.

Fez.

Fez (fĕz), *n.* A capital of French Morocco.

fi'an·cé' (fē'än·sā'; fē·än'sā; *French* fē'äN'sā'), *n.* A man to whom a woman is engaged to be married. — **fi'an·cée'** (-sā'), *n. fem.*

fi·as'co (fē·ăs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* FIASCOES, FIASCOS (-kōz). A complete or laughable failure.

fi'at (fī'ăt; fī'ăt), *n.* An order; a decree.

fib (fĭb), *n.* A petty lie. — *v.* To tell fibs; to lie. — **fib'ber** (fĭb'ĕr), *n.*

fi'ber, fi'bre (fī'bĕr), *n.* 1. A tough substance or tissue made up of threadlike parts; as, nerve *fiber;* especially, a substance like raw wool, cotton, silk, etc., the parts of which can be separated and spun into thread, yarn, etc.; as, hemp *fiber*. 2. One of the threadlike or hairlike parts of such a substance or tissue.

fi'brin (fī'brĭn), *n.* A white fibrous substance formed in the clotting of blood.

fi'brous (fī'brŭs), *adj.* Having fibers; like fiber or fibers; as, the *fibrous* husk of a coconut.

-fi·ca'tion (-fĭ·kā'shŭn). A suffix forming nouns that correspond to verbs ending in *-fy*. It means: the act or result of, as in *fortification*, the act of fortifying, or a structure resulting from such action.

fick'le (fĭk'l), *adj.* Changeable; not fixed or firm in affections or character; as, a *fickle* friend; *fickle* weather. — **fick'le·ness**, *n.*

fic'tion (fĭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Something told or written which is not fact; an untrue or imaginary account; as, there is both fact and *fiction* in the newspaper article. 2. A story about imaginary persons and events; also, such stories as a class; as, a writer of *fiction*. — **fic'tion·al**, *adj.*

fic·ti'tious (fĭk·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Being fiction; not true or real; imaginary; as, a *fictitious* story; a *fictitious* name.
fic·ti'tious·ly, *adv.* **fic·ti'tious·ness**, *n.*

fid'dle (fĭd'l), *n.* In colloquial use, a violin. — *v.* 1. In colloquial use, to play on a violin. 2. To move the hands or fingers restlessly; to trifle; to toy. — **fid'dler** (fĭd'lẽr), *n.*

fid'dler crab (fĭd'lẽr). A small burrowing crab, common on the salt marshes of the Atlantic coast of the United States.

Fiddler Crab. (¼)

fid'dle·stick' (fĭd''l-stĭk'), *n.* The bow used in playing the violin.

fid'dle·sticks' (fĭd''l-stĭks'), *interj.* Nonsense!

fi·del'i·ty (fī·dĕl'ĭ·tĭ; fĭ·dĕl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Faithfulness to duty, work, superiors, etc.; loyalty; as, to praise the pupil's *fidelity;* also, exactness, as in a copy; as, the *fidelity* of a translation.

fidg'et (fĭj'ĕt), *v.* To move one's body or hands about in restlessness or nervousness. — *n.* A restless or nervous feeling; inability to sit still; as, he had the *fidgets*. — **fidg'et·y**, *adj.*

fie (fī), *interj.* For shame! Disgusting!

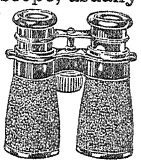
fief (fēf), *n.* An estate granted to a vassal by a feudal lord.

field (fēld), *n.* 1. A tract of open, cleared, or cultivated land; hence, any open space; an extent or expanse; as, an ice *field*. 2. A tract of land which is, or was, the scene or center of some particular activity; as, an athletic *field;* oil *fields;* a *battlefield*. 3. A sphere of activity or influence; as, the *field* of science. 4. All the players in action in a game such as football; as, to run through a broken *field*. 5. The center of an athletic field which is surrounded by a track; the place where contests such as jumping, throwing weights, etc., are staged. 6. A background on which something is drawn, painted, etc.; as, a red cross on a white *field*.
— *adj.* Of, on, or in, a field; as, *field* flowers; *field* contests.
— *v.* 1. To catch, stop, or throw the ball as a fielder. 2. To put a player, team, etc., into the field for play; as, to *field* a weak team.

Field (fēld), Eugene, 1850–1895. American poet.

field'er (fēl'dẽr), *n.* In baseball, cricket, etc. a player who is stationed in the field.

field glass. A small portable telescope, usually with two lenses so that it can be used with both eyes.


Field Glass.

field mar'shal. In some armies, an officer next in rank below the commander in chief.

field'piece' (fēld'pēs'), *n.* A gun mounted on wheels, for use in field campaigns.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* Any person of an extremely cruel nature; also, a devil. — **fiend'ish**, *adj.*

fierce (fērs), *adj.* Terrifyingly cruel, savage, or violent; as, a *fierce* beast; a *fierce* storm.
fierce'ly, *adv.* **fierce'ness**, *n.*

fi'er·y (fī'rĭ; fī'ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* 1. Blazing; on fire. 2. Hot or glowing as if on fire; as, a *fiery* sun. 3. Full of spirit or temper; quickly aroused; ardent; as, a *fiery* person; *fiery* zeal.

fies'ta (fyĕs'tä), *n.* A religious festival; hence, any holiday or festivity.

fife (fīf), *n.* A small shrill musical instrument like a flute.
— **fif'er** (fīf'ẽr), *n.*

Fife.

fif'teen' (fĭf'tēn'), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **fif'teenth'**, *n. & adj.*

fifth (fĭfth), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

fifth column. Persons inside a country who engage in harmful activities, including spying and the destruction of property, to aid an enemy.

fif'ty (fĭf'tĭ), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **fif'ti·eth** (fĭf'tĭ·ĕth), *n. & adj.*

fig (fĭg), *n.* 1. A pear-shaped fruit with a pulpy center filled with very small seeds. In color it ranges from pale yellow to a purplish black. It is eaten raw, preserved, or, most commonly, dried. Also, the tree which bears this fruit. 2. Something of little worth or value; almost nothing; as, not to care a *fig* about skating.

fig. Abbreviation for *figure*.

fig'eat'er (fĭg'ēt'ẽr), *n.* A large flower beetle of the southern United States. See the colored picture of *insects*.

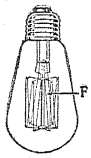
fight (fīt), *n.* 1. A battle between persons, groups, armies, etc.; a struggle for victory by use of fists, weapons, etc. 2. Strength for fighting; desire to fight; as, lots of *fight* left in him. — *v.;* FOUGHT; FIGHT'ING. To contend for victory; to engage in a fight. — **fight'er**, *n.*

fig'ment (fĭg'mĕnt), *n.* Something imagined or made up; as, a *figment* of a child's mind.

fig'ur·a·tive (fĭg'ŭr·ā·tĭv), *adj.* Having a meaning that is not exactly that of the words used, but is formed in the picture or the ideas those words suggest; as, *figurative* language.

fig'ure (fĭg'ŭr), *n.* 1. A character, such as 1, 2, etc., that stands for a number. 2. [used

in the *plural*, FIGURES] Arithmetic; reckoning by the use of the characters that stand for numbers; as, to be good at *figures*. 3. A body; an object having shape or form; as, a *figure* appeared at the door; also, shape; form; as, a slender *figure*. 4. A picture or other likeness of a body; as, a *figure* on a coin. 5. A drawing or a diagram; also, a drawing used as an illustration in a book. 6. A pattern or design. 7. Also ***figure of speech***. A figurative expression. 8. A person as he appears to others; as, a pathetic *figure*. 9. In colloquial use, value expressed in numbers; price. — *v.* 1. To represent or express by a figure. 2. To get by adding, subtracting, etc.; as, to *figure* out the costs.



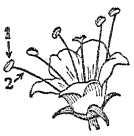
F Filament of Electric Bulb.

fig'ured (fĭg'ûrd), *adj.* Decorated with figures.

fig'ure·head' (fĭg'ûr·hĕd'), *n.* 1. A statue or bust on the bow of a vessel. 2. A person who has the title but not the powers of the head or chief.

Fi'ji Is'lands (fē'jē). An island group in the southern Pacific Ocean. It is a British colony.

fil'a·ment (fĭl'ə·mĕnt), *n.* 1. A fine thread or threadlike object; as, the *filament* of an electric bulb. 2. A threadlike stem that grows in the center of a flower and bears an anther.

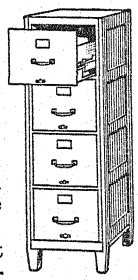


1 Anther of Flower; 2 Filament.

fil'bert (fĭl'bĕrt), *n.* A hazelnut.

filch (fĭlch), *v.* To steal; to pilfer. — **filch'er**, *n.*

file (fīl), *n.* 1. Any device, such as a folder, a case, or a cabinet, by which papers or records are kept in order. 2. The papers or records which are arranged in such a file; as, look up the *file* of letters. 3. A row; an orderly line; as, to pass in *file*. — *v.* 1. To lay away in a file; as, to *file* papers. 2. To march in a file; as, the pupils *filed* into the school. — **fil'er** (fīl'ĕr), *n.*


File, 1.

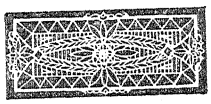
file (fīl), *n.* A steel instrument with sharp ridges or teeth for rubbing down or smoothing hard substances such as metals. — **file**, *v.*

fi'let' (fē'lĕ'; fē·lā'; fē'lā), *n.* A kind of lace or net with square mesh. — **fi'let'**, *adj.*

fi'let' (fē'lĕ'; fē·lā'; fē'lā), *n.* Same as FILLET, 2.

fil'i·al (fĭl'ĭ·ăl; fĭl'yăl), *adj.* Of or befitting a son or a daughter; as, *filial* obedience.

fil'i·bus'ter (fĭl'ĭ·bŭs'tĕr), *n.* 1. A military adventurer. 2. A member of a lawmaking body who tries to delay action, as by speaking merely to use up time. — **fil'i·bus'ter**, *v.* — **fil'i·bus'ter·er**, *n.*


Filigree.

fil'i·gree (fĭl'ĭ·grē), *n.* Ornamental work, usually of fine wire, used in decorating gold and silver objects.

fil'ing (fīl'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of one who files. 2. A small piece scraped off by a file; as, iron *filings*.

Fil'i·pi'no (fĭl'ĭ·pē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* FILIPINOS (-nōz). A native of the Philippine Islands. — **Fil'i·pi'no**, *adj.*

fill (fĭl), *v.* 1. To make or become full; as, to *fill* a basket. 2. To occupy fully; to hold as an occupant; as, he *fills* that chair. 3. To stop a hole, a crack, etc.; as, to *fill* a chink. 4. To supply according to directions; as, to *fill* an order. — *n.* 1. A full supply. 2. Material used for filling a ditch, trench, etc. — **fill'er**, *n.*

fil'let (fĭl'ĕt), *n.* 1. A little band, strip of ribbon, etc., especially one for binding around the hair. 2. (*often pronounced* fĭl'ā; fĭl'ĭ) A piece of lean meat without a bone; as, a *fillet* of beef. — *v.* To bind or adorn with a fillet, as of ribbon.

Fillet, 1.

fill'ing (fĭl'ĭng), *n.* Material used to fill a thing.

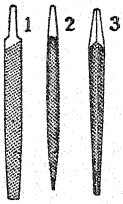
fil'lip (fĭl'ĭp), *n.* 1. A smart tap or blow with the end of the forefinger. 2. Something which serves to arouse or stimulate.

Fill'more (fĭl'mōr), Millard, 1800–1874. The 13th president of the United States, 1850–1853.

fil'ly (fĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FILLIES (-ĭz). A female colt.

film (fĭlm), *n.* 1. A thin skin or membrane. 2. A thin coating, as of mist or dust; as, a *film* on eyeglasses. 3. A flexible strip of material used for taking photographs. 4. A motion picture. — *v.* 1. To cover or become covered with a film. 2. To take photographs or motion pictures on a film. — **film'y**, *adj.*

fil'ter (fĭl'tĕr), *n.* 1. A material through which water or other fluid is passed to purify or clear it. 2. A device or a structure which contains such a filter. — *v.* To pass water, etc., through a filter; to purify a liquid by means of a filter. — **fil·tra'tion** (fĭl·trā'shŭn), *n.*



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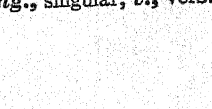
filth (fĭlth), *n.* Foul matter; dirt. — **filth'i·ly**, *adv.* — **filth'i·ness**, *n.* — **filth'y**, *adj.*

fin (fĭn), *n.* One of the thin paddlelike membranes projecting from the body of a fish. — **fin'ny**, *adj.*



f Fin.

fi'nal (fī'năl), *adj.* Coming or occurring at the end; last; closing; as, the *final* day. — *n.* 1. The final or deciding game, etc. 2. A final examination in a course. — **fi'nal·ly**, *adv.*

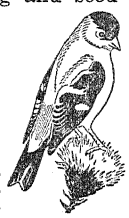
fi·na′le (fē·nä′lā; fē·nä′lē), *n.* The close; the end; especially, in music, the last section.

fi·nal′i·ty (fī·năl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The quality of being final or decisive; as, the *finality* of a decision. 2. Something which is final.

fi·nance′ (fī·năns′; fī·năns′; fī′năns), *n.* 1. [usually used in the *plural*, FINANCES] Funds; money on hand; resources; as, the city's *finances* are low. 2. The management of large sums of money; also, the knowledge of how money should be expended or invested; as, skilled in *finance*. — *v.* To provide money for some project, business, etc. — **fi·nan′cial** (fī·năn′shăl; fī·năn′shăl), *adj.* — **fi·nan′cial·ly**, *adv.*

fin′an·cier′ (fĭn′ăn·sēr′; fī′năn·sēr′; fī·năn′sĭ·ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who has large sums of money to invest. 2. A person skilled in finance.

finch (fĭnch), *n.* A small singing and seed-eating bird. Song and house sparrows, linnets, buntings, etc., are finches.



Finch (Goldfinch).

find (fīnd), *v.*; FOUND; FIND′ING. 1. To come upon someone or something by chance or after search or study; to discover. 2. To arrive at; to reach; as, to *find* a verdict; the bullet *found* its mark. 3. To know by experience; as, I have always *found* him honest. — *n.* Something found.

find′er (fīn′dĕr), *n.* A person or thing that finds, such as a device on a camera which shows the exact scene being photographed by the camera (see KODAK, *Illustration*).

fine (fīn), *adj.* 1. Not large, coarse, heavy, etc.; small; thin; delicate; as, *fine* print; a *fine* veil; *fine* china. 2. Superior in character or quality; excellent; as, a *fine* man; a *fine* book. **fine′ly**, *adv.* **fine′ness**, *n.*

fine (fīn), *n.* A sum of money paid as a penalty for an offense against the law or a violation of a rule. — **fine**, *v.*

fine art. Art concerned with the creation of things of beauty without regard to their utility; as, painting and music are *fine arts*.

fin′er·y (fīn′ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FINERIES (-ĭz). Ornaments; especially, fine or showy clothes.

fi·nesse′ (fĭ·nĕs′), *n.* 1. Delicate skill; as, a painting executed with *finesse*. 2. Cunning; wiliness; as, he had to use *finesse* to win his point. — *v.* To use finesse, skill, or cunning.

fin′ger (fĭng′gĕr), *n.* 1. One of five divisions of the end of the hand; also, one of the four divisions other than the thumb. 2. A part of a glove that covers a finger. — *v.* To touch with the fingers; to perform with the fingers.

fin′ger·nail′ (fĭng′gĕr·nāl′), *n.* The horny scale on the upper part of the end of a finger.

fin′ger·print′ (fĭng′gĕr·prĭnt′), *n.* An impression or imprint left by a finger or thumb, especially an impression of a finger taken for purposes of identification. — *v.* To take fingerprints of.

Fingerprint.

fin′i·cal (fĭn′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Too dainty or delicate; fastidious.

fi′nis (fī′nĭs), *n.* End; conclusion.

fin′ish (fĭn′ĭsh), *v.* 1. To bring or come to an end; to complete. 2. To give something, such as stone, wood, metal, cloth, etc., a surface treatment by polishing, painting, etc. — *n.* 1. The end; conclusion. 2. The surface treatment, or the appearance, given by finishing; as, the *finish* on a chair. — **fin′ish·er**, *n.*

fi′nite (fī′nīt), *adj.* 1. Having certain definite limits. 2. Restricted in power, scope, etc.

Fin′land (fĭn′lănd), *n.* A republic of northern Europe, northeast of the Baltic Sea.

—, Gulf of. An arm of the Baltic Sea.

Finn (fĭn), *n.* A native of Finland.

fin′nan had′die (fĭn′ăn hăd′ĭ). A smoked haddock.

Finn′ish (fĭn′ĭsh), *adj.* Having to do with Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *n.* The language of the Finns.

fin′ny (fĭn′ĭ), *adj.* Having fins; resembling fins; hence, relating to, or abounding in, fish.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* A narrow inlet of the sea between high banks or rocks.

fir (fûr), *n.* 1. A cone-shaped tree of the pine family. 2. The wood of any fir tree.

fire (fīr), *n.* 1. The light or heat, especially the flame, of something that is burning. 2. Fuel that is burning in a fireplace, a stove, etc.; as, to warm oneself by a *fire*. 3. The destructive burning of something, such as a house or a forest. 4. Liveliness and warmth; enthusiasm; as, there was *fire* in his eye. 5. The discharge of firearms; shooting; as, soldiers exposed to *fire*. — *v.* 1. To set on fire; to kindle; to ignite. 2. To give life to; to enliven; as, the tale *fired* his imagination. 3. To discharge; as, to *fire* a cannon. 4. To apply fire or fuel to something. 5. To subject to intense heat; to bake; as, to fire *pottery*.

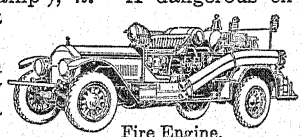
fire′arm′ (fīr′ärm′), *n.* Any small weapon whose shot is discharged by an explosive.

fire′brand′ (fīr′brănd′), *n.* A piece of burning wood.

fire′crack′er (fīr′krăk′ĕr), *n.* A paper tube containing an explosive, fired in celebrations.

fire′damp′ (fīr′dămp′), *n.* A dangerous explosive gas that forms in mines.

fire′ en′gine. An apparatus to throw water, etc., on a fire to put it out.



Fire Engine.

fire′ es·cape′. A stairway, a ladder, etc., that provides a means of escape in case of fire.

fire′ ex·tin′guish·er. Something that is used to put out a fire, especially a metal container that is filled with chemicals.

Fire Extinguisher.

fire′fly′ (fīr′flī′), *n.; pl.* -FLIES. A small beetle that produces a soft light.

fire′less (fīr′lĕs), *adj.* Without fire.

fire′light′ (fīr′līt′), *n.* Light of a fire.

fire′man (fīr′măn), *n.; pl.* FIREMEN. **1.** A man whose business it is to put out fires. **2.** A man who tends a fire; as, a *fireman* on a locomotive.

fire′place′ (fīr′plās′), *n.* A part of a chimney in which a fire can be made; a hearth.

fire′proof′ (fīr′prōōf′), *adj.* Proof against fire; not easily burned. — *v.* To make fireproof.

fire′side′ (fīr′sīd′), *n.* **1.** A place near the fire or hearth. **2.** One's own hearth; home.

fire′wa′ter (fīr′wô′tẽr), *n.* Intoxicating liquor.

fire′wood′ (fīr′wŏŏd′), *n.* Wood for fuel.

fire′work′ (fīr′wûrk′), *n.* A firecracker, rocket, or similar device used in celebrations, etc., to make a loud noise, a light, or smoke.

fir′kin (fûr′kĭn), *n.* A small wooden cask for butter, lard, etc.

firm (fûrm), *adj.* **1.** Hard; not yielding; compact; as, *firm* flesh. **2.** Steady; not easily shaken; as, a *firm* believer; constant; loyal; as, *firm* friends. **3.** Solid; not liquid; as, *firm* earth. **4.** Resolute; decided; positive; as, a *firm* voice. **firm′ly,** *adv.* **firm′ness,** *n.*

firm (fûrm), *n.* The name under which a company transacts business; also, a partnership of two or more persons in a business.

fir′ma·ment (fûr′mȧ·mĕnt), *n.* The arch of the sky; the heavens.

fir′man (fûr′măn; fẽr·män′), *n.* In some Oriental countries, an order or decree of a ruler.

first (fûrst), *adj.* **1.** Earliest; as, my *first* memory. **2.** Foremost; as, *first* in the race. — *adv.* Before any other person or thing in time, space, rank, etc. — *n.* Anything that is first.

first aid. Treatment given at once, before regular medical aid can be obtained, to a person who is ill or injured. — **first′-aid′,** *adj.*

first′-born′ (fûrst′bôrn′), *adj.* Eldest; as, her *first-born* child. — *n.* The first child born.

first′-class′ (fûrst′klȧs′), *adj.* Of the best or highest quality, rank, etc. — *adv.* By a first-class train, ship, etc.; as, to travel *first-class.*

first′hand′ (fûrst′hănd′), *adv.* Straight from the original source. — **first′hand′,** *adj.*

first′ling (fûrst′lĭng), *n.* The first of a class or kind; the first produce or offspring of anything.

first′-rate′ (fûrst′rāt′), *adj.* Very good; excellent; as, a *first-rate* book. — *adv.* Very well.

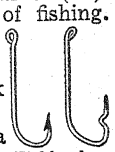
firth (fûrth), *n.* A narrow arm of the sea.

fis′cal (fĭs′kăl), *adj.* Having to do with money matters generally; as, the *fiscal* policy.

fish (fĭsh), *n.; pl.* FISH, FISHES (fĭsh′ĕz). **1.** A cold-blooded animal that lives in water and has a skull and backbone and, usually, fins and scales. See the colored picture of *fishes* facing page 244. **2.** The flesh of fish, used as food. — *v.* **1.** To attempt to catch fish. **2.** To search for something that is buried, hidden, etc.; as, he *fished* for a pencil. **3.** To draw forth; as, he *fished* out a pencil. — **fish,** *adj.* — **fish′er,** *n.*

fish′er·man (fĭsh′ẽr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A person who fishes; also, a fishing boat.

fish′er·y (fĭsh′ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* FISHERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The act, process, or occupation of fishing. **2.** A place at which fish are taken.


Fishhooks.

fish hawk (hôk). The osprey.

fish′hook′ (fĭsh′hŏŏk′), *n.* A hook for catching fish.

fish′ing (fĭsh′ĭng), *n.* The act of a person or animal that fishes.

fish′mon′ger (fĭsh′mŭng′gẽr), *n.* A person who buys and sells fish.

fish′wife′ (fĭsh′wīf′), *n.; pl.* -WIVES. A woman who sells fish; hence, a woman who uses coarse and abusive language.

fish′y (fĭsh′ĭ), *adj.;* FISH′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); FISH′I·EST. **1.** Like fish in appearance, taste, smell, etc. **2.** In colloquial use, unlikely; improbable.

fis′sure (fĭsh′ẽr), *n.* A narrow crack in something; a cleft; as, a *fissure* in a rock.

fist (fĭst), *n.* A person's hand with the fingers doubled into the palm. — **fis′tic** (fĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

fist′i·cuffs′ (fĭs′tĭ·kŭfs′), *n. pl.* A fist fight.

fis′tu·la (fĭs′tū·lȧ), *n.* An unnatural opening in a canal, organ, or elsewhere in an animal body.

fit (fĭt), *adj.;* FIT′TER; FIT′TEST. Suited to the time or purpose; proper. — *v.;* FIT′TED; FIT′TING. **1.** To be or make suitable to some occasion, purpose, etc. **2.** To adjust one thing to another; as, to *fit* a dress. **3.** To supply with something suitable; as, to *fit* a boat with awnings. **fit′ly,** *adv.* **fit′ness,** *n.*

fit (fĭt), *n.* A sudden violent attack or outburst; as, a *fit* of apoplexy; a *fit* of anger.

fit′ful (fĭt′fo͝ol), *adj.* Irregularly changeable; unsteady; as, *fitful* wind; *fitful* laughter. **fit′ful·ly,** *adv.* **fit′ful·ness,** *n.*

fit′ter (fĭt′ẽr), *n.* A person who fits something.

fit′ting (fĭt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Anything used in fitting up something. **2.** [used in the *plural,* FITTINGS] Necessary fixtures; as, boiler *fittings.* — *adj.* Fit; suitable; as, a *fitting* ceremony. — **fit′ting·ly,** *adv.*

Fiu'me (fyōō'mă), *n.* A seaport of northeastern Italy, on the Adriatic Sea.

five (fīv), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

Five Na'tions. A confederacy of Iroquoian Indians, including the Mohawks, Onondagas, Cayugas, Oneidas, and Senecas.

fix (fĭks), *v.* **1.** To fasten; to make firm; as, to *fix* one's attention. **2.** To set definitely; to establish; to determine; as, to *fix* the rules of a contest. **3.** In photography, to make permanent by some chemical treatment of a plate, etc. **4.** In colloquial use, to repair; as, to *fix* a clock. — *n.* In colloquial use, an unpleasant or difficult position; as, you are in a *fix*. — **fix'a·ble**, *adj.* — **fixed** (fĭkst), *adj.* — **fix'ed·ly** (fĭk'sĕd·lĭ), *adv.* — **fix'ed·ness**, *n.*

fix·a'tion (fĭks·ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of fixing; especially, the formation of a habit.

fixed star (fĭkst). A star whose position in relation to other stars remains the same.

fix'ture (fĭks'tŭr), *n.* Something attached to another thing as a permanent part of it; as, the *fixtures* of a house; a gas *fixture*.

fizz, fiz (fĭz), *v.*; FIZZED (fĭzd); FIZZ'ING. To make a hissing or sputtering sound. — **fizz**, *n.*

fiz'zle (fĭz''l), *v.* **1.** To fizz. **2.** In colloquial use, to fail after a good start. — **fiz'zle**, *n.*

fjord (fyôrd). Same as FIORD.

Fla. Abbreviation for *Florida.*

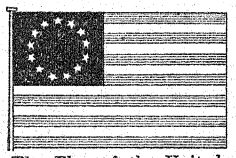
flab'by (flăb'ĭ), *adj.* Soft and yielding; not hard and firm; as, *flabby* muscles. **flab'bi·ly**, *adv.* **flab'bi·ness**, *n.*

Flag.

flac'cid (flăk'sĭd), *adj.* Lacking stiffness; soft and weak; flabby; limp. — **flac'cid·ly**, *adv.*

flag (flăg), *n.* A plant that has sword-shaped leaves and a large flower; it grows from a bulb.

flag (flăg), *n.* A piece of cloth that bears a symbol or symbols and is used to indicate nationality, etc., or to give information; a banner. See the colored picture of *flags*, facing page 372. — *v.*; FLAGGED; FLAG'GING. **1.** To put a flag or flags on something. **2.** To signal with a flag or flags; as, to *flag* a train. **flag'pole'**, *n.* **flag'staff'**, *n.*


The Flag of the United States in 1777.

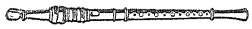
flag (flăg), *n.* A flagstone. — *v.*; FLAGGED; FLAG'GING. To pave with flagstones.

flag (flăg), *v.* To lose vigor; to droop; as, their interest *flagged.* — **flag'ging**, *adj.*

Flag Day. June 14, the anniversary of the day when Congress adopted the Stars and Stripes as the national flag.

flag'el·late (flăj'ĕ·lāt), *v.* To whip; to scourge. — **flag'el·la'tion**, *n.*

flag'eo·let' (flăj'ō·lĕt'), *n.* A small musical instrument like the flute.


Flageolet.

flag'ging (flăg'ĭng), *n.* A pavement or sidewalk of flagstones.

fla·gi'tious (flă·jĭsh'ŭs), *adv.* Grossly wicked; villainous. — **fla·gi'tious·ly**, *adv.*

flag'on (flăg'ŭn), *n.* A container for liquors, especially a container with a handle and spout, and, usually, a lid.

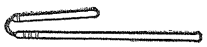
Flagon.

fla'grant (flā'grănt), *adj.* Glaringly wicked; notorious; as, *flagrant* sin.

flag'ship' (flăg'shĭp'), *n.* The ship that carries the commander of a naval fleet or squadron and flies his flag.

flag'stone' (flăg'stōn'), *n.* A flat stone used for paving sidewalks, etc.

flail (flāl), *n.* An implement used to thresh grain by hand. — **flail**, *v.*


Flail.

flair (flâr), *n.* Keen discernment; also, natural aptitude; taste; as, a *flair* for acting.

flake (flāk), *n.* A thin filmy mass or chip of something; as, a *flake* of snow. — **flake**, *v.* — **flak'i·ness** (flāk'ĭ·nĕs), *n.* — **flak'y**, *adj.*

flam·boy'ant (flăm·boi'ănt), *adj.* Like flame in form or color; showy; as, a *flamboyant* dress.

flame (flām), *n.* **1.** Gas or vapor that is afire; fire. **2.** Any flamelike appearance; glow; brilliance; as, a *flame* of anger in his eyes; the sun's *flame.* — **flame**, *v.* — **flam'ing** (flām'ĭng), *adj.*

fla·min'go (flă·mĭng'gō), *n.*; *pl.* FLAMINGOS, FLAMINGOES (-gōz). A tropical water bird of Europe and America. It has rosy-white or bright-red feathers.

Flamingo. (1/30)

Flan'ders (flăn'dĕrz), *n.* A coastal region of western Europe, including chiefly part of northern France and western Belgium.

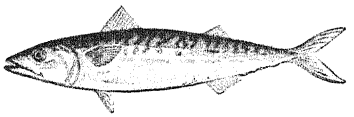
flange (flănj), *n.* A rib, or rim, used to make something stronger, to serve as a guide, or to attach to something else; as, the *flange* of a wheel.

Flange.

flank (flăngk), *n.* **1.** The side of an animal between the ribs and the hip. **2.** The side of anything; as, the *flank* of a hill. **3.** The right or left side of an army, fleet, etc. — *v.* To threaten or attack the flank of something; to pass around the flank; as, to *flank* an army.

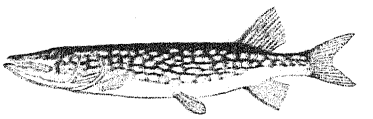
flan'nel (flăn'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A soft woolen cloth with a slightly shaggy surface. **2.** A cotton cloth with a similar surface on one or both sides; [in the *plural*] flannel garments.

FISHES OF AMERICA

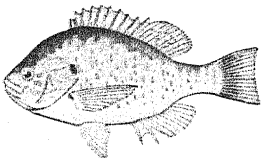


MACKEREL

PERCH

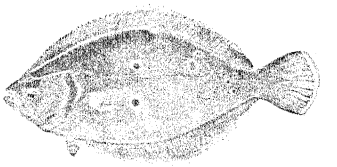


PICKEREL

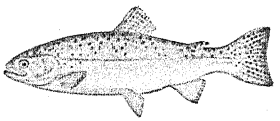


SUNFISH

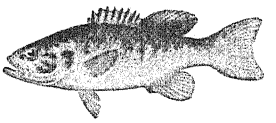
HERRING



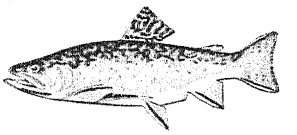
FLOUNDER



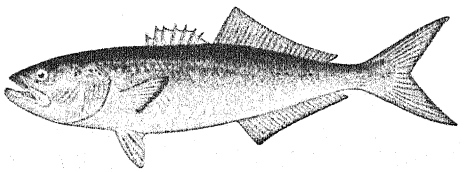
RAINBOW TROUT



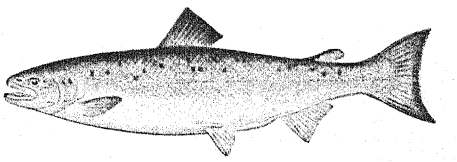
BLACK BASS



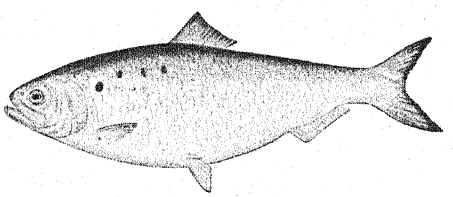
BROOK TROUT



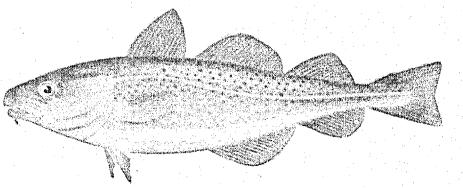
BLUEFISH



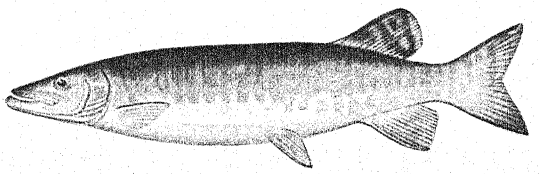
SALMON



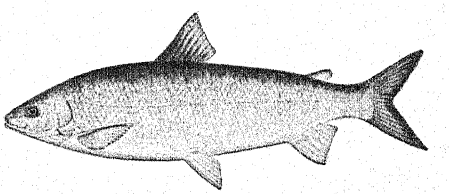
SHAD



COD



MUSKELLUNGE



WHITEFISH

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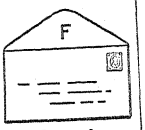
flan'nel·ette' (flăn'ĕl·ĕt'), *n.* Same as FLANNEL, 2.

flap (flăp), *n.* 1. A stroke with something broad; as, a *flap* of his hand. 2. Something broad and limber, or flat and thin, that hangs loose; as, the *flap* of a pocket. 3. The motion or sound which is made by something hanging loose and striking against some other thing; as, the *flap* of a sail; the *flap* of a curtain against the window. — *v.*; FLAPPED (flăpt); FLAP'PING. 1. To beat with a flap. 2. To move with a beating motion.



F Flap of an Envelope.

flap'jack' (flăp'jăk'), *n.* A cake of batter cooked on both sides on a griddle; a griddlecake.

flap'per (flăp'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or a thing that flaps. 2. In colloquial use, a girl about fifteen to eighteen years old.

flare (flâr), *v.* 1. To burn with an unsteady flame. 2. To flame up brightly. 3. To become angry; as, he *flared* up at the idea. 4. To spread outward; as, a glass that *flares* at the rim. — *n.* 1. An unsteady glaring light. 2. A blaze of light used for a signal, for illumination, etc.; as, the ship sent up *flares*. 3. A sudden outburst of feeling, sound, etc. 4. A spreading outward, or a part that spreads outward.

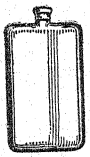
flar'ing (flâr'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Flaming; dazzling; hence, gaudy. 2. Opening or spreading outward; as, the *flaring* mouth of a bell.

flash (flăsh), *v.* 1. To break forth in or like a sudden flame; to gleam; as, lightning *flashed*. 2. To send out in flashes; as, to *flash* a message. 3. To come or pass very suddenly; as, the car *flashed* by. 4. To make a sudden display of brilliance, feeling, etc.; as, the diamond *flashed*. — *n.* 1. A sudden burst, as of light; a gleam; as, a lightning *flash;* a *flash* of wit. 2. A very short time; as, it reached her in a *flash*.

flash'light' (flăsh'līt'), *n.* 1. A light that flashes or that can be made to flash. 2. A sudden bright artificial light used in photography. 3. A small portable electric light.

flash'y (flăsh'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Flashing. 2. Showy; gaudy; as, *flashy* clothes.
flash'i·ly, *adv.* flash'i·ness, *n.*

flask (flăsk), *n.* A sort of narrow-necked bottle used to hold a liquid, gunpowder, etc.


Flask.

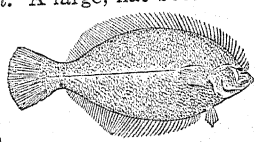
flat (flăt), *adj.;* FLAT'TER; FLAT'TEST. 1. Having a smooth, level surface; as, a *flat* rock. 2. Spread out on or along a surface; as, he lay *flat* on the ground. 3. Having a broad, smooth surface and little thickness; as, a ruler is *flat*. 4. Positive; absolute; as, a *flat* refusal. 5. Unvarying; exact; as, a *flat* price; a *flat* ten seconds. 6. Dull; uninteresting; as, a *flat* story; also, tasteless. 7. In music, below the true pitch; also, lower by a half step. — *adv.* 1. Positively; directly; as, to refuse *flat*. 2. Exactly; as, in ten seconds *flat*. 3. In music, below the proper pitch; as, he sang *flat*. — *n.* 1. A level surface; a plain; as, onions are raised in the river *flats*. 2. The flat part or side of anything; as, the *flat* of one's hand. 3. A punctured tire. 4. In music, a flat tone or note; also, a sign (♭) which means that the pitch of a tone or note is to be made lower by a half step. — *v.;* FLAT'TED; FLAT'TING. To make or become flat.
flat'ly, *adv.* flat'ness, *n.*

flat (flăt), *n.* A floor or part of a floor in a building that provides complete living quarters.

flat'boat' (flăt'bōt'), *n.* A large, flat-bottomed boat with square ends.

flat'car' (flăt'kär'), *n.* A railroad freight car without sides or a roof.

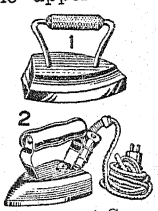
flat'fish' (flăt'fĭsh'), *n.* A fish, such as the flounder, that swims on its side, with both eyes on the upper side.


Flatfish (Flounder).

flat'i'ron (flăt'ī'ĕrn), *n.* A flat-surfaced iron used to iron clothes.

flat'ten (flăt'n), *v.* To make or become flat.

flat'ter (flăt'ĕr), *v.* 1. To praise insincerely. 2. To represent too favorably; as, this picture *flatters* him. — **flat'ter·er**, *n.* — **flat'ter·ing·ly**, *adv.*



Flatirons. 1 Common Flatiron; 2 Electric Flatiron.

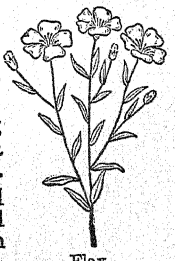
flat'ter·y (flăt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* FLATTERIES (-ĭz). False or insincere praise of a person.

flat'tish (flăt'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat flat.

flaunt (flônt; flänt), *v.* 1. To wave or flutter showily. 2. To make an impudent show of something; to parade; as, he *flaunted* his wealth.

fla'vor, fla'vour (flā'vĕr), *n.* 1. That quality of a thing that affects the sense of taste; taste; savor; as, fruit with a good *flavor*. 2. A substance added to food to give it a certain taste; as, add lemon *flavor*. — *v.* To give a flavor to. — **fla'vor·less, fla'vour·less**, *adj.*

fla'vor·ing, fla'vour·ing (flā'vĕr·ĭng), *n.* A substance, such as an extract or an essence, used to give something a certain taste.


Flax.

flaw (flô), *n.* 1. A crack; as, a *flaw* in ice. 2. A fault; as, a *flaw* in a will. — **flaw'less**, *adj.*

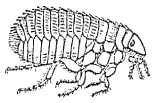
flax (flăks), *n.* A blue-flowered plant grown for its fiber and seeds; also, its fiber, used in making thread, linen, etc.

flax'en (flăk's'n), *adj.* Made of or like flax; especially, like flax in color; of a light straw color.

flax'seed' (flăks'sēd'; flăk'sēd'), *n.* The seed of flax, much used in medicine and in the manufacture of linseed oil.

flay (flā), *v.* To strip off the skin or surface of something; hence, to scold.

flea (flē), *n.* A small, hard-bodied bloodsucking insect which has no wings but is a powerful jumper.



Flea. Enlarged.

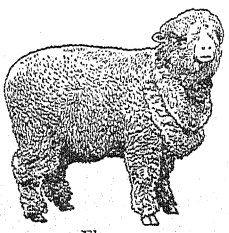
fleck (flĕk), *n.* A spot, such as a freckle; a speckle. — *v.* To spot; to dapple.

fled (flĕd), *past tense & past part.* of FLEE.

fledge (flĕj), *v.* To develop, or provide with, feathers.

fledg'ling, fledge'ling (flĕj'lĭng), *n.* A bird just fledged.

flee (flē), *v.*; FLED; FLEE'ING. 1. To run away from something, as from danger. 2. To pass away swiftly; to vanish.



Fleece.

fleece (flēs), *n.* 1. The coat of wool that covers a sheep or similar animal. 2. Any soft, woolly material or covering. — *v.* 1. To shear a sheep, etc., of its wool. 2. To strip a person of money or other property by fraud.

fleec'y (flēs'ĭ), *adj.* Like fleece; covered with fleece; made of fleece. — **fleec'i·ness**, *n.*

fleet (flēt), *v.* To fly quickly; to pass hastily; as, time *fleets* by. — *adj.* Swift; quick. **fleet'ly**, *adv.* **fleet'ness**, *n.*

fleet (flēt), *n.* 1. A group of war vessels that are all under the same commander. 2. Any group of vessels or vehicles; as, a *fleet* of trucks.

fleet'ing (flēt'ĭng), *adj.* Short-lived; passing.

Flem'ing (flĕm'ĭng), *n.* A Flemish-speaking Belgian, especially of Flanders and Antwerp.

Flem'ish (flĕm'ĭsh), *adj.* Of or relating to Flanders or the Flemings. — *n.* The language of the people of northern Belgium and Flanders.

flesh (flĕsh), *n.* 1. The softer parts of an animal's body. 2. These parts used as food; meat. 3. The body, as distinguished from the soul. 4. Mankind. 5. Stock; kin; as, one's own *flesh* and blood. 6. The pulp of a fruit. 7. The color of the skin of a white person.

flesh'ly (flĕsh'lĭ), *adj.* Having to do with the body or the flesh; as, *fleshly* ills.

flesh'y (flĕsh'ĭ), *adj.*; FLESH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); FLESH'I·EST. 1. Having to do with flesh or like flesh. 2. Plump; fat; as, a *fleshy* man. 3. Juicy or pulpy, like certain fruits. — **flesh'i·ness**, *n.*

fleur'-de-lis' (flûr'dĕ·lē'; -lēs'), *n.*; *pl.* FLEURS-DE-LIS (flûr'dĕ·lēz'). 1. The iris. 2. A design suggested by the iris flower and used especially as an emblem of France.

Fleur-de-lis.

flew (flōō), *past tense* of FLY.

flex (flĕks), *v.* To bend; as, to *flex* the knee.

flex'i·ble (flĕk'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Bending easily; pliable; hence, easily managed. — **flex'i·bil'i·ty** (flĕk'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **flex'i·bly** (flĕk'sĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

flick (flĭk), *n.* 1. A light, jerky blow, especially with something that bends; as, a *flick* of the whip. 2. A streak or daub; as, a *flick* of mud. — *v.* 1. To whip something lightly; as, to *flick* a horse with the reins. 2. To throw, toss, or snap something lightly or with a jerk; as, he *flicked* a stone into the pond.

flick'er (flĭk'ĕr), *n.* A North American insect-eating bird of the woodpecker kind. See the colored picture of *birds*.

Flicker. (1/4)

flick'er (flĭk'ĕr), *v.* 1. To flutter; to flap the wings without flying. 2. To waver like a wind-blown flame; as, shadows *flickered* on the wall. — **flick'er**, *n.* — **flick'er·ing·ly**, *adv.* — **flick'er·y**, *adj.*

fli'er (flī'ĕr), *n.* A person, bird, etc., that flies.

flies (flīz), *3d person sing., present tense,* of FLY.

flies (flīz), *n., pl.* of FLY.

flight (flīt), *n.* 1. The act or manner of flying; as, a bird's *flight*. 2. The power to fly. 3. The distance covered at one time in the air; as, a long *flight*. 4. A number of creatures or things that pass through the air together; as, a *flight* of ducks; a *flight* of arrows. 5. A passing above or beyond ordinary limits; as, a *flight* of fancy. 6. A series of stairs from one landing to the next, or from one floor to the next. — **flight'less**, *adj.*

flight (flīt), *n.* The act of running away.

flight'y (flīt'ĭ), *adj.*; FLIGHT'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); FLIGHT'I·EST. Subject to wild flights of fancy, etc.; mildly insane. — **flight'i·ness**, *n.*

flim'sy (flĭm'zĭ), *adj.*; FLIM'SI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); FLIM'SI·EST. Weak; feeble; limp; without strength or solidity. **flim'si·ly**, *adv.* **flim'si·ness**, *n.*

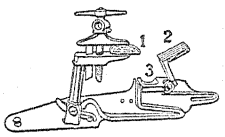
flinch (flĭnch), *v.* To draw back from pain, danger, etc.; to wince. — **flinch**, *n.*

fling (flĭng), *v.*; FLUNG; FLING'ING. 1. To cast or throw from, or as if from, the hand. 2. To send forth; emit; as, the candle *flung* light upon the wall. 3. To depart hastily; as, he *flung* out of the door. — *n.* 1. A throw; as, a *fling* of a stone. 2.

A scornful remark; as, a *fling* at his goodness. 3. A kind of lively dance; as, a Highland *fling*. 4. A time of freedom for pleasure, etc.

flint (flĭnt), *n.* 1. A kind of hard rock. 2. A piece of this rock used to strike fire with steel.

flint'lock' (flĭnt'lŏk'), *n.* A lock for an old-fashioned firearm, using a piece of flint to strike a spark to ignite the charge; also, a firearm with such a lock.



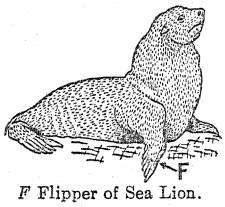
Flintlock. 1 Flint; 2 Steel; 3 Pan for Tinder.

flint'y (flĭn'tĭ), *adj.*; FLINT'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); FLINT'I·EST. Made of, like, or having an abundance of flint; very hard; as, a *flinty* heart; stony; as, a *flinty* soil.

flip (flĭp), *v.*; FLIPPED (flĭpt); FLIP'PING. 1. To toss; as, to *flip* a coin. 2. To flick; to tap lightly. 3. To move with a jerk; to twitch; as, the bird *flipped* his tail. — **flip**, *n.*

flip'pant (flĭp'ănt), *adj.* Pert; saucy. — **flip'pan·cy** (flĭp'ăn·sĭ), *n.* — **flip'pant·ly**, *adv.* — **flip'pant·ness**, *n.*

flip'per (flĭp'ẽr), *n.* A broad, flat limb adapted to use in swimming, as in seals, whales, etc.



F Flipper of Sea Lion.

flirt (flûrt), *v.* 1. To toss or throw something about jerkily; as, the bird *flirted* his tail. 2. To play at lovemaking; to coquet. — **flirt**, *n.*

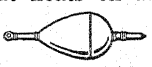
flir·ta'tion (flûr·tā'shŭn), *n.* Flirting; coquetry. — **flir·ta'tious** (flûr·tā'shŭs), *adj.*

flit (flĭt), *v.*; FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING. To pass swiftly; to dart along; to flutter; as, the bird *flits* from tree to tree.

flitch (flĭch), *n.* The side of a hog salted and cured; usually, a side of bacon.

fliv'ver (flĭv'ẽr), *n.* In slang use, a small cheap automobile.

float (flōt), *n.* 1. Anything that floats on a liquid, such as a raft or a scow. 2. A platform on wheels, to carry an exhibit; also, the exhibit and vehicle; as, the *floats* in the parade. 3. A cork, etc., on a fishing line, to hold up the bait line and show when a fish is biting. 4. A hollow metal ball, etc., that floats on the liquid in a cistern, a tank, etc., and helps to regulate the level of the liquid, as by working a lever. — *v.* 1. To rest on the surface of any liquid. 2. To move gently on or in a fluid; as, dust *floats* in the air. 3. To cause something to move gently on a liquid or through it; as, the incoming tide *floated* the ship. — **float'er**, *n.*


Float for a Fishing Line.

flock (flŏk), *n.* A lock of wool or hair.

flock (flŏk), *n.* 1. A number of birds or animals of one kind that live together or that are herded together; as, a *flock* of geese; a *flock* of sheep. 2. Any group over which someone watches; as, a minister's *flock*. — *v.* To gather or move in crowds; as, they *flocked* to see the king.

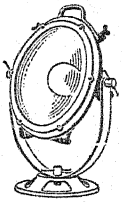
floe (flō), *n.* Ice that floats in a large sheet.

flog (flŏg), *v.*; FLOGGED; FLOG'GING. To beat or strike with a rod, whip, etc.

flood (flŭd), *n.* 1. A great flow, as of water; a deluge. 2. The flowing in of the tide, as contrasted with its *ebb*. — *v.* 1. To overflow with water, etc. 2. To fill or supply abundantly; as, to *flood* the governor with petitions. — ***the Flood.*** The Deluge.

flood'gate' (flŭd'gāt'), *n.* A gate used to keep out or let in a body of water.

flood'light' (flŭd'līt'), *n.* A lamp that furnishes a broad stream of artificial light; also, the light itself; as, the *floodlights* showed an airplane. — **flood'light'**, *v.*


Floodlight.

floor (flōr), *n.* 1. The bottom of a room, etc., on which one stands. 2. Any ground surface; as, the *floor* of the sea. 3. A story of a building; as, on the third *floor*. 4. The main part of a hall, etc., as distinguished from the balcony, etc.; also, the right to speak from one's place in the hall; as, the senator has the *floor*. — *v.* 1. To furnish with a floor. 2. To strike down or lay level with the floor; as, the blow *floored* him. 3. To silence or defeat someone; as, this failure *floored* him.

floor'ing (flōr'ĭng), *n.* A floor or material for floors.

floor'walk'er (flōr'wôk'ẽr), *n.* A man who is employed in a large store to oversee the sales force, to direct customers, etc.

flop (flŏp), *v.*; FLOPPED (flŏpt); FLOP'PING. 1. To strike about, as a fish does with its tail; to rise and fall loosely; as, the wide brim of a hat *flops*. 2. In careless use, to throw oneself heavily; as, he *flopped* into a chair. — *n.* The act or sound of flopping. — **flop'per**, *n.*

Flo'ra (flō'rȧ), *n.* 1. The Roman goddess of flowers. 2. [written with a small letter, *flora*] Plants; plant life; especially, the plants of a given region or period.

flo'ral (flō'răl), *adj.* Having to do with flowers; made of or like flowers.

flo'ral em'blem. A plant or flower recognized as symbolic of a nation, state, etc.

Flor'ence (flŏr'ĕns), *n.* A city of central Italy, on the Arno River.

Flor'en·tine (flŏr'ĕn·tēn; -tīn; -tĭn), *adj.* Of Florence. — *n.* An inhabitant of Florence.

flor'id (flŏr'ĭd), *adj.* Bright in color; flushed with red; as, a *florid* face.
flor'id·ly, *adv.* **flor'id·ness**, *n.*

Flor'i·da (flŏr'ĭ·dȧ), *n.* A State of the southeastern United States.

flor'in (flŏr'ĭn), *n.* 1. A gold coin once used in Florence, Italy. 2. A modern silver coin, such as the Dutch gulden or the British two-shilling coin.

Florin.

flo'rist (flō'rĭst; flŏr'ĭst), *n.* A person who raises or deals in flowers and plants.

floss (flŏs), *n.* 1. Untwisted silk thread, used in embroidery, etc. 2. A soft, fluffy, or silky substance. — **floss'y**, *adj.*

flo·til'la (flō·tĭl'ȧ), *n.* A small fleet, or a fleet of small vessels.

F. Flounces on Dress

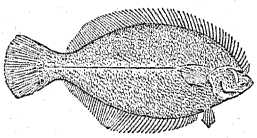
flot'sam (flŏt'sȧm), *n.* The wreckage of a ship or its cargo found floating.

flounce (flouns), *v.* To throw one's limbs or body this way or that with a sudden jerk; to flop; as, the seal *flounced* off the rock. — **flounce**, *n.*

flounce (flouns), *n.* A strip of cloth, etc., gathered and sewed on by its upper edge only, as on the bottom of a woman's skirt. — **flounce**, *v.*

floun'der (floun'dẽr), *n.* A flatfish. Many kinds of flounders are important food fishes. See the colored picture of *fishes*.

floun'der (floun'dẽr), *v.* To struggle clumsily to move; to flounce; to proceed clumsily; as, they *floundered* through the mud. — **floun'der**, *n.*


Flounder. (1/11)

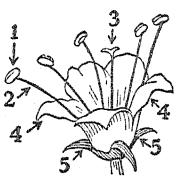
flour (flour), *n.* 1. The finely ground, powdery meal of any grain, of dried foods, etc. — *v.* To cover something with flour; also, to powder. — **flour'y**, *adj.*

flour'ish (flûr'ĭsh), *v.* 1. To grow or prosper vigorously; to thrive; as, painting *flourished* in Holland. 2. To make sweeping movements with a pen, sword, etc. — *n.* 1. A brilliant musical passage; as, a *flourish* of drums. 2. A sweeping movement with a pen, sword, etc.
flour'ish·ing, *adj.* **flour'ish·ing·ly**, *adv.*

flout (flout), *v.* To mock; to insult; as, they *flouted* him to his face. — **flout'er**, *n.*

flow (flō), *v.* 1. To move or circulate, as a liquid does; to run; to stream. 2. To glide along smoothly; to be uttered easily; as, his speech *flowed* on. 3. To hang loose and waving; as, *flowing* garments.
— *n.* 1. The act or manner of flowing. 2. A smooth gentle movement of thought, music, etc.; also, an outpouring of words. 3. A stream of water, or a mass of anything that has moved in a stream, like lava, etc. 4. The quantity that flows at any time; as, a good *flow* of milk. 5. The rising of the tide, as contrasted with *ebb*.

flow'er (flou'ẽr), *n.* 1. The part of a plant that normally bears the seeds; the blossom; the bloom. The flower is usually bright-colored. 2. The fairest or choicest part of anything; as, the *flower* of the army; also, the time or state of vigor, freshness, etc.; the prime; as, the *flower* of life. 3. Any plant that is grown chiefly for its blossoms.
— *adj.* Having to do with a flower; of or for flowers; as, a *flower* dealer; a *flower* bud.
— *v.* To produce flowers; to blossom; to bloom.
— **flow'er·less**, *adj.*



Flower. 1 Anther; 2 Filament (the Anther and the Filament together form a Stamen); 3 Pistil; 4, 4 Petals (the Petals taken together form the Corolla); 5, 5 Sepals (the Sepals taken together form the Calyx). The Corolla and the Calyx taken together form the Perianth.

flow'ered (flou'ẽrd), *adj.* Decorated with flowers.

flow'er·et (flou'ẽr·ĕt), *n.* A small flower.

flow'er·ing (flou'ẽr·ĭng), *adj.* 1. In bloom, as a plant. 2. Having showy flowers; as, *flowering* dogwood.

Flowerpot.

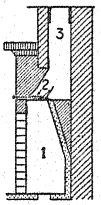
flow'er·pot' (flou'ẽr·pŏt'), *n.* A pot that holds soil in which to grow plants.

flow'er·y (flou'ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with flowers, or like flowers. 2. Full of fine phrases, etc.; as, a *flowery* speech. — **flow'er·i·ness**, *n.*

flown (flōn), *past part.* of FLY.

fluc'tu·ate (flŭk'tū·āt), *v.* To move up and down like a wave; to be wavering or unsteady.
— **fluc'tu·a'tion**, *n.*

flue (flōō), *n.* An enclosed passage for smoke, air, etc.; as, a chimney or an organ *flue*.



Vertical Section of Fireplace, showing: 1 Open Fireplace; 2 Damper; 3 Flue.

flu'en·cy (flōō'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Easy flow; smoothness; as, *fluency* in speech.

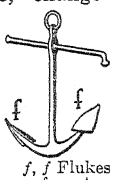
flu'ent (flōō'ĕnt), *adj.* Flowing; smooth; as, *fluent* speech; ready or easy in one's use of words; as, a *fluent* talker. — **flu'ent·ly**, *adv.*

fluff (flŭf), *n.* Down or nap, as from cotton, fur, etc. — *v.* To move like fluff; also, to make light and downy like fluff; as, to *fluff* up one's hair; to cover with fluff. — **fluff'i·ly**, *adv.* — **fluff'i·ness**, *n.* — **fluff'y**, *adj.*

flu'id (flōō'ĭd), *n.* A substance that is capable of flowing, such as water, steam, or air. Both liquids and gases are fluids. — **flu'id**, *adj.*

flu·id′i·ty (flo͞o-ĭd′ĭ-tĭ), *n.* 1. Liquid quality or condition; the ability to flow; as, the *fluidity* of oil in cold weather. 2. Hence, changeableness; sometimes, fickleness.

fluke (flo͞ok), *n.* 1. The part of an anchor that fastens in the ground. 2. A barb, as on a harpoon. 3. One of the two parts of a whale's tail.



f, f Flukes of an Anchor.

fluke (flo͞ok), *n.* A piece of good or bad luck; a chance stroke, shot, hit, etc.; as, he won by a *fluke*.

flume (flo͞om), *n.* 1. A ravine with a stream running through it. 2. A sloping channel used to convey water from a distance.

flung (flŭng), *past tense & past part.* of FLING.

flunk (flŭngk), *v.* In colloquial use, to fail; also, to dismiss or be dismissed from school or college for such failure. — **flunk**, *n.*

flunk′y, flunk′ey (flŭngk′ĭ), *n.; pl.* FLUNKIES, FLUNKEYS (-ĭz). 1. A servant who wears a livery. 2. A person who fawns upon another.

flur′ry (flûr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* FLURRIES (-ĭz). 1. A sudden, brief commotion of the air; as, a *flurry* of wind. 2. Nervous commotion; agitation; excitement; as, a house filled with bustle and *flurry*. — *v.;* FLUR′RIED (flûr′ĭd); FLUR′RY·ING. To excite someone, as by haste; to agitate; as, *flurried* by this attention.

flush (flŭsh), *v.* 1. To overspread suddenly, as with a fluid, a color, etc.; as, her cheeks *flushed*. 2. To pour water over or through something; to cleanse or wash out by means of a liquid. 3. To make red or glowing; as, anger *flushed* her cheeks. — *n.* 1. A sudden flow. 2. A glow or a tinge of red; a blush.

flush (flŭsh), *adj.* 1. Fully supplied with something, especially with money. 2. Even with the surface that joins it; level; as, a river *flush* with its banks. — *adv.* So as to be level.

flush (flŭsh), *v.* To start up or to cause to start up like a startled bird.

flus′ter (flŭs′tĕr), *v.* To confuse; to muddle; as, the laughter *flustered* him.

Flute.

flute (flo͞ot), *n.* 1. A musical instrument that is a hollow tube open only at one end. It is played by blowing across a hole in the side near the closed end. 2. A rounded groove, as in a pillar. — *v.* 1. To play on a flute. 2. To make a sound like that of a flute. 3. To make rounded grooves in something; as, to *flute* a column.

flut′ist (flo͞ot′ĭst), *n.* A flute player.

flut′ter (flŭt′ĕr), *v.* 1. To move the wings rapidly without flying at all or else flying in short flights; as, butterflies *flutter*. 2. To move with a quick to-and-fro motion; as, a flag *flutters* in the wind. 3. To move about excitedly with little result; to bustle; as, she *fluttered* about her work. 4. To agitate or confuse; also, to be agitated. — *n.* A fluttering; agitation; bustling. — **flut′ter·ing**, *adj.* — **flut′ter·y**, *adj.*

flux (flŭks), *n.* A flow or discharge. — *v.* To melt or fuse with some other substance.

fly (flī), *v.; past tense* FLEW; *past part.* FLOWN; *pres. part.* FLY′ING. 1. To move in the air or pass through it with wings; as, birds *fly*. 2. To run away; to flee. 3. To move through the air, or before the wind, etc.; as, bullets *flew*. 4. To go or pass swiftly; as, she *flew* to pick up the baby. 5. To float, wave, or soar in the air. — *n.; pl.* FLIES (flīz). 1. A flap of material to cover a fastening in a garment. 2. The outer canvas of a tent that has a double roof. 3. In baseball, a ball batted in the air; as, to hit a *fly*. 4. The length of a flag; also, the outer edge of a flag as it hangs from a staff.

A Fly. About natural size.

fly (flī), *n.* 1. A two-winged insect of which the housefly is the best-known kind. The name is often given to any insect that resembles a fly, as in *dragonfly*, *firefly*, etc. 2. A fishhook dressed with feathers, etc., to look like a fly.

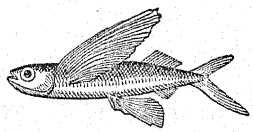
Fly, 2.

fly′catch′er (flī′kăch′ĕr), *n.* A small bird that eats insects that it captures in the air.

fly′er (flī′ĕr), *n.* Same as FLIER.

fly′ing boat (flī′ĭng). A type of seaplane. See AIRCRAFT, *Illustration*.

fly′ing fish. A fish with large fins that enable it to jump from the water and move for some distance through the air.



Flying Fish. (½ 1)

fly′ing ma·chine′. An airplane.

fly′leaf′ (flī′lēf′), *n.; pl.* FLYLEAVES. A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

fly′speck′ (flī′spĕk′), *n.* 1. A spot made by a fly. 2. A very small spot. — **fly′speck′**, *v.*

fly′wheel′ (flī′hwēl′), *n.* A heavy wheel that regulates the speed of certain machinery.

foal (fōl), *n.* The young of animals that belong to the horse family; a colt. — *v.* To give birth to a foal.

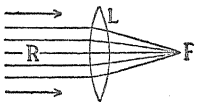
foam (fōm), *n.* Light, whitish, frothy stuff that sometimes forms on liquids, etc.; froth. — *v.* To form foam; to gush out in foam; to froth. — **foam′i·ness**, *n.* — **foam′y**, *adj.*

fob (fŏb), *n.* 1. A little pocket near the waistband in trousers. 2. A watch chain or ribbon. 3. A small ornament worn on a watch chain.

f.o.b. Abbreviation for *free on board.*

fo'cal (fō'kăl), *adj.* Having to do with a focus; as, a *focal* point.

fo'cus (fō'kŭs), *n.; pl.* FOCUSES (-ĕz), FOCI (fō'sī). 1. A point at which rays of heat, light, sound, etc., meet after being reflected or refracted; the point at which an image is formed. 2. The distance from a lens, a mirror, etc., to the point where the rays from it come together. 3. An adjustment of a person's eyes, glasses, etc., that gives clear vision; as, out of *focus.* 4. A central point; the center; as, he was the *focus* of everybody's attention. — *v.* 1. To bring to a focus; as, to *focus* light rays. 2. To adjust the focus of; as. to *focus* a telescope. 3. To center; as, to *focus* one's attention.



Focus. Rays of light (*R*), moving in direction of arrows, brought to a Focus (*F*) by a Lens (*L*).

fod'der (fŏd'ĕr), *n.* Coarse food, such as hay, vegetables, and corn stalks, for cattle, sheep, etc.

foe (fō), *n.* An enemy; especially, an enemy in war. — **foe'man** (fō'măn), *n.*

foe'tus (fē'tŭs), *n.* Same as FETUS.

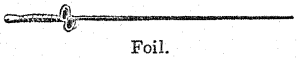
fog (fŏg), *n.* 1. A cloud that is near the ground, or touches it. 2. Any cloudiness in the air. 3. A bewildered state; as, he was in a *fog.* — *v.;* FOGGED (fŏgd); FOG'GING. To cover or be covered with fog; to cloud.

fog'gy (fŏg'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Thick or filled with fog. 2. Not clear; muddled; as, *foggy* ideas. — **fog'gi·ly,** *adv.* — **fog'gi·ness,** *n.*

fo'gy (fō'gĭ), *n.; pl.* FOGIES (-gĭz). A person who is behind the times; a dull person.

foi'ble (foi'b'l), *n.* A failing; a weak point.

foil (foil), *v.* To overthrow; to baffle; as, to *foil* a villain. — *n.* A light, blunt sword used in fencing.


Foil.

foil (foil), *n.* 1. A very thin sheet of metal; as, tin *foil.* 2. Something that makes another thing seem more attractive by contrast; as, age is a *foil* for youth.

foist (foist), *v.* To pass off a false thing as genuine; as, to *foist* worthless goods on a buyer.

Fok'ker (fŏk'ĕr), *n.* A trade-mark for some kinds of airplanes.

fold (fōld), *v.* 1. To double something over itself; as, to *fold* a blanket. 2. To clasp together; as, to *fold* one's hands; to lay close to one's body; as, the bird *folding* his wings. 3. To enclose as in a fold or folds; as, mist *folded* the hills. — *n.* A doubling of something over on itself; also, a part of something laid over on another part; as, the *folds* of a blanket.

fold (fōld), *n.* 1. A pen for sheep. 2. A flock of sheep. — *v.* To pen up sheep in a fold.

-fold. A suffix which when added to a number word makes a new word; as: *two* + *-fold* (twofold); *hundred* + *-fold* (hundredfold). It means: 1. Consisting of so many parts; as, a *threefold* division. 2. So many times as much or as many; as, his sales have increased *fourfold.*

fold'er (fōl'dĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that folds. 2. A small folded booklet; as, a railroad *folder.* 3. A binder for holding loose papers.

fo'li·age (fō'lĭ·ĭj), *n.* The leaves of a plant, a tree, a branch, etc.; leafage.

fo'li·o (fō'lĭ·ō; fōl'yō), *n.; pl.* FOLIOS (-ōz; -yōz). 1. A sheet of paper folded once. 2. A book made of sheets each folded once (making four pages to each sheet of paper); hence, a book of the largest size. — *adj.* Formed of sheets each folded once; as, a *folio* edition.

folk (fōk), *n.; pl.* FOLK and FOLKS. 1. People in general; as, country *folk; folks* say many strange things. 2. [used in the *plural,* FOLKS] In colloquial use, the persons of one's own family.

folk dance. A dance originating among the common people and handed down like the folk song.

folk'lore' (fōk'lōr'), *n.* Customs, beliefs, stories, etc., handed down by the masses of people from age to age.

folk song. A song handed down among the people of a country from age to age.

fol'li·cle (fŏl'ĭ·k'l), *n.* A small cavity or gland, such as the little pits from which the hair grows out of the skin.

fol'low (fŏl'ō), *v.* 1. To go or come after; as, Tuesday *follows* Monday; to *follow* the tracks of a deer. 2. To go with; to take as one's leader or master. 3. To pursue. 4. To proceed along; as, to *follow* a path; to attend to as a business, profession, etc.; as, to *follow* the sea. 5. To succeed in order of rank, natural sequence, etc. 6. To keep one's attention fixed upon something which is going on; as, to *follow* the play. 7. To accept as authority; to obey; as, to *follow* orders. 8. To result. — **fol'low·er,** *n.*

fol'low·ing (fŏl'ō·ĭng), *n.* The group of persons who follow or accompany someone. — *adj.* Next; succeeding; as, the *following* day.

fol'ly (fŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* FOLLIES (-ĭz). 1. The state of being foolish; lack of good sense. 2. A foolish act or idea; silly conduct; foolishness; as, the *follies* of youth.

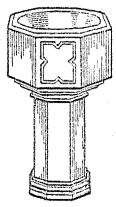
fo·ment' (fō·mĕnt'), *v.* To stir up; to rouse. — **fo'men·ta'tion** (fō'mĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.*

fond (fŏnd), *adj.* 1. Affectionate; loving; tender; as, a *fond* mother. 2. Greatly pleased; prizing highly; as, *fond* of athletics.
fond'ly, *adv.* **fond'ness,** *n.*

fon'dle (fŏn'd'l), *v.* To treat or handle tenderly, lovingly, etc.; to caress.

font (fŏnt), *n.* An assortment of type of one size and kind.

font (fŏnt), *n.* **1.** A basin to hold water for baptizing. **2.** A fountain; a spring. **3.** A source; origin; as, a *font* of knowledge.



Font, 1.

Fon'taine'bleau' (fôN'tĕn'blō'), *n.* A town southeast of Paris, France. It was the residence of former kings of France.

Foo'chow' (fōō'chou'), *n.* A city of southeastern China.

food (fōōd), *n.* **1.** Nourishment taken into the body of a plant or animal for maintaining life, furnishing substance for growth, etc. **2.** Nourishment in solid form, as contrasted with *drink*. — **food**, *adj.*

food'stuff' (fōōd'stŭf'), *n.* Any substance, as wheat, corn, etc., having food value.

fool (fōōl), *n.* **1.** A person who lacks sense or judgment; a simpleton. **2.** A person whose business it is to crack jokes and amuse people; a jester. — *v.* **1.** To act like a fool; to be silly. **2.** To deceive; to trick; as, the play *fooled* the other side. — **fool'er·y** (fōōl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*

fool'har'dy (fōōl'här'dĭ), *adj.* Foolishly daring; bold but lacking in judgment; rash. — **fool'har'di·ness**, *n.*

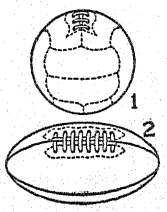
fool'ish (fōōl'ĭsh), *adj.* Showing or arising from folly; senseless; as, a *foolish* look or act. **fool'ish·ly**, *adv.* **fool'ish·ness**, *n.*

fool'proof' (fōōl'prōōf'), *adj.* So simple, plain, strong, etc., as not to be liable to be misunderstood, damaged, etc., even by a fool.

fools'cap' (fōōlz'kăp'), *n.* Paper in sheets which measure about 13 by 16 inches.

foot (fo͝ot), *n.*; *pl.* FEET. **1.** The end part of the leg of an animal or of man; the part of an animal on which it stands or moves. **2.** A measure of length. It is one third of a yard, or 12 inches. **3.** Something like a foot in position or use; as, the *foot* of a table. **4.** Infantry; as, a regiment of *foot*. **5.** A group of syllables in poetry which is marked off as forming a unit in the meter.
— *v.* **1.** To walk, run, or dance; as, he *footed* it to town. **2.** To add up the figures in a column; as, he *footed* up the score. **3.** In colloquial use, to pay a bill, account, etc.

foot'ball' (fo͝ot'bôl'), *n.* **1.** A ball usually made of a bladder or bag put in a leather covering and blown up tight, and used in certain games. **2.** A game played with such a ball.



1 Soccer Football; 2 American Football.

foot'fall' (fo͝ot'fôl'), *n.* A footstep, or the sound of one.

foot'hill' (fo͝ot'hĭl'), *n.* A hill near the bottom of higher hills.

foot'hold' (fo͝ot'hōld'), *n.* A place where a person may stand; a footing.

foot'ing (fo͝ot'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The placing of one's feet in a position to secure a firm or safe stand. **2.** A place for the foot to rest on; a foothold. **3.** The position which one person or group occupies with relation to another person or group; as, nations on a friendly *footing*. **4.** The adding up of a column of figures.

foot'lights' (fo͝ot'līts'), *n. pl.* A row of lights in front of the stage in a theater.

foot'man (fo͝ot'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A male attendant at the door, the table, etc.

foot'note' (fo͝ot'nōt'), *n.* In a pamphlet, book, etc., a note at the bottom of a page.

foot'pad' (fo͝ot'păd'), *n.* A robber on foot; an unmounted highwayman.

foot'path' (fo͝ot'pȧth'), *n.* A path for walkers.

foot'print' (fo͝ot'prĭnt'), *n.* The print, or impression, of the foot.

foot'sore' (fo͝ot'sōr'), *adj.* Having sore feet, as from walking.

foot'step' (fo͝ot'stĕp'), *n.* **1.** A step or tread of the foot; a footfall. **2.** The distance covered in one step. **3.** Footprint.

foot'stool' (fo͝ot'stōōl'), *n.* A low stool to support a person's feet.

foot'work' (fo͝ot'wûrk'), *n.* The management of the feet in such sports as boxing, tennis, etc.

fop (fŏp), *n.* A man who is vain about his dress or appearance; a dandy. **fop'per·y**, *n.* **fop'pish**, *adj.*

for (fôr), *prep.* **1.** In preparation towards; as, he dressed *for* dinner. **2.** With the purpose of; as, money *for* study. **3.** With the purpose of getting or saving; as, strive *for* fame. **4.** Intending to go to; as, he left *for* the South; intended to help, heal, etc.; as, salve *for* a sprain. **5.** In exchange as the equal of; as, an eye *for* an eye. **6.** In support of; as, to run *for* office. **7.** As being; as, to take *for* granted. **8.** Because of; for the sake of; as, he worked *for* her. **9.** In spite of; as, he succeeded *for* all his mistakes. **10.** Indicating relation between numbers, persons, things, etc.; as, *for* one good writer there are dozens of poor ones. **11.** As regards; concerning; as, that will do *for* that subject. **12.** Considering; as, tall *for* his age. **13.** Throughout; as, *for* days and days.
— *conj.* For this reason; because.

for'age (fŏr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** Food for horses, cattle, etc. **2.** A search for food; the act of foraging.
— *v.* To wander or roam about in search for provisions; also, to plunder a country to get provisions. — **for'ag·er** (fŏr'ĭj·ĕr), *n.*

for'ay (fŏr'ā), *n.* A sudden raid for plunder or spoils. — *v.* To make a raid.

for·bade', **for·bad'** (fŏr·băd'), *past tense* of FORBID.

for·bear' (fôr·bâr'), *v.; past tense* FOR·BORE'; *past part.* FOR·BORNE'; *pres. part.* FOR·BEAR'ING. 1. To do without; to refrain from doing, using, punishing, forcing, etc.; as, he *forbears* his revenge. 2. To control oneself when provoked; to be patient.

for·bear'ance (fôr·bâr'ăns), *n.* 1. The act of forbearing; continued patience or waiting. 2. Kindness or mildness toward an enemy.

for·bid' (fŏr·bĭd'), *v.; past tense* FOR·BADE', FOR·BAD'; *past part.* FOR·BID'DEN; *pres. part.* FOR·BID'DING. To command a person not to do something; to prohibit.

for·bid'ding (fŏr·bĭd'ĭng), *adj.* Prohibiting; hence, disagreeable; as, a *forbidding* look.

for·bore' (fôr·bōr'), *past tense* of FORBEAR.

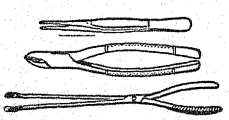
for·borne' (fôr·bōrn'), *past part.* of FORBEAR.

force (fōrs), *n.* 1. Strength or energy; vigor; as, the *force* of a blow; *force* of character. 2. War strength or power; as, military *force*. 3. Any body of men gathered together or trained for action; as, a labor *force;* the police *force*. 4. Power or violence exerted upon a person or thing; as, to use *force*. 5. The cause which makes bodies move in a certain direction, speed, etc.; as, the *force* of gravity. — *v.* 1. To compel by any means; as, to *force* men to work. 2. To drive, get, etc., by strength or violence; as, he *forced* his way through. 3. To urge on to great effort; as, he *forced* his horse at a fast pace. 4. To capture, break open, etc., by force; as, to *force* a door. 5. To press or urge continually; as, he *forced* his attentions on her. 6. To hasten artificially the growth, development, etc.; as, to *force* plants.

forced (fōrst), *adj.* 1. Compulsory; as, *forced* labor. 2. Done, produced, etc., under special exertion or difficulty; as, a *forced* march.

force'ful (fōrs'fo͝ol), *adj.* Forcible; effective. **force'ful·ly**, *adv.* **force'ful·ness**, *n.*

for'ceps (fôr'sĕps), *n. sing. & pl.* A pair of pincers or tongs, especially for delicate work.



Forceps.

for'ci·ble (fōr'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Obtained by force or violence; as, a *forcible* entrance. 2. Showing force, energy, or vigor; as, a *forcible* speech or effort. — **for'ci·bly** (fōr'sĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

ford (fōrd), *n.* A place in a river where a person or animal can wade across. — *v.* To wade across a river at a ford. — **ford'a·ble**, *adj.*

fore (fōr), *adv.* In the front part; in a ship, toward the bow. — *adj.* Being or coming first in time, place, order, etc. — *n.* The front.

fore'-and-aft' (fōr'ănd·ăft'), *adj.* In a line with the length of a ship; as, *fore-and-aft* sails.

fore'arm' (fōr'ärm'), *n.* The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist.

fore·arm' (fōr·ärm'), *v.* To arm beforehand.

fore'bear (fōr'bâr), *n.* An ancestor.

fore·bode' (fōr·bōd'), *v.* To foretell; to predict; as, a voice *foreboding* trouble.

fore·bod'ing (fōr·bōd'ĭng), *n.* A feeling that something bad is going to happen.

fore·cast' (fōr·kȧst'; fōr'kȧst'), *v.;* FORE·CAST', also FORE·CAST'ED; FORE·CAST'ING. To serve as a warning sign of something to come; hence, to predict; as, events that *forecast* war. — (fōr'-kȧst'), *n.* A prediction; as, a weather *forecast*.

fore'cas·tle (fōk's'l; fōr'kȧs·'l), *n.* 1. The part of the upper deck of a vessel in front of the foremast. 2. The forward part of a vessel, where the sailors live.

fore·close' (fōr·klōz'), *v.* To take legal measures to terminate a mortgage because the terms of the mortgage have not been fulfilled. — **fore·clo'sure** (fōr·klō'zhẽr), *n.*

fore'fa'ther (fōr'fä'ŧhẽr), *n.* An ancestor.

fore'fin'ger (fōr'fĭng'gẽr), *n.* The finger next to the thumb.

fore'foot' (fōr'fo͝ot'), *n.; pl.* -FEET. One of the front feet of a four-footed animal.

fore'front' (fōr'frŭnt'), *n.* The foremost part or place.

fore·gath'er (fōr·găŧh'ẽr), *v.* To forgather.

fore·go' (fōr·gō'), *v.* To forgo.

fore·go'ing (fōr·gō'ĭng), *adj.* Going before.

fore·gone' (fōr·gŏn'; fōr'gŏn), *adj.* That has gone before; previous; as, a *foregone* conclusion is a result evident from the beginning.

fore'ground' (fōr'ground'), *n.* The part of a scene that is nearest to and in front of the person looking at it.

fore'hand' (fōr'hănd'), *adj.* Made with the palm of the hand turned in the direction of the stroke; as, a *forehand* stroke in tennis. — **fore'hand'**, *n.*

Forehand Stroke in Tennis.

fore'hand'ed (fōr'hăn'-dĕd), *adj.* Mindful of the future; prudent; thrifty. — **fore'hand'ed·ness**, *n.*

fore'head (fŏr'ĕd), *n.* The part of the face above the eyes; the brow; hence, the front part of a thing.

for'eign (fŏr'ĭn), *adj.* 1. Situated outside of one's own country; as, *foreign* nations; dealing

with or having to do with countries other than one's own; as, *foreign* policy. **2.** Belonging to or native to some country other than the one under consideration; as, our *foreign* population. **3.** Not connected with what is being discussed, done, etc.

for'eign·er (fŏr'ĭn·ẽr), *n.* A person who belongs to, or owes allegiance to, a foreign country.

fore·knowl'edge (fōr·nŏl'ĕj; fōr'nŏl'ĕj), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens.

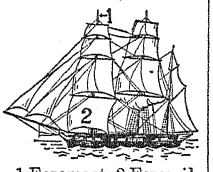
fore'land (fōr'lănd), *n.* A headland.

fore'leg' (fōr'lĕg'), *n.* A front leg.

fore'lock' (fōr'lŏk'), *n.* The lock of hair that grows from the front part of the head.

fore'man (fōr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The chief person among a group, as of workmen, etc.

fore'mast' (fōr'mȧst'; fōr'mȧst), *n.* The mast nearest the bow of a ship.



1 Foremast; 2 Foresail.

fore'most (fōr'mōst), *adj.* First in time, place, order, etc.; most advanced, important, etc.

fore'noon' (fōr'nōōn'), *n.* The part of the day from sunrise until noon.

fo·ren'sic (fō·rĕn'sĭk), *adj.* Suitable for public speaking or debate; as, *forensic* eloquence.

fore'or·dain' (fōr'ôr·dān'), *v.* To ordain or decree beforehand.

fore'paw' (fōr'pô'), *n.* A front paw.

fore'quar'ter (fōr'kwôr'tẽr), *n.* A front quarter or part, especially of beef, lamb, etc.

fore·run'ner (fōr·rŭn'ẽr), *n.* A messenger sent ahead; a herald.

fore'sail' (fōr'sāl'; fōr's'l; fō's'l), *n.* **1.** The lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged ship. See picture at *foremast*. **2.** The lower sail set toward the stern on the foremast of a schooner.

fore·see' (fōr·sē'), *v.*; for prin. parts see SEE. To see beforehand; as, he *foresaw* trouble.

fore·shad'ow (fōr·shăd'ō), *v.* To represent beforehand; as, events *foreshadowed* a victory.

fore'sheets' (fōr'shēts'), *n. pl.* See 2d SHEET, 2.

fore·short'en (fōr·shôr't'n), *v.* To shorten a detail in a drawing, painting, etc., so that it appears in its right relation with other details.

fore'sight' (fōr'sīt'), *n.* **1.** The act of foreseeing; knowledge of something before it happens. **2.** Provision for the future; prudence.

fore'skin' (fōr'skĭn'), *n.* The fold of skin that covers the end of the male sex organ.

for'est (fŏr'ĕst), *n.* A dense growth of trees covering a large area. — **for'est·ed**, *adj.*

fore·stall' (fōr·stôl'), *v.* To keep out or prevent by measures taken in advance.

for'est·a'tion (fŏr'ĕs·tā'shŭn), *n.* The planting and care of a forest.

for'est·er (fŏr'ĕs·tẽr), *n.* A person trained in care of forests, prevention of forest fires, etc.

for'est·ry (fŏr'ĕst·rĭ), *n.* The science which studies the care of forests.

fore'taste' (fōr'tāst'), *n.* A taste beforehand; partial enjoyment in advance.

fore·tell' (fōr·tĕl'), *v.*; FORE·TOLD' (-tōld'); FORE·TELL'ING. To tell of a thing before it happens; to predict. — **fore·tell'er**, *n.*

fore'thought' (fōr'thôt'), *n.* Thought taken before something happens; prudent care.

fore'top' (fōr'tŏp'), *n.* The platform at the top of the foremast of a ship.

for·ev'er (fŏr·ĕv'ẽr), *adv.* **1.** Eternally; everlastingly. **2.** At all times; always.

fore·warn' (fōr·wôrn'), *v.* To warn of something before it occurs; to caution in advance.

fore'word' (fōr'wûrd'), *n.* A word or a passage appearing beforehand; a preface.

for'feit (fôr'fĭt), *n.* Something which is lost because of a crime, neglect of duty, etc.; hence, a penalty; as, the murderer pays the *forfeit* of his life. — *v.* To lose because of some crime, neglect of duty, etc.; as, to *forfeit* his rights.

for·gath'er (fôr·găth'ẽr), *v.* To meet.

for·gave' (fŏr·gāv'), *past tense of* FORGIVE.

forge (fôrj; fōrj), *n.* A furnace, or a place with a furnace, where metal is shaped and worked by heating and hammering; a smithy. — *v.* **1.** To shape and work metal by heating and hammering; hence, to produce; to make. **2.** To produce something which is not true or genuine; especially, to counterfeit a signature. — **forg'er** (fôr'jẽr; fōr'jẽr), *n.*

for'ger·y (fôr'jẽr·ĭ; fōr'jẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FORGERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The crime of falsely making or changing a written paper, signing someone else's name, etc. **2.** Something which has been forged.

for·get' (fŏr·gĕt'), *v.*; *past tense* FOR·GOT'; *past part.* FOR·GOT'TEN, FOR·GOT'; *pres. part.* FOR·GET'TING. **1.** To let go from the memory; to fail to recall. **2.** To neglect. — **for·get'ful**, *adj.*

for·get'-me-not' (fŏr·gĕt'mē·nŏt'), *n.* A small low herb with bright-blue or white flowers. The forget-me-not is the floral emblem of Alaska. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

Forget-me-not.

for·give' (fŏr·gĭv'), *v.*; for prin. parts see GIVE. To pardon; as, *forgive* your enemies.— **for·giv'a·ble** (fŏr·gĭv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*

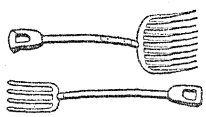
for·give'ness (fŏr·gĭv'nĕs), *n.* The act of forgiving; pardon.

for·go' (fŏr·gō'), *v.*; for prin. parts see GO. To give up; to let slip or pass; to abstain from.

for·got' (fŏr·gŏt'), *past tense* of FORGET.

for·got′ten (fŏr·gŏt′′n), *past part.* of FORGET.

fork (fôrk), *n.* 1. An implement having a handle and two or more prongs, used for piercing, holding, taking up, or pitching anything. 2. Anything resembling a fork in shape; as, a tuning *fork*. 3. One of the parts into which anything divides or branches; also, the place where something branches. — *v.* 1. To divide into branches. 2. To pitch or toss with a fork.



Forks.

for·lorn′ (fŏr·lôrn′), *adj.* Deserted; wretched.

form (fôrm), *n.* 1. The shape and structure of anything; figure. 2. A set or fixed way of doing something; a set order of words or actions; as, certain *forms* of worship; *forms* of behavior. 3. The manner of doing something; as, his *form* in swimming is bad. 4. Arrangement in accordance with some set plan; as, poetical *form*. 5. A kind; a variety; a species; as, a low *form* of animal life. 6. A mold; as, to make ice cream in a *form;* a *form* for laying concrete. 7. A long seat; a bench, especially in a schoolroom; hence, a class of students in a school; as, boys in the fifth *form*. 8. Type arranged and fastened in a frame ready for printing. 9. In grammar, one of the different ways in which a word is changed in order to show differences in use; as, the singular and plural *forms* of a noun. — *v.* 1. To give form or shape to; to fashion; to make. 2. To mold into a special form or shape; hence, to train; to instruct; as, education *forms* the mind. 3. To get; to develop; as, to *form* a habit. 4. To make up; to constitute.

for′mal (fôr′măl), *adj.* In accordance with fixed custom or convention; conventional; stiff; as, a *formal* welcome. — **for′mal·ly**, *adv.*

form·al′de·hyde (fôr·măl′dĕ·hīd), *n.* A colorless gas with a sharp smell. It is mixed with water and used as a preservative.

for′mal·ism (fôr′măl·ĭz′m), *n.* Strict observance of forms or conventions.

for·mal′i·ty (fôr·măl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* FORMALITIES (-tĭz). 1. Formal conduct, speech, etc. 2. A ceremony; as, dining was a *formality*.

for·ma′tion (fôr·mā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of forming; as, *formation* of habits. 2. Something formed, or made; as, a new word *formation*. 3. Form; shape; figure; as, cloud *formations*. 4. Arrangement of a body of troops.

for′mer (fôr′mẽr), *adj.* Preceding in time.

for′mer·ly (fôr′mẽr·lĭ), *adv.* In time past.

for′mi·da·ble (fôr′mĭ·dȧ·b'l), *adj.* Arousing fear, dread, etc.; as, a *formidable* enemy.

form′less (fôrm′lĕs), *adj.* Not having a definite or fixed form, shape, figure, etc.

For·mo′sa (fôr·mō′sȧ), *n.* An island in the China Sea. It belongs to Japan.

for′mu·la (fôr′mū·lȧ), *n.; pl.* FORMULAS (-lȧz) or FORMULAE (-lē). 1. A set form of words for use in any ceremony. 2. A set of directions for mixing substances, as drugs, in order to prepare a medicine, powder, or the like; a recipe.

for′mu·late (fôr′mū·lāt), *v.* To put into clear form for expression; as, to *formulate* a new plan. — **for′mu·la′tion**, *n.*

for·sake′ (fŏr·sāk′), *v.; past tense* FOR·SOOK′ (-so͝ok′); *past part.* FOR·SAK′EN (-sāk′ĕn); *pres. part.* FOR·SAK′ING. To quit; to abandon.

for·sooth′ (fŏr·so͞oth′), *adv.* Certainly.

for·swear′ (fôr·swâr′), *v.; past tense* FOR·SWORE′ (-swōr′); *past part.* FOR·SWORN′ (-swōrn′); *pres. part.* FOR·SWEAR′ING. 1. To swear falsely; to commit perjury. 2. To pledge oneself not to go on doing some certain thing; as, to *forswear* gambling; hence, to give up completely.

for·syth′i·a (fôr·sĭth′ĭ·ȧ; fôr·sī′thĭ·ȧ), *n.* A bush which has bright-yellow bell-shaped flowers that appear in early spring.

fort (fôrt), *n.* A strong or fortified place.

forte (fôrt), *n.* Anything in which a person shows special ability; as, art is his *forte*.

for′te (fôr′tā), *adj. & adv.* In music, loud.

forth (fôrth), *adv.* 1. Forward; onward; as, from that time *forth*. 2. Out into view; as, plants put *forth* leaves.

forth′com′ing (fôrth′kŭm′ĭng), *adj.* About to appear; approaching.

forth′right′ (fôrth′rīt′; fôrth′rīt′), *adj.* Straightforward; direct; as, a *forthright* answer.

forth′with′ (fôrth′wĭth′; fôrth′wĭth′), *adv.* Immediately; promptly; soon.

for′ti·eth (fôr′tĭ·ĕth), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*.

for′ti·fi·ca′tion (fôr′tĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of strengthening, especially of furnishing a place with forts, etc. 2. Any structure which strengthens a place against attack. 3. A fort.

for′ti·fy (fôr′tĭ·fī), *v.;* FOR′TI·FIED (-fīd); FOR′TI·FY′ING. 1. To make strong; to strengthen. 2. To strengthen by means of forts, batteries, etc.

for·tis′si·mo (fôr·tĭs′ĭ·mō), *adj. & adv.* In music, very loud.

for′ti·tude (fôr′tĭ·tūd), *n.* Firmness of mind in meeting danger, trouble, etc.; courage.

fort′night (fôrt′nīt; fôrt′nĭt), *n.* The space of fourteen days; two weeks.

for′tress (fôr′trĕs), *n.* A fort.

Fort Sum′ter (sŭm′tẽr). A fort in Charleston harbor, South Carolina. An attack on this fort began the Civil War, April 12, 1861.

for·tu′i·tous (fôr·tū′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Happening by chance or accident; as, a *fortuitous* meeting.

for′tu·nate (fôr′tŭ·nĭt), *adj.* 1. Coming by good luck; bringing happiness; as, a *fortunate*

event. 2. Favored by good luck; lucky; as, a *fortunate* man. — **for'tu·nate·ly**, *adv.*

for'tune (fôr'tŭn), *n.* 1. Chance; happy accident; luck. 2. Anything which comes as the result of a course of action; good or bad success; as, he went to seek his *fortune*. 3. A person's destiny or fate. 4. Wealth; riches.

for'tune·tell'er (fôr'tŭn·tĕl'ẽr), *n.* A person who claims to foretell future events.

for'ty (fôr'tĭ), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

fo'rum (fō'rŭm), *n.*; *pl.* FORUMS (-rŭmz) or FORA (-rȧ). 1. In ancient Roman cities, the market place or public place. 2. Hence, a public meeting place for open discussion.

for'ward (fôr'wẽrd), *adj.* 1. Near, at, or belonging to, the front part. 2. Unusually advanced; ahead of the ordinary; as, the spring is *forward* this year. 3. Moving or leading to a position in front; onward; as, a *forward* movement of troops. 4. Eager; earnest; sometimes, too eager; too bold; as, a *forward* child. — *adv.* Toward the front; as, he pushed *forward*. — *n.* In some games, a player whose position is near the front of his team; in football, a lineman. — *v.* 1. To help onward; to advance. 2. To send on or ahead; as, to *forward* a letter.

for'wards (fôr'wẽrdz), *adv.* Forward.

fos'sil (fŏs'ĭl), *n.* Any trace, impression, or remains of a plant or animal preserved in earth, clay, rock, etc., from a past age. — **fos'sil**, *adj.*

fos'ter (fŏs'tẽr), *v.* To feed or nourish; hence, to sustain and promote; as, to *foster* ability. — *adj.* Bringing up as one's own children who are not one's own; also, brought up by, or along with, persons who are not one's own parents, brothers, or sisters; as, *foster* children.

fought (fôt), *past tense & past part.* of FIGHT.

foul (foul), *adj.* 1. Very offensive in looks, smell, etc.; disgusting; as, *foul* odors. 2. Covered or clogged with dirt, etc. 3. Abusive; profane; as, *foul* words. 4. Unfavorable; as, *foul* weather. 5. Unfair; as, a *foul* blow. — *n.* 1. In various games, an act contrary to the rules. 2. In baseball, a ball hit outside the lines of the playing field. — *v.* 1. To make foul or filthy. 2. To disgrace; to dishonor. 3. In certain games, to commit a foul against an opponent; in baseball, to hit a foul. 4. To come into collision; to become entangled; as, *fouled* ropes.
foul'ly, *adv.* **foul'ness**, *n.*

fou·lard' (fōō·lärd'), *n.* A thin, soft, satin-finished material of silk, or of silk and cotton.

found (found), *past tense & past part.* of FIND.

found (found), *v.* To place or set on something solid for support; to fix firmly; to establish; as, a house *founded* on a rock; to *found* a colony.

found (found), *v.* To make by melting metal into a mold; to cast; as, to *found* a bell.

foun·da'tion (foun·dā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of founding or establishing; as, the *foundation* of a college. 2. A gift to a fund to be used for charity, education, public welfare, etc.; also, any body created to handle such a fund. 3. The support upon which anything rests; the basis.

found'er (foun'dẽr), *n.* 1. A person who founds or establishes; as, the *founders* of our country. 2. A person who founds or casts metals.

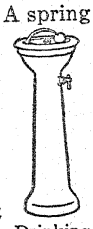
foun'der (foun'dẽr), *v.* 1. To stumble and go lame. 2. To fill with water and sink.

found'ling (found'lĭng), *n.* An infant found after its unknown parents have abandoned it.

found'ry (foun'drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FOUNDRIES (-drĭz). A building or factory for founding metal.

fount (fount), *n.* A fountain; hence, a source.

foun'tain (foun'tĭn; foun'tĕn), *n.* 1. A spring of water. 2. An artificial jet or stream of water, as for drinking; also, the structure or equipment in which it is produced. 3. A container or reservoir, as in a certain kind of pen (***fountain pen***), for holding a liquid to be drawn off as needed. 4. Source; spring; as, a *fountain* of wisdom.


Drinking Fountain.

foun'tain·head' (foun'tĭn·hĕd'; foun'tĕn·hĕd'), *n.* A fountain; hence, origin; source.

four (fōr), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

four'fold' (fōr'fōld'), *adj.* & *adv.* Four times as much or as many.

four'score' (fōr'skōr'), *adj.* Four times twenty; eighty.

four'square' (fōr'skwâr'), *adj.* 1. Square in shape. 2. Frank, open, and honest.

Fox (Red Fox).

four'teen' (fōr'tēn'), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **four'teenth'** (fōr'tēnth'), *n.* & *adj.*

fourth (fōrth), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

fowl (foul), *n.*; *pl.* FOWL, FOWLS. 1. A bird of any kind; as, wild *fowl*. 2. A domestic cock or hen, especially when raised or used for food. 3. The meat of the domestic cock or hen used as food. — *v.* To catch or kill wild fowl for sport or for food. — **fowl'er**, *n.*

Foxglove.

fox (fŏks), *n.* 1. A doglike wild animal with a sharp muzzle, pointed ears, and long bushy tail. Foxes are noted for their craftiness. 2. The fur of this animal.

fox'glove' (fŏks'glŭv'), *n.* A plant with spikes of dotted white or purple tube-shaped flowers.

fox'hound' (fŏks'hound'), *n.* A large swift hound used in hunting foxes.

fox ter'ri·er. A small active terrier having a smooth coat (***smooth-haired fox terrier***) or a rough coat (***wire-haired fox terrier***), straight forelegs, and strong, muscular hindquarters.

Wire-haired Fox Terrier.

fox trot. A dance which is a combination of walking steps and quick running or trotting steps.

fox'y (fŏk'sĭ), *adj.*; FOX'I·ER (-sĭ·ĕr); FOX'I·EST. Crafty, like a fox; cunning.

foy·er' (fwä·yā'; foi'ā; foi'ĕr), *n.* A lobby, especially in a theater or other public building.

fr.; *pl.* FRS. Abbreviation for *franc.*

Fr. Abbreviation for *French.*

fra'cas (frā'kȧs), *n.*; *pl.* FRACASES (-ĕz). A noisy quarrel; a brawl; uproar.

frac'tion (frăk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A fragment; a scrap. **2.** One or more parts of a unit. In simple fractions, the figure below the line (***denominator***) shows the total number of parts into which the unit is divided, the figure above the line (***numerator***) shows how many of these equal parts are taken. Thus the fraction ¾ (read "three fourths," or "3 divided by 4") indicates 3 of the 4 equal parts of the unit. See NUMBER, *Table.* — **frac'tion·al,** *adj.*

frac'tious (frăk'shŭs), *adj.* Cross; unruly.

frac'ture (frăk'tŭr), *n.* **1.** The act of breaking; as, the *fracture* of his leg. **2.** A crack made by breaking; as, the *fracture* extended the length of the bone. — *v.* To break; to crack.

frag'ile (frăj'ĭl), *adj.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. — **fra·gil'i·ty** (frȧ·jĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

frag'ment (frăg'mĕnt), *n.* A part broken off from something; an incomplete part. — **frag'men·tar'y** (frăg'mĕn·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.*

fra'grance (frā'grȧns), *n.* Sweetness of smell. **fra'grant,** *adj.* **fra'grant·ly,** *adv.*

frail (frāl), *adj.* **1.** Easily broken; fragile; weak. **2.** Having a weak character.

frail'ty (frāl'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FRAILTIES (-tĭz). **1.** Weakness; fragility. **2.** A fault arising from weakness of character.

frame (frām), *n.* **1.** Anything made of parts fitted and joined together; as, the *frame* of a house. **2.** The bony structure of the human body. **3.** Any open case or structure made for admitting, enclosing, or holding things; as, a window *frame.* **4.** The shape in which anything is made or fashioned; the structure; the system; as, the *frame* of government. **5.** A state of mind; temper; mood; as, in a happy *frame.* — *adj.* Having a frame of wood. — *v.* **1.** To form; as, to *frame* a system of government; to construct; as, to *frame* a raft. **2.** To plan or compose; as, he *framed* a scheme for escape; to express; to utter; as, he *framed* his reasoning brilliantly. **3.** To provide with a frame; as, to *frame* a picture.

frame'work' (frām'wûrk'), *n.* Frame; the structure of anything.

franc (frăngk), *n.* A coin, the monetary unit of France.

France (frȧns), *n.* A republic, formerly a kingdom and empire, of western Europe.

fran'chise (frăn'chīz), *n.* **1.** A privilege granted by a sovereign or government to a person or company of persons; as, a *franchise* to operate a ferry. **2.** The right to vote.

Fran·cis'can (frăn·sĭs'kăn), *n.* A member of one of the various religious orders established by St. Francis of Assisi. — **Fran·cis'can,** *adj.*

Fran'cis of As·si'si (frȧn'sĭs ŏv ȧs·sē'zē), Saint, 1182–1226. An Italian friar.

Frank (frăngk), *n.* A member of the united Germanic tribes which founded the Frankish empire in the 3d century. In the 9th century the empire split up into the medieval states that finally became France, Germany, and Italy.

frank (frăngk), *v.* To send a letter, telegram, etc., free of charge. — *n.* The official mark or sign which shows that a letter, telegram, etc., is to go free of charge.

frank (frăngk), *adj.* Free in expressing one's feelings, opinions, etc.; outspoken. **frank'ly,** *adv.* **frank'ness,** *n.*

Frank'fort (frăngk'fĕrt), *n.* The capital of Kentucky.

frank'furt·er (frăngk'fĕr·tĕr), *n.* A highly seasoned sausage made of beef and pork mixed.

frank'in·cense (frăngk'ĭn·sĕns), *n.* A fragrant gum which is burned as incense.

Frank'ish (frăngk'ĭsh), *adj.* Of, relating to, or concerning, the Franks.

Frank'lin (frăngk'lĭn), Benjamin, 1706–1790. An American statesman.

fran'tic (fran'tĭk), *adj.* Frenzied; wild; as, his *frantic* cries. — **fran'ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

fra·ter'nal (frȧ·tûr'nȧl), *adj.* **1.** Belonging to or befitting brothers. **2.** Composed of members associated together like brothers; as, *fraternal* order. — **fra·ter'nal·ly,** *adv.*

fra·ter'ni·ty (frȧ·tûr'nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FRATERNITIES (-tĭz). **1.** A body of men associated for their common interest or pleasure; a fraternal society. **2.** Especially, a student organization of this kind in high schools and colleges.

frat'er·nize (frăt'ĕr·nīz), *v.* To associate together as brothers. — **frat'er·ni·za'tion,** *n.*

fraud (frôd), *n.* Deceit; trickery; a trick.

fraud'u·lent (frôd'ū·lĕnt), *adj.* 1. Using fraud; deceitful. 2. Of the nature of fraud.

fraught (frôt), *adj.* Freighted; laden; filled; as, an attempt *fraught* with danger.

fray (frā), *n.* A commotion; a brawl; a fight.

fray (frā), *v.* To wear or rub off in shreds; as, he *frayed* the elbow of his coat; to wear down, as a fabric, until the loose threads show.

fraz'zle (frăz''l), *v.* To wear into tatters.

freak (frēk), *n.* 1. A whim; a sudden fancy or change of mind. 2. A strange, abnormal, or unusual person or thing. — **freak'ish**, *adj.*

freck'le (frĕk''l), *n.* A small brownish spot on the skin. — *v.* To mark, or become marked, with freckles. — **freck'ly** (frĕk'lĭ), *adj.*

free (frē), *adj.*; FRE'ER (frē'ĕr); FRE'EST. 1. Having liberty; not being a slave; not restrained or controlled by others; as, a *free* citizen; a *free* country. 2. Released from some unpleasant duty, pain, etc.; not suffering from some pain, tax, etc.; as, *free* from disease. 3. Not held back by fear, distrust, etc.; frank; open; as, a *free* expression of opinion. 4. Not obstructed; open; clear; as, the road is *free* of ice. 5. Not held down to a strict form; as, *free* verse; not literal or exact; as, a *free* translation. 6. Not combined with anything else; as, *free* ore. — *adv.* Without charge; as, admitted *free*. — *v.*; FREED (frēd); FREE'ING. To set free.

free'boot'er (frē'bōōt'ĕr), *n.* A pirate.

freed'man (frēd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who has been a slave and has been set free.

free'dom (frē'dŭm), *n.* 1. State of being free; liberty; independence. 2. Frankness; outspokenness; as, the *freedom* of his language. 3. Ease; as, he moves with *freedom*. 4. State of not suffering from some pain, burden, etc.; as, *freedom* from worry. 5. State of being unmixed with anything else; as, *freedom* from dirt.

free'hand' (frē'hănd'), *adj.* Done, drawn, etc., by hand without the aid of instruments, measurements, etc.; as, a *freehand* drawing.

free'hand'ed (frē'hăn'dĕd), *adj.* Generous.

free'ly (frē'lĭ), *adv.* In a free manner.

free'man (frē'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who is not a slave; a free person.

Free'ma'son (frē'mā's'n; frē'mā's'n), *n.* A member of a widespread and famous secret society. — **Free'ma'son·ry**, *n.*

free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *n.* A stone which may be cut in any direction without splitting.

free'stone' (frē'stōn'), *adj.* Having flesh separating easily from the stone, as certain peaches.

free'think'er (frē'thĭngk'ĕr), *n.* An independent thinker, especially in religious matters.

freeze (frēz), *v.*; *past tense* FROZE; *past part.* FRO'ZEN; *pres. part.* FREEZ'ING. 1. To harden into ice under the influence of cold; as, to *freeze* cream. 2. To chill with cold; especially, to injure or kill with cold; as, to *freeze* plants. 3. To stick as if joined by ice; as, his clothes *froze* to his body. 4. To clog with ice; as, *frozen* water pipes. — **freez'er**, *n.*

freight (frāt), *n.* 1. The amount paid, as to a railroad, steamship line, etc., for carrying goods. 2. Cargo, as of a vessel, car, etc. 3. The carrying of goods from one place to another, as by train; also, a train for carrying goods. — *v.* 1. To load with goods to be carried from one place to another. 2. To send by freight.

freight'age (frāt'ĭj), *n.* 1. Charge for sending by freight. 2. The carrying of freight.

freight'er (frāt'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who loads a ship, railroad car, etc., with freight. 2. A vessel used especially for carrying freight.

French (frĕnch), *adj.* Of, belonging to, or having to do with, France or its people. — *n.* 1. The people of France. 2. Their language. **French'man**, *n.* **French'wom'an**, *n.*

French Gui·a'na (gē·ä'nȧ). A French colony in the northern part of South America.

French horn. A musical wind instrument of brass. It is a long, bent, cone-shaped tube.

French In'do-Chi'na (ĭn'dō·chī'nȧ). A French dependency in southeastern Asia.

French Rev'o·lu'tion. The revolution in France (1789–1799) which made France a republic.

French West Af'ri·ca (wĕst ăf'rĭ·kȧ). A French dependency in west Africa.

fren'zy (frĕn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FRENZIES (-zĭz). Wild or mad excitement. — **fren'zied** (frĕn'zĭd), *adj.*

fre'quen·cy (frē'kwĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FREQUENCIES (-sĭz). 1. Repeated occurrence; as, the *frequency* of accidents. 2. Rate of occurrence.

fre'quent (frē'kwĕnt), *adj.* Often repeated or occurring. — **fre'quent·ly**, *adv.*

fre·quent' (frē·kwĕnt'), *v.* To visit often; as, to *frequent* the library. — **fre·quent'er**, *n.*

fres'co (frĕs'kō), *n.*; *pl.* FRESCOES, FRESCOS (-kōz). The art or the method of painting over freshly spread plaster before it dries; also, a painting made by this method.

fresh (frĕsh), *adj.* 1. Newly made or gathered; as, *fresh* tea; *fresh* vegetables. 2. Not salt; as, *fresh* water. 3. Pure; cool; brisk; as, *fresh* air, breezes. 4. New; recent; as, *fresh* information. 5. Not stale or decayed; as, *fresh* meat. 6. Not tired; lively; as, a *fresh* horse. 7. Inexperienced; as, to take on a *fresh* helper. **fresh'ly**, *adv.* **fresh'ness**, *n.*

fresh'en (frĕsh'ĕn), *v.* 1. To refresh; to revive; as, to *freshen* oneself with a bath. 2. To become brisk, active, strong, etc.; as, the wind *freshened*. 3. To brighten in appearance.

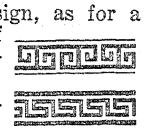
fresh′et (frĕsh′ĕt), *n.* A flood or overflowing of a stream.

fresh′man (frĕsh′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN (-mĕn). A first-year student in high school or college, etc.

fret (frĕt), *v.;* FRET′TED; FRET′TING. 1. To wear or rub away; as, to *fret* a hole in cloth. 2. To irritate; to worry. — *n.* Irritation; worry.

fret (frĕt), *n.* Any one of the ridges of metal, ivory, etc., on the long neck of a banjo, guitar, etc. The player's finger presses the strings between two frets and thus varies the pitch.

fret (frĕt), *n.* A decorative design, as for a wall molding, which consists of short straight lines or bars arranged in various patterns.



Frets.

fret′ful (frĕt′fo͝ol), *adj.* Ill-humored; irritable; peevish. **fret′ful·ly**, *adv.* **fret′ful·ness**, *n.*

fret′work′ (frĕt′wûrk′), *n.* Decorative work adorned with frets or similar designs.

Fri. Abbreviation for *Friday.*

fri′a·ble (frī′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Easily crumbled.

fri′ar (frī′ẽr), *n.* A member of one of certain Roman Catholic religious orders.

fric′as·see′ (frĭk′ȧ·sē′), *n.* A dish made of chicken, veal, or other meat, cut into small pieces and stewed in a gravy. — **fric′as·see′**, *v.*

fric′tion (frĭk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of rubbing one body against another. 2. The resistance to sideways motion of one surface against another when the two surfaces are touching. 3. Disagreement; clash. — **fric′tion·al**, *adj.*

Fri′day (frī′dĭ), *n.* The sixth day of the week.

fried (frīd), *past tense & past part.* of FRY.

friend (frĕnd), *n.* 1. A person who has a real liking for and confidence in another person. 2. A person who aids, favors, or approves; as, a *friend* of immigration. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***Friend***] A member of the ***Society of Friends***; a Quaker. **friend′less**, *adj.* **friend′less·ness**, *n.*

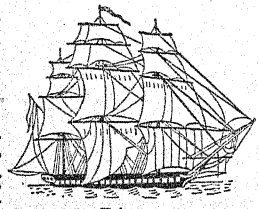
friend′ly (frĕnd′lĭ), *adj.* Showing friendship; kind; as, *friendly* persons. — **friend′li·ness**, *n.*

friend′ship (frĕnd′shĭp), *n.* The state of being friends; friendly liking; as, united in *friendship.*

frieze (frēz), *n.* A woolen cloth with a shaggy surface.

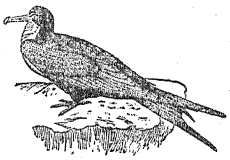
frieze (frēz), *n.* Any ornamented band or stripe extending around a building, a room, etc.

frig′ate (frĭg′ĭt), *n.* A three-masted, square-sailed war vessel smaller in size and carrying fewer guns than a warship of the first class.



Frigate.

frig′ate bird. A long-winged sea bird that robs smaller birds of food.



Frigate Bird. (1/47)

fright (frīt), *n.* 1. Sudden terror; alarm. 2. In careless use, something ugly or shocking. — *v.* To frighten.

fright′en (frīt′'n), *v.* To throw into fright.

fright′ful (frīt′fo͝ol), *adj.* Terrifying; dreadful. **fright′ful·ly**, *adv.* **fright′ful·ness**, *n.*

frig′id (frĭj′ĭd), *adj.* 1. Freezing cold; as, a *frigid* climate. The ***Frigid Zones*** are the areas between 23° 27′ and the poles. 2. Not friendly or cordial; as, a *frigid* manner.

frill (frĭl), *n.* 1. An edging, as of gathered lace. 2. An ornamental addition. — **frill**, *v.*

fringe (frĭnj), *n.* 1. A border trimming made by the loose thread ends of the cloth; also, an edging made to resemble this. 2. Something like a fringe; as, the *fringe* of a forest. — *v.* To adorn with a fringe; to serve as a fringe; as, to *fringe* napkins.

Fringe.

frip′per·y (frĭp′ẽr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* FRIPPERIES (-ĭz). Cheap finery; tawdry ornament.

frisk (frĭsk), *v.* To leap, skip, or dance in play or liveliness; to frolic; as, *frisking* like a puppy.

frisk′y (frĭs′kĭ), *adj.;* FRISK′I·ER (-kĭ·ẽr); FRISK′I·EST. Playful; lively; as, a *frisky* mood. **frisk′i·ly**, *adv.* **frisk′i·ness**, *n.*

frit′il·lar′y (frĭt′ĭ·lĕr′ĭ), *n.* A spotted butterfly. See the colored picture of *butterflies.*

frit′ter (frĭt′ẽr), *n.* A fried cake of batter containing fruit, corn, etc.

frit′ter (frĭt′ẽr), *v.* To waste on unimportant things; as, to *fritter* away one's time.

fri·vol′i·ty (frĭ·vŏl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* FRIVOLITIES (-tĭz). Frivolous nature; something frivolous.

friv′o·lous (frĭv′ŏ·lŭs), *adj.* 1. Of little importance; as, a *frivolous* argument. 2. Light-minded; giddy; as, *frivolous* girls.

friz, frizz (frĭz), *v.;* FRIZZED (frĭzd); FRIZ′ZING. To curl in small crisp curls. — *n.* Something frizzed or curled.

friz′zle (frĭz′'l), *v.* To fry or broil with sputtering or sizzling.

friz′zle (frĭz′'l), *v.* To friz.

fro (frō), *adv.* From a place; away.

frock (frŏk), *n.* 1. A coarse gown worn by monks, etc. 2. A woman's or girl's dress.

frog (frŏg), *n.* 1. A small tailless leaping animal that lives on land and in water. 2. A soreness or swelling in the throat. 3. An arrangement of rails at a point where one railroad track crosses

Frog.

another. 4. A covered cloak button fastened with a loop of braid or cord.

frol'ic (frŏl'ĭk), *n.* A prank; also, an occasion of gaiety or merrymaking. — frol'ic, *v.*

frol'ic·some (frŏl'ĭk·sŭm), *adj.* Full of gaiety or mirth; sportive; playful.

from (frŏm), *prep.* Out of; as, *from* one's pocket; starting with; as, to measure *from* here to there; caused by; as a result of; as, to suffer *from* neglect.

frond (frŏnd), *n.* The leaf of a fern.

front (frŭnt), *n.* 1. The forward part, side, or face of a thing. 2. Land along the bank of a stream or body of water; as, the river *front*. 3. Something worn over or at the front; as, a shirt *front*. 4. In war, the region in which there is active fighting. — *adj.* From or at the front; as, a *front* view. — *v.* 1. To face; to look toward; as, it *fronts* the east. 2. To stand in front; to be before; as, a lawn *fronts* the house.

front'age (frŭn'tĭj), *n.* 1. The front of a building, a lot, etc. 2. The length of a piece of land along its front; as, a *frontage* of forty feet.

fron'tal (frŭn'tăl; frŏn'tăl), *adj.* Relating to or on the front; as, a *frontal* attack.

fron·tier' (frŭn·tēr'; frŏn'tēr), *n.* 1. The part of a country adjoining another country. 2. The edge of the settled part of a country.

fron·tiers'man (frŭn·tērz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A person living on a frontier.

fron'tis·piece (frŭn'tĭs·pēs; frŏn'tĭs·pēs), *n.* An illustration fronting the title page of a book.

front'let (frŭnt'lĕt), *n.* A band to be worn across the forehead; also, the forehead.

frost (frŏst), *n.* 1. Temperature at or below the point where water freezes. 2. Frozen dew or vapor; as, white with *frost*. — *v.* 1. To injure by frost. 2. To cover with frost or with something like frost; as, to *frost* a cake. 3. To give a dull finish to; as, to *frost* glass.

frost'bit'ten (frŏst'bĭt'n), *adj.* Numbed or killed by frost. — **frost'bite'** (frŏst'bīt'), *n.*

frost'ing (frŏs'tĭng), *n.* 1. A covering for cakes, made of a mixture of sugar, egg, liquid, etc.; icing. 2. A dull finish on glass.

frost'y (frŏs'tĭ), *adj.*; FROST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); FROST'I·EST. 1. Having frost; freezing; as, a *frosty* night. 2. Not friendly; cold in feelings.

froth (frŏth), *n.* 1. Foam on liquids. 2. Something light or of little value. — *v.* To foam; as, to *froth* at the mouth. **froth'y**, *adj.* **froth'i·ness**, *n.*

fro'ward (frō'wĕrd; frō'ĕrd), *adj.* Stubbornly contrary; obstinate; willful.

frown (froun), *v.* 1. To wrinkle the forehead in anger, disapproval, etc.; to put on a stern look. 2. To look with disfavor or disapproval; as, to *frown* upon rudeness. — **frown**, *n.*

frowz'y (frouz'ĭ), *adj.*; FROWZ'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); FROWZ'I·EST. Disorderly and unclean; slovenly.

froze (frōz), *past tense* of FREEZE.

fro'zen (frō'z'n), *past part.* of FREEZE.

fru'gal (frōō'găl), *adj.* Not wasteful; simple and economical; as, a *frugal* meal. — **fru·gal'i·ty** (frōō·găl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **fru'gal·ly**, *adv.*

fruit (frōōt), *n.* 1. The edible product of a plant or a tree, consisting of the ripened seeds and the more or less juicy surrounding parts, or of these parts alone. (See the colored picture facing page 436). 2. In the scientific study of plants, the seed sac with its ripened seeds and attached tissues. 3. Any useful vegetable product; as, the *fruits* of the soil. 4. Anything produced by labor, study, etc.; as, his education bore *fruit*. — *v.* To bear or produce fruit.

fruit'age (frōōt'ĭj), *n.* 1. Fruits; a crop of fruit. 2. The process of bearing fruit.

fruit'ful (frōōt'fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of fruit; bearing fruit; as, *fruitful* trees; *fruitful* labors.

fru·i'tion (frōō·ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The use or ownership of anything; also, the pleasure which comes from such use. 2. The state of bearing fruit; hence, full and complete existence; realization; as, our plans have come to *fruition*.

fruit'less (frōōt'lĕs), *adj.* Not bearing fruit; as, a *fruitless* tree; having no result; unsuccessful.

fruit'y (frōōt'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like fruit.

frus'trate (frŭs'trāt), *v.* To make vain or without result; to defeat; to block; as, to *frustrate* a person. — **frus·tra'tion** (frŭs·trā'shŭn), *n.*

fry (frī), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. The young of fishes; also, very small fishes which swim in schools. 2. A crowd of young or small persons or things.

fry (frī), *v.*; FRIED (frīd); FRY'ING. To cook in fat or grease.

ft. Abbreviation for *foot* or *feet*.

fuch'sia (fū'shȧ; fū'shĭ·ȧ), *n.* A shrub with nodding purplish or reddish flowers. A *California fuchsia* is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

Fuchsia.

fud'dle (fŭd'l), *v.* To confuse.

fudge (fŭj), *n.* A creamy, sugary candy often made with chocolate and nuts.

fu'el (fū'ĕl), *n.* Material used to produce heat or power by combustion, as coal, oil, or gasoline.

fu'gi·tive (fū'jĭ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Fleeing; running away from danger, prison, etc. 2. Not fixed; liable to fade or pass. — **fu'gi·tive**, *n.*

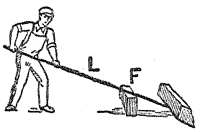
fugue (fūg), *n.* A musical composition in which different parts successively repeat the theme.

Füh'rer, Fueh'rer (fü'rĕr), *n.* Leader; especially, head of the Nazis in Germany. *Führer* is a German word.

Fu′ji (fo͞o′jē), *or* **Fu′ji·ya′ma** (fo͞o′jē·yä′-mä), *n.* A mountain of Japan, 12,395 ft. high.

-ful (-fo͝ol). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [a noun or adjective]. It means: **1.** The quantity that fills; as in *cupful*. **2.** Full of; as in *beautiful*, full of beauty. **3.** Giving or bringing; as in *healthful*, giving health.

ful′crum (fo͝ol′krŭm), *n.*; *pl.* FULCRUMS (-krŭmz) or FULCRA (-krȧ). A support, such as a wedge-shaped piece, on which a lever turns in lifting anything.



F Fulcrum; *L* Lever.

ful·fill′, ful·fil′ (fo͝ol·fĭl′), *v.* To carry into effect; to bring to pass; as, a promise which was *fulfilled*. — **ful·fill′ment, ful·fil′ment**, *n.*

full (fo͝ol), *v.* To thicken cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing. — **full′er**, *n.*

full (fo͝ol), *adj.* **1.** Filled; able to contain or hold no more; as, a *full* pail. **2.** Being complete; reaching its limit; entire; as, a *full* year; to give one's *full* attention. **3.** Filled out; rounded; as, a *full* face; having so much material that it hangs in folds; as, *full* skirts. — *adv.* Fully. — *n.* Fullness; as, the *full* of the moon. **full′ness**, *n.* **ful′ly**, *adv.*

full (fo͝ol), *v.* To stitch so as to have fullness.

ful′mi·nate (fŭl′mĭ·nāt), *v.* **1.** To explode violently. **2.** To utter violent words of blame and denunciation. — **ful′mi·na′tion**, *n.*

ful′some (fo͝ol′sŭm; fŭl′sŭm), *adj.* Too flattering; offensive; as, *fulsome* praise.

fum′ble (fŭm′b'l), *v.* To handle something clumsily; to fail to grasp firmly; as, to *fumble* a ball. — **fum′ble**, *n.* — **fum′bler** (fŭm′blēr), *n.*

fume (fūm), *n.* [usually used in the *plural*, FUMES] Smoke having a strong smell; as, tobacco *fumes;* also, a heavy, disagreeable odor; as, the *fumes* of coal gas. — *v.* **1.** To give forth fumes; as, the volcano *fumed* for days. **2.** To show bad temper; as, he *fumed* over the delay. — **fum′er** (fūm′ĕr), *n.*

fu′mi·gate (fū′mĭ·gāt), *v.* To disinfect by exposing to fumes; as, to *fumigate* a room. — **fu′mi·ga′tion**, *n.*

fun (fŭn), *n.* Sport; merriment.

func′tion (fŭngk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The particular purpose for which a thing exists; as, making laws is the *function* of Congress. **2.** An impressive or ceremonious affair; as, social *functions*. — *v.* To fulfill its function or purpose; as, the engine did not *function*. **func′tion·al**, *adj.* **func′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

func′tion·ar′y (fŭngk′shŭn·ĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* FUNCTIONARIES (-ĭz). An official, as a public official.

fund (fŭnd), *n.* **1.** A stock; a supply; as, a *fund* of good stories. **2.** A sum of money to be used for a particular purpose; as, a *fund* for library books. **3.** [used in the *plural*, FUNDS] Money in one's possession.

fun′da·men′tal (fŭn′dȧ·mĕn′tăl), *adj.* **1.** Belonging to the beginning; primary; as, the *fundamental* causes. **2.** Absolutely necessary; essential; as, effort is *fundamental* to success. — **fun′da·men′tal**, *n.* — **fun′da·men′tal·ly**, *adv.*

Fun′dy, Bay of (fŭn′dĭ). An inlet between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada.

fu′ner·al (fū′nĕr·ăl), *n.* The ceremonies preceding and accompanying the burial or cremation of a dead person.

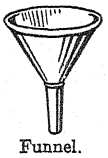
fu·ne′re·al (fū·nē̆r′ē·ăl), *adj.* Of or suitable for a funeral; sad and solemn; gloomy.

fun′gus (fŭng′gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* FUNGI (fŭn′jī) or FUNGUSES (fŭng′gŭs·ĕz). A plant that grows on other plants or on decaying material and has no green coloring matter. Mushrooms, toadstools, molds, mildews, etc., are fungi. — **fun′gous** (fŭng′gŭs), *adj.*

Fungus growing on Tree Trunk.

funk (fŭngk), *n.* Cowardly fear; a shrinking from danger or difficulty. — **funk**, *v.*

fun′nel (fŭn′ĕl), *n.* **1.** A device for pouring something, such as a liquid, into a bottle. **2.** A smokestack; a flue; as, a steamship with two *funnels*.


Funnel.

fun′ny (fŭn′ĭ), *adj.*; FUN′NI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); FUN′NI·EST. **1.** Causing laughter; comical; as, a *funny* story. **2.** In colloquial use, strange; queer; odd. — **fun′ni·ly**, *adv.*

fur (fûr), *n.* **1.** The hairy covering of an animal such as a fox, a wolf, a beaver, etc.; as, the heavy *fur* of a bear. **2.** Such fur cleaned or dressed for wear; as, seal *fur*. **3.** A scarf, coat, etc., made of fur. — *adj.* Made of *fur*.

fur. Abbreviation for *furlong* or *furlongs*.

fur′be·low (fûr′bē·lō), *n.* A flounce or ruffle.

fur′bish (fûr′bĭsh), *v.* To make bright and new-looking by polishing, etc. — **fur′bish·er**, *n.*

fu′ri·ous (fū′rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Being in a fury; fierce; as, a *furious* storm. — **fu′ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

furl (fûrl), *v.* To wrap or roll close to or around something; to curl or fold; as, to *furl* a sail.

fur′long (fûr′lŏng), *n.* A measure of length equaling one eighth of a mile, or 220 yards.

fur′lough (fûr′lō), *n.* A leave of absence from duty. — *v.* To grant a furlough.

fur′nace (fûr′nĭs), *n.* An enclosed place in which heat is produced for warming a house, melting metals, baking pottery, etc.

fur′nish (fûr′nĭsh), *v.* To supply with what is needed or wanted; to equip; to provide; as, to *furnish* a room. — **fur′nish·er**, *n.*

fur'nish·ing (fûr'nĭsh·ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of supplying furniture. 2. Ornament; adornment. 3. [usually used in the *plural*, FURNISHINGS] The equipments needed to make a room or house ready for occupancy.

fur'ni·ture (fûr'nĭ·tūr), *n.* Movable household furnishings such as beds, chairs, etc.

fu'ror (fū'rôr), *n.* 1. Fury; frenzy. 2. Widespread enthusiasm or excitement.

furred (fûrd), *adj.* Bearing or wearing fur; lined or trimmed with fur.

fur'ri·er (fûr'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* A person who dresses, makes up, or sells furs.

fur'row (fûr'ō), *n.* 1. A trench in the earth made by or as by a plow. 2. A groove. — **fur'row**, *v.* — **fur'rowed** (fûr'ōd), *adj.*

fur'ry (fûr'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like fur; covered with fur.

fur'ther (fûr'~~th~~ẽr), *adj. in comparative degree; superlative* FUR'THEST. *There is no positive degree for this adjective.* 1. Farther; more distant; as, the *further* end of the street. 2. Additional; more; as, *further* trouble.
— *adv.* 1. Farther; beyond the present or a particular point; as, delay no *further*. 2. In addition; as, he said *further* that you lied.
— *v.* To help forward; as, to *further* a plan.

fur'ther·ance (fûr'~~th~~ẽr·ăns), *n.* Advancement; progress; as, *furtherance* of his plans.

fur'ther·more' (fûr'~~th~~ẽr·mōr'), *adv.* Moreover; besides.

fur'ther·most (fûr'~~th~~ẽr·mōst), *adj.* Most remote; furthest.

fur'thest (fûr'~~th~~ĕst), *adj. & adv. in superlative degree.* Farthest.

fur'tive (fûr'tĭv), *adj.* Done by stealth; characterized by slyness; as, a *furtive* look. **fur'tive·ly**, *adv.* **fur'tive·ness**, *n.*

fu'ry (fū'rĭ), *n.; pl.* FURIES (-rĭz). 1. Violent anger; uncontrolled rage. 2. A person given to spells of rage. 3. Great violence; fierceness; as, the *fury* of a storm.

furze (fûrz), *n.* A prickly evergreen bush that has yellow flowers. It is common in Europe.

Furze.

fuse (fūz), *n.* 1. A wick soaked in some substance that easily takes fire; a tube or case filled with something inflammable. A fuse is used in exploding a charge of gunpowder, dynamite, or the like. 2. A piece of easily melted metal inserted in an electric circuit. When the current increases beyond safety, the metal melts and the circuit is broken.

fuse (fūz), *v.* 1. To liquefy by heat; to melt; as, to *fuse* metals. 2. To unite by mixing together in the manner of fused metals.

fu·see' (fū·zē'), *n.* A match which, when lighted, is not easily blown out.

fu'se·lage (fū'zĕ·lĭj; fū'zĕ·läzh'), *n.* The part of an airplane to which are attached the wings and the tail, and which is designed to carry passengers, cargo, the power plant, etc. See the picture at *airplane*.

fu'si·ble (fū'zĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being fused; as, *fusible* metals. — **fu'si·bil'i·ty** (fū'zĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), **fu'si·ble·ness**, *n.* — **fu'si·bly**, *adv.*

fu'sil·ier', **fu'sil·eer'** (fū'zĭ·lēr'), *n.* 1. A soldier armed with a ***fu'sil*** (fū'zĭl), a light musket. *Not now used.* 2. [used in the *plural*, FUSILIERS, FUSILEERS] A title borne by some British regiments.

fu'sil·lade' (fū'zĭ·lād'), *n.* 1. A discharge of many firearms all at the same time. 2. A rapid succession of remarks, questions, etc.

fu'sion (fū'zhŭn), *n.* 1. The act of fusing; the state of being fused; as, the *fusion* of metals. 2. Something formed by the fusing of different things; a union; as, a *fusion* of interests.

fuss (fŭs), *n.* A tumult; a commotion. — *v.* To bother or make a commotion, especially about little things.

fuss'y (fŭs'ĭ), *adj.;* FUSS'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); FUSS'I·EST. 1. Inclined to fuss; as, *fussy* children. 2. Too particular; as, *fussy* about one's clothes. 3. Showing or needing a great deal of work; as, a *fussy* dress.

fus'tian (fŭs'chăn; fŭst'yăn), *n.* 1. A coarse cotton material, such as corduroy, velveteen, etc. 2. Pompous language; bombast.

fust'y (fŭs'tĭ), *adj.;* FUST'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); FUST'I·EST. Old and musty.

fu'tile (fū'tĭl; fū't'l), *adj.* 1. Having no result; vain; as, *futile* efforts. 2. Of no importance; useless; as, *futile* talk. — **fu'tile·ly**, *adv.* — **fu·til'i·ty** (fū·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

fu'ture (fū'tūr), *adj.* Coming after the present; as, *future* events. — *n.* Future time.

fu'ture tense. In grammar, a tense of a verb which is used to express an action or a state in future time. Thus, *I shall write* is an example of the future tense of the verb *write*.

fu·tu'ri·ty (fū·tū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The state of being yet to come, happen, etc. 2. Future time; time yet to come. 3. An event which is yet to come; a future event.

fuze (fūz). Same as FUSE.

fuzz (fŭz), *n.* Fine light particles or fibers; down. — **fuzz'y**, *adj.*

-fy (-fī). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun, an adjective, etc.] makes a new word [a verb]; as, *beauty* + *-fy* (beautify); *pure* + *-fy* (purify). It means to make, to make into; as in: *simplify*, to make simple; *deify*, to make a god of.

G

G, g (jē), *n.* The seventh letter of the alphabet.

g. Abbreviation for *gram* or *grams*.

Ga. Abbreviation for *Georgia*.

gab (găb), *v.* To chatter. — **gab**, *n.*

gab'ar·dine' (găb'ẽr·dēn'; găb'ẽr·dēn), *n.* 1. A gaberdine. 2. A woolen cloth like serge.

gab'ble (găb''l), *v.* To make a succession of meaningless sounds; to gab. — **gab'ble**, *n.*

gab'er·dine' (găb'ẽr·dēn'; găb'ẽr·dēn), *n.* A coarse, loose coat or gown.

ga'ble (gā'b'l), *n.* The triangular part of the end of a building, formed by the sides of the roof sloping from the ridgepole down to the eaves. — **ga'bled** (-b'ld), *adj.*

G Gable.

Ga'bri·el (gā'brĭ·ĕl), *n.* In the Bible, an angel of comfort and sympathy to man; also, the herald of good tidings.

gad (găd), *n.* A sharp-pointed stick; a goad.

gad (găd), *v.* To roam about. — **gad'der**, *n.*

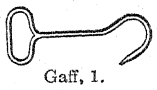
gad'fly' (găd'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES (-flīz'). A fly that bites, such as a horsefly.

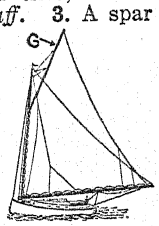
gadg'et (găj'ĕt), *n.* A contrivance; a device.

Gael (gāl), *n.* A Scottish Highlander.

Gael'ic (gāl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to the Gaels, or their language. — *n.* The language spoken by the Gaels.

gaff (găf), *n.* 1. An iron hook, with a handle, used in lifting heavy fish from the water. 2. Something difficult to endure; a trial; an ordeal; as, he cannot stand the *gaff*. 3. A spar along the top of a fore-and-aft sail.


Gaff, 1.



G Gaff, 3.

gag (găg), *v.*; GAGGED (găgd); GAG'GING. 1. To prevent speaking by filling the mouth. 2. To choke; to retch. — *n.* Something which gags.

gage (gāj), *n.* Something given, left, or thrown, as a pledge or challenge; as, the *gage* of battle.

gage (gāj), **gag'er.** Same as GAUGE, GAUGER.

gai'e·ty (gā'ĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GAIETIES (-tĭz). Gay spirit, actions, or talk.

gai'ly (gā'lĭ), *adv.* In a gay manner.

gain (gān), *n.* 1. Profit; advantage; as, to share in the *gains*. 2. The making of money; as, the desire for *gain*. — *v.* 1. To get by effort; to earn; to obtain; as, to *gain* a living. 2. To win; as, to *gain* a battle. 3. To get by increases; to make advances or progress; as, to *gain* in wisdom. 4. To reach; to arrive at; as, to *gain* the top. — **gain'er**, *n.*

gain'ful (gān'fo͝ol), *adj.* Profitable.

gain'say' (gān'sā'; gān'sā'), *v.*; GAIN'SAID' (-sĕd'; -sĕd'); GAIN'SAY'ING. To speak against; to contradict; to oppose; as, to *gainsay* a decision.

gait (gāt), *n.* Manner of walking or running; as, a slow *gait;* an easy *gait*.

gai'ter (gā'tẽr), *n.* 1. A covering of cloth or leather for the leg or for part of the leg. 2. A kind of overshoe with a cloth upper.

Gaiter, 1.

gal. Abbreviation for *gallon* or *gallons*.

Gal. Abbreviation for *Galatians*.

ga'la (gā'lȧ; gă'lȧ), *adj.* Festive; suitable for festivities; as, a *gala* day; *gala* dress.

Gal'a·had, Sir (găl'ȧ·hăd). A knight of the Round Table, who found the Holy Grail.

Ga·la'tian (gȧ·lā'shăn), *n.* 1. A native of ***Ga·la'ti·a*** (gȧ·lā'shĭ·ȧ; gȧ·lā'shȧ), an ancient Roman province of central Asia Minor. 2. [used in the *plural*, GALATIANS] The Epistle to the Galatians, in the New Testament.

gal'ax·y (găl'ăk·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GALAXIES (-sĭz). 1. The Milky Way. 2. An assembly of clever or notable persons.

gale (gāl), *n.* 1. A strong wind; a wind between a stiff breeze and a hurricane. 2. An outburst; as, a *gale* of laughter.

Ga·li'ci·a (gȧ·lĭsh'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. An old kingdom of northwestern Spain. 2. A former division of Austria, now mostly included in Poland.

Gal'i·le'an (găl'ĭ·lē'ăn), *adj.* Of or relating to Galilee. — *n.* A native of Galilee.

Gal'i·lee (găl'ĭ·lē), *n.* A province of ancient Palestine, west of the Jordan River.

Gal'i·lee, Sea of. A lake, 14 miles long, in northern Palestine.

Ga'li·le'i (gä'lē·lā'ē), Galileo, 1564–1642. Known by his given name *Gal'i·le'o* (găl'ĭ·lē'ō; *Italian* gä'lē·lā'ō). Italian astronomer.

gall (gôl), *n.* 1. A bitter greenish digestive fluid which is stored up in the ***gall blad'der***. 2. The gall bladder. 3. Bitterness; spite.

gall (gôl), *n.* A wound made by chafing; especially, a sore spot on a horse's back. — *v.* 1. To make sore by chafing. 2. To annoy; to harass; as, to be *galled* by nagging.

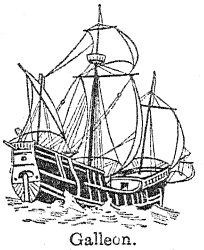
gall (gôl), *n.* A swelling or growth on a twig or leaf of a plant; as, an oak *gall*.

Oak Galls.

gal'lant (găl'ănt), *adj.* 1. Noble in bearing or spirit; brave and dashing; also, of stately appearance; as, a *gallant* officer; a *gallant* ship. 2. (gă·lănt'; găl'ănt) Very polite to ladies; courteously attentive; as, a *gallant* admirer. — **gal'lant** (găl'ănt; gă·lănt'), *n.* — **gal'lant·ly**, *adv.* — **gal'lant·ness**, *n.*

gal'lant·ry (găl'ăn·trĭ), *n.; pl.* GALLANTRIES (-trĭz). 1. Courage; dash; as, the *gallantry* of troops in battle. 2. A gallant action or speech. 3. Civility or polite attention given to ladies.

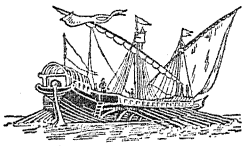
gal'le·on (găl'ē·ŭn), *n.* A large sailing vessel of the time of Columbus and later.



Galleon.

gal'ler·y (găl'ēr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* GALLERIES (-ĭz). 1. A long narrow room or hall; especially, one having windows along one side. 2. In the southern United States, a veranda. 3. A balcony in a church, theater, etc. 4. A place where works of art are exhibited, photographs made, etc.; as, a picture *gallery*.

gal'ley (găl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* GALLEYS (-ĭz). 1. A large low vessel propelled either by sails or oars. It was much used centuries ago for commerce, war, pleasure, etc. An oarsman on a galley was sometimes a slave and always hard-worked; hence, ***galley slave***, a drudge. 2. The kitchen of a ship.



Venetian Galley.

gall'fly' (gôl'flī'), *n.; pl.* -FLIES. An insect that causes galls.

Gal'lic (găl'ĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to Gaul, the Gauls, or the French.

gal'lon (găl'ŭn), *n.* A measure of quantity, especially of fluids, equal to four quarts.

gal'lop (găl'ŭp), *v.* 1. To run with a succession of springs or leaps; as, the horse *galloped* along. 2. To ride a galloping horse. — *n.* 1. The gait of a galloping horse, etc. 2. A ride on a galloping horse. — **gal'lop·er**, *n.*

gal'lows (găl'ōz; găl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* GALLOWSES (-ĕz). A frame of two tall posts with a beam from which is suspended the rope used in hanging criminals; hence, hanging.

ga·lore' (gȧ·lōr'), *adv.* In abundance.

ga·losh' (gȧ·lŏsh'), *n.* An overshoe. — **ga·loshed'** (gȧ·lŏsht'), *adj.*

gal·van'ic (găl·văn'ĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to a direct current of electricity from a battery.

gal'va·nism (găl'vȧ·nĭz'm), *n.* Electricity produced by chemical action in a battery.

gal'va·nize (găl'vȧ·nīz), *v.* 1. To subject to the action of electrical currents; hence, to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock. 2. To coat with zinc; as, *galvanized* iron.

Gal'ves·ton (găl'vĕs·tŭn), *n.* A seaport city of southeastern Texas.

gam'ble (găm'b'l), *v.* To play a game for money, etc.; also, to place a wager on the outcome of a race, etc. — *n.* 1. Act of gambling. 2. A venture whose outcome is uncertain; as, a business *gamble*. — **gam'bler** (găm'blĕr), *n.*

gam'bol (găm'bŭl), *n.* A playful leap or hop; a frolic. — **gam'bol**, *v.*

game (gām), *n.* 1. Sport; fun; as, to make *game* of a person. 2. An amusement; as, tag is a children's *game*. 3. A contest carried on according to set rules, for amusement, exercise, or a reward; as, the *game* of baseball; especially, a contest (***game of chance***) in which chance or luck is the chief factor in determining the winner. 4. A hunted animal or animals; also, the animals taken or sought after by hunters, or the fish sought by fishermen for sport, etc. — *adj.* 1. Fighting to the end; unyielding; as, a *game* soldier. 2. Of or relating to game, or the animals sought by hunters; as, *game* laws. **game'ly**, *adv.* **game'ness**, *n.*

game'cock' (gām'kŏk'), *n.* A trained rooster used in cockfights.

Gamecock.

game'some (gām'sŭm), *adj.* Full of life or fun. **game'some·ly**, *adv.* **game'some·ness**, *n.*

game'ster (gām'stĕr), *n.* A gambler.

gam'in (găm'ĭn), *n.* A young homeless boy who roams the streets.

gam'ing (gām'ĭng), *n.* Gambling.

gam'mon (găm'ŭn), *n.* A cured ham.

gam'mon (găm'ŭn), *n.* In colloquial use, nonsense; humbug. — **gam'mon**, *v.*

gam'ut (găm'ŭt), *n.* In music, the whole series of notes; hence, any whole range or series; as, the *gamut* of human emotions.

gam'y (gām'ĭ), *adj.;* GAM'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); GAM'I·EST. 1. Of or like game, especially in taste; as, a *gamy* flavor. 2. Same as GAME, *adj.*

gan'der (găn'dĕr), *n.* A male goose.

Gan'dhi (gän'dē), Mohandas Karamchand, born 1869. Known as *Mahatma Gandhi*. An Indian reformer.

gang (găng), *n.* 1. A number of persons working or going about together; as, a *gang* of laborers. 2. A wild and lawless group. 3. A set of implements arranged so that they act together; as, a *gang* of plows (***gang plow***).

Gan'ges (găn'jēz), *n.* A great river of northern India, flowing into the Bay of Bengal.

gang′plank′ (găng′plăngk′), *n.* A movable plank or passageway from a vessel to the shore.

gan′grene (gang′grēn), *n.* The dying of tissue because of interference with its source of nourishment. — *v.* To cause gangrene. — **gan′gre·nous** (găng′grē·nŭs), *adj.*

gang′ster (găng′stēr), *n.* A person who belongs to a lawless or criminal gang.

gang′way′ (găng′wā′), *n.* A passage into or out of a place, as a gangplank; especially, a temporary passageway. — *interj.* Stand aside!

gan′net (găn′ĕt), *n.* A very large sea bird that is a powerful flier and that plunges into the water for the fish on which it lives.

Gannet. (1/20)

gant′let (gänt′lĕt; gänt′-lĕt). Same as GAUNTLET.

Gan·y·mede (găn′ĭ·mēd), *n.* In ancient mythology, a shepherd boy, who became cupbearer to the gods.

gaol (jāl), **gaol′er.** Same as JAIL, JAILER.

gap (găp), *n.* **1.** An opening made by a break; a breach; a cleft. **2.** A mountain pass.

gape (gāp; găp; gäp), *v.* **1.** To open the mouth wide in yawning, in surprise, etc. **2.** To stare with open mouth. — **gape,** *n.*

ga·rage′ (gȧ·räzh′; găr′äzh; găr′ĭj), *n.* A place where automobiles are housed or repaired.

garb (gärb), *n.* Style of dress; clothing. — *v.* To clothe; to dress.

gar′bage (gär′bĭj), *n.* Waste food matter, especially that thrown out from a kitchen.

gar′ble (gär′b'l), *v.* To tell or report only selected parts of; to confuse or spoil in telling; as, he *garbled* the story.

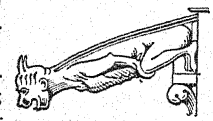
gar′den (gär′d'n), *n.* A piece of ground in which flowers, vegetables, etc., are grown. — *v.* To make a garden; to work in a garden. — **gar′den·er** (gär′d'n·ēr; gärd′nēr), *n.*

gar·de′ni·a (gär·dē′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A white flower with a sweet smell.

Gar′field (gär′fēld), James Abram, 1831–1881. The 20th president of the United States, 1881.

gar′gle (gär′g'l), *v.* To rinse the mouth or throat by swishing a liquid about. — *n.* A liquid preparation used in gargling.

gar′goyle (gär′goil), *n.* A waterspout, often carved grotesquely, jutting out at the eaves of a building.



Gargoyle.

gar′ish (gâr′ĭsh), *adj.* Extremely bright; glaring; gaudy; as, *garish* colors. — **gar′ish·ly,** *adv.*

gar′land (gär′lănd), *n.* A wreath or rope of leaves, flowers, etc. — **gar′land,** *v.*

gar′lic (gär′lĭk), *adj.* An onionlike herb, used in cooking, flavoring, etc.

Garlic. Bulb, Leaf, and part of Stem.

gar′ment (gär′mĕnt), *n.* Any article of clothing.

gar′ner (gär′nēr), *n.* A storehouse for grain. — *v.* To store up; to gather.

gar′net (gär′nĕt), *n.* **1.** A transparent deep-red mineral. See the colored picture of *precious stones.* **2.** A deep-red color.

gar′nish (gär′nĭsh), *v.* To decorate food with something bright in color or savory in taste; hence, to decorate. — **gar′nish,** *n.* — **gar′nish·ment,** *n.*

gar′ret (găr′ĕt), *n.* An attic.

gar′ri·son (găr′ĭ·sŭn), *n.* **1.** A body of troops stationed in a fort. **2.** A place where troops are stationed. — *v.* **1.** To place troops in a fort for defense. **2.** To defend by a fort or forts manned with troops; as, to *garrison* a district.

gar′ru·lous (găr′ŭ·lŭs; găr′ōō·lŭs), *adj.* Very talkative. — **gar·ru′li·ty** (gȧ·rōō′lĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **gar′ru·lous·ly,** *adv.* — **gar′ru·lous·ness,** *n.*

gar′ter (gär′tēr), *n.* A band or strap worn to hold up a stocking. — **gar′ter,** *v.*

gar′ter snake. A harmless American snake having yellow stripes running lengthwise.

gas (găs), *n.*; *pl.* GASES (găs′ĕz). **1.** A substance, which is like air, has no definite shape, and tends to expand without limit; especially, such a substance which cannot, like steam, be turned into a liquid by a change of temperature. Oxygen is a *gas* in this sense. **2.** Any such gas (except air) or a mixture of gases used as fuel, or to make a person insensible to pain, etc. **3.** Any vapor, smoke, fume, etc., that poisons the air, makes breathing difficult, etc.; as, war *gases;* coal *gas.* **4.** Wind from the stomach. **5.** In colloquial use, gasoline. — *v.* To affect or poison with gas.

gas′e·ous (găs′ē·ŭs), *adj.* Of or like gas; as, steam is water in a *gaseous* state.

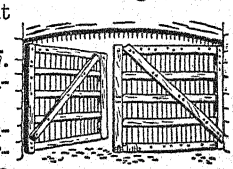
gash (găsh), *v.* To make a long deep cut in something. — *n.* A long, deep cut.

gas′o·line, gas′o·lene (găs′ō·lēn; găs′ō-lēn′), *n.* An inflammable liquid used as a motor fuel, a cleansing material, etc.

gasp (gȧsp), *v.* To breathe with difficulty; to pant; as, he was *gasping* after his long run; to utter with quick, difficult breaths. — **gasp,** *n.*

gas′tric (găs′trĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to the stomach; as, a *gastric* ulcer.

gate (gāt), *n.* **1.** An opening in a wall, fence, barrier, etc.; also, a part of a fence, barrier, etc., which



A Gate of the Tower of London.

opens and closes like a door. 2. Something which is like a gate in shape, use, etc.; as, a *gate* which is a valve in a pipe; a *gate* in a canal lock.

gate'way' (gāt'wā'), *n.* 1. A gate. 2. A passage in or out of a place.

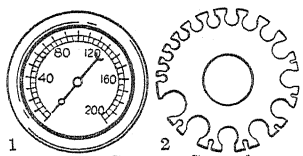
gath'er (găth'ĕr), *v.* 1. To bring together; to collect; to assemble; to *gather* the pieces of glass; to *gather* the facts. 2. To pick out and collect; as, to *gather* roses. 3. To draw together in folds; as, to *gather* cloth. — *n.* One of the folds made by gathering; a plait. — **gath'er·er**, *n.*

gath'er·ing (găth'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* 1. An assembly of persons. 2. An abscess.

gaud (gôd), *n.* An ornament; a trinket.

gaud'y (gôd'ĭ), *adj.*; GAUD'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); GAUD'I·EST. Gay and showy but in bad taste. **gaud'i·ly**, *adv.* **gaud'i·ness**, *n.*

gauge (gāj), *n.* A measurement or standard of measurement; as, a railroad of narrow *gauge;* also, an instrument for measuring, testing, or registering something; as, a rain *gauge;* a steam *gauge.* — *v.* To measure or test by a gauge; hence, to measure by a test of any kind. — **gaug'er** (gāj'ĕr), *n.*



1 Steam Gauge; 2 Gauge for measuring Wire.

Gaul (gôl), *n.* 1. An ancient country including what is now France, Belgium, and parts of Netherlands, Germany, and Switzerland. 2. A native or inhabitant of ancient Gaul. 3. A Frenchman.

gaunt (gônt; gänt), *v.* Very lean; having little flesh. — **gaunt'ness**, *n.*

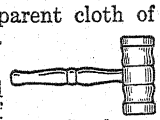
gaunt'let (gônt'lĕt; gänt'lĕt), *n.* 1. A long stout glove, formerly made partly or wholly of small metal plates. 2. The part of a glove which flares upward from the wrist. — **gaunt'let·ed**, *adj.*

Gauntlet.

gauze (gôz), *n.* A thin transparent cloth of silk, cotton, etc. — **gauz'y**, *adj.*

gave (gāv), *past tense* of GIVE.

gav'el (găv'ĕl), *n.* The small hammerlike device, usually of wood, with which the person presiding over an assembly calls the meeting to order, etc.


Gavel.

Ga'wain, Sir (gä'wăn; gä'wĭn). A knight of the Round Table, nephew of King Arthur.

gawk (gôk), *n.* A clumsy, stupid person. — *v.* To stare stupidly, like a gawk.

gawk'y (gôk'ĭ), *adj.* Awkward; clumsy. **gawk'i·ly**, *adv.* **gawk'i·ness**, *n.*

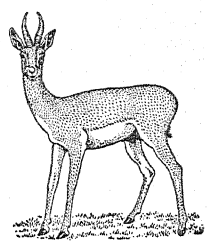
gay (gā), *adj.* 1. Excited with merriment; lively. 2. Bright and showy in color, dress, etc.

gay'e·ty (gā'ĕ·tĭ), **gay'ly** (gā'lĭ). Same as GAIETY, GAILY.

gaz. Abbreviation for *gazetteer* (definition 2).

gaze (gāz), *v.* To look at something steadily or intently; as, to *gaze* upon the stars. — *n.* A steady, intent look; as, he fixed his *gaze* on the far shore. — **gaz'er** (gāz'ĕr), *n.*

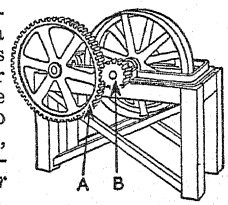
ga·zelle' (gȧ·zĕl'), *n.* A kind of small antelope remarkable for its grace of build, swiftness, and soft, bright eyes.


Gazelle. (1/40)

ga·zette' (gȧ·zĕt'), *n.* A newspaper; especially, a journal giving official information. — *v.* To announce or publish in a gazette; as, to *gazette* army promotions.

gaz'et·teer' (găz'ĕ·tēr'), *n.* 1. A writer of news. 2. A book, or part of a book, which gives names and descriptions of places in their alphabetical order.

gear (gēr), *n.* 1. Equipment; implements. 2. In a machine, the several parts that fit and act together to transmit power, to cause a change in timing, to alter direction, etc.; as, the driving *gear* of a locomotive; the steering *gear* of an automobile; also, any one of these parts, such as a cogwheel; as, a chain of *gears.* 3. A condition in which the gears of a machine are put in a position ready to work; as, to put an engine into *gear.* — *v.* To provide with gears; also, to put in gear.



Gear, 2. Wheels *A* and *B* are in Gear.

gear'ing (gēr'ĭng), *n.* The parts or cogwheels which transmit motion in machinery.

gee (jē), *interj.* A command, as to a yoke of oxen, to turn to the right. — **gee**, *v.*

geese (gēs), *n., pl.* of GOOSE.

gei'sha (gā'shȧ), *n.* A Japanese professional singing and dancing girl.

gel'a·tin (jĕl'ȧ·tĭn), **gel'a·tine** (-tĭn; -tēn), *n.* A substance obtained from the tissues of animals by long boiling, and used in making jellied desserts, and in photography, dyeing, etc.

ge·lat'i·nous (jĕ·lăt'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* 1. Like jelly. 2. Of or containing gelatin.

gem (jĕm), *n.* 1. A jewel; a precious stone. 2. Anything especially valued for its beauty or perfection; as, this poem is a *gem.*

Gen. Abbreviation for *General, Genesis.*

gen·darme' (zhän·därm'; zhän'därm), *n.* A member of a police body, as in France, which is organized, armed, and drilled as soldiers.

gen'der (jĕn'dẽr), *n.* In grammar, one of the three classes into which nouns and pronouns are classified, according as they name persons or animals of the male sex (*masculine gender*), or persons or animals of the female sex (*feminine gender*), or things, which have no sex (*neuter gender*). Thus, "boy" is of the masculine *gender*, "girl" is of the feminine *gender*, and "book" is of the neuter *gender*.

gen'e·al'o·gy (jĕn'ē·ăl'ō·jĭ; jē'nē·ăl'ō·jĭ), *n.* An account of the descent of a person, family, etc., from an ancestor; lineage. — **gen'e·a·log'i·cal** (jĕn'ē·ȧ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl; jē'nē-), *adj.* — **gen'e·al'o·gist** (jĕn'ē·ăl'ō·jĭst; jē'nē-), *n.*

gen'er·a (jĕn'ẽr·ȧ), *n., pl.* of GENUS.

gen'er·al (jĕn'ẽr·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with all; of the whole community, nation, etc.; as, a *general* election. **2.** Covering only that which is important, common to all, or clearly seen; as, his comments were *general*. **3.** Not special or specialized; as, a *general* store; a *general* practitioner.

— *n.* An officer whose rank is above that of colonel and who has command of an army or of a large section of an army.

gen'er·al'i·ty (jĕn'ẽr·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* GENERALITIES (-tĭz). **1.** A general or vague statement or phrase; as, he spoke only in *generalities*. **2.** The main body; the bulk; as, the *generality* of mankind.

gen'er·al·ize (jĕn'ẽr·ăl·īz), *v.* To put in the form of general laws or principles; also, to draw or state a general principle after a study of a number of particular items. — **gen'er·al·i·za'tion** (-ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

gen'er·al·ly (jĕn'ẽr·ăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a general manner; for the most part; usually.

gen'er·al·ship' (jĕn'ẽr·ăl·shĭp'), *n.* Military skill as shown by a general.

gen'er·ate (jĕn'ẽr·āt), *v.* To produce; to cause to come into existence; as, to *generate* electricity. — **gen'er·a'tive**, *adj.*

gen'er·a'tion (jĕn'ẽr·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** One of the steps in a line of descent, or a person or persons representing it; as, his family has lived here for four *generations*. **2.** The average period of time between one generation and the next. **3.** The act of generating; as, the *generation* of electricity.

gen'er·a'tor (jĕn'ẽr·ā'tẽr), *n.* A person or thing that generates; especially, an apparatus for changing mechanical energy into electrical energy.

ge·ner'ic (jĕ·nĕr'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to a genus; as, a *generic* name. **2.** General; not individual or specific.

gen'er·os'i·ty (jĕn'ẽr·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* GENEROSITIES (-tĭz). The quality of a generous person; a generous act or gift.

gen'er·ous (jĕn'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Free in giving; not mean or stingy; as, a *generous* man; also, abundant; plentiful; as, a *generous* supply.

gen'er·ous·ly, *adv.* **gen'er·ous·ness**, *n.*

gen'e·sis (jĕn'ē·sĭs), *n.* **1.** Origin; the beginnings. **2.** [written with a capital letter, *Genesis*] The first book of the Bible.

ge·net'ics (jĕ·nĕt'ĭks), *n.* The science which studies the facts about the handing down of traits from parent to offspring. — **ge·net'ic**, *adj.*

Ge·ne'va (jĕ·nē'vȧ), *n.* A city of southwestern Switzerland, on the *Lake of Geneva*. It is the headquarters of the League of Nations.

gen'ial (jēn'yăl; jē'nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pleasantly cheerful; kindly and cheering; as, *genial* manners; a *genial* welcome. — **ge'ni·al'i·ty** (jē'nĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; jēn·yăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **gen'ial·ly**, *adv.*

ge'nie (jē'nĭ), *n.* A spirit; a jinni.

ge'ni·i (jē'nĭ·ī), *n., pl.* of GENIUS. The jinn, or magic spirits of Arabian stories. See JINNI.

gen'i·tive (jĕn'ĭ·tĭv), *n., or* **gen'i·tive case.** Same as POSSESSIVE CASE.

gen'ius (jēn'yŭs *or, especially in sense 1,* jē'nĭ·ŭs), *n.; pl.* GENIUSES (-ĕz). **1.** *pl.* GENII (jē'nĭ·ī). A jinni; a genie. **2.** A person who influences another for good or ill; as, the friend was his evil *genius*. **3.** Great natural ability; as, a man of *genius;* also, a very gifted person.

Gen'o·a (jĕn'ō·ȧ), *n.* A seaport of northwest Italy. — **Gen'o·ese'** (jĕn'ō·ēz'; -ēs'), *adj. & n.*

gent. Abbreviation for *gentleman*.

gen·teel' (jĕn·tēl'), *adj.* Polite; well-bred. — **gen·teel'ly**, *adv.*

☞ *Genteel* is now used only humorously.

Gentian (Fringed Gentian).

gen'tian (jĕn'shăn), *n.* A plant that grows in moist places. It has flowers that are usually blue.

gen'tile, Gen'tile (jĕn'tīl), *n.* A person who is not Jewish. — *adj.* Belonging to Christians, as contrasted especially with the Jews.

gen·til'i·ty (jĕn·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** Good birth and family. **2.** The qualities characteristic of a well-bred person.

gen'tle (jĕn't'l), *adj.* **1.** Wellborn. **2.** Friendly; forbearing; as, *gentle* reader. **3.** Tamed; not wild; as, a *gentle* horse. **4.** Mild; not harsh or stern; as, a *gentle* manner. **5.** Moderate; easy; as, a *gentle* slope. — *v.* To tame. — **gen'tle·ness**, *n.* — **gen'tly** (jĕn'tlĭ), *adv.*

gen'tle·folk' (jĕn't'l·fōk'), *n.* Persons of good family.

gen'tle·man (jĕn't'l·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. **1.** A man of good, though not noble, family. **2.** A well-bred or cultured man. **3.** [used in the

plural, GENTLEMEN] Men, a term of address used in speaking to a group of men. — **gen'tle·man·ly**, *adj.* — **gen'tle·wom'an**, *n.*

gen'try (jĕn'trĭ), *n.* People of good birth and breeding.

gen'u·ine (jĕn'ū·ĭn), *adj.* Actually what it seems to be; real; as, *genuine* unselfishness. **gen'u·ine·ly**, *adv.* **gen'u·ine·ness**, *n.*

ge'nus (jē'nŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GENERA (jĕn'ẽr·ȧ). A class of things that show certain likenesses to each other but may be divided into smaller classes (*species*); as, a *genus* of birds.

ge·og'ra·pher (jē·ŏg'rȧ·fẽr), *n.* A person skilled in the knowledge of geography.

ge·og'ra·phy (jē·ŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* 1. The science that studies the natural features of the earth, and the climate, products, inhabitants, etc. 2. The natural features of an area, including mountains, rivers, etc. — **ge'o·graph'ic** (jē'ō·grăf'ĭk), **ge'o·graph'i·cal**, *adj.*

ge·ol'o·gy (jē·ŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science that collects, studies, and explains the facts about the history of the earth and its life, especially as recorded in the rocks. — **ge'o·log'ic** (jē'ō·lŏj'ĭk), *adj.* — **ge·ol'o·gist** (jē·ŏl'ŏ·jĭst), *n.*

ge·om'e·try (jē·ŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* The science that studies the properties and measurements of solid bodies, surfaces, lines, and angles. — **ge'o·met'ric** (jē'ō·mĕt'rĭk), **ge'o·met'ri·cal**, *adj.*

George (jôrj), Saint, lived about 300 A.D. The patron saint of England.

— V, 1865–1936. King of England (1910–1936).

— VI, born 1895. King of England from 1936.

Geor·gette' (jôr·jĕt'), *n.* A trade-mark for a thin silk crepe of very fine texture.

Geor'gia (jôr'jyȧ; jôr'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* A State of the southeastern part of the United States.

Ger. Abbreviation for *German* or *Germany*.

ge·ra'ni·um (jē·rā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* A plant about one or two feet tall, with red, pink, bluish, or white flowers that grow singly or in clusters. A ***wild geranium*** is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

Geranium.

germ (jûrm), *n.* 1. A small mass of living substance that is capable of developing into an animal or plant, or into an organ or part; a seed. 2. Any living thing that is too small to be seen without a magnifying glass; especially, a microbe.

Ger'man (jûr'măn), *adj.* Relating to Germany or the Germans. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Germany. 2. The language of the German people. — **Ger·man'ic** (jûr·măn'ĭk), *adj.*

Ger'ma·ny (jûr'mȧ·nĭ), *n.* A country of central Europe.

ger'mi·cide (jûr'mĭ·sīd), *n.* A substance that destroys germs. — **ger'mi·cid'al**, *adj.*

ger'mi·nate (jûr'mĭ·nāt), *v.* To begin to develop; to sprout. — **ger'mi·na'tion**, *n.*

Ge·sta'po (gĕ·stä'pō; gĕ·shtä'pō), *n.* Secret police who work for the German government.

ges·tic'u·late (jĕs·tĭk'ū·lāt), *v.* To make gestures. — **ges·tic'u·la'tion**, *n.*

ges'ture (jĕs'tūr), *n.* 1. A motion of one's body or limbs that expresses a feeling, emphasizes a statement, or the like; as, a *gesture* of defiance. 2. Something said or done for effect and not to be taken seriously. — **ges'ture**, *v.*

get (gĕt), *v.*; *past tense* GOT; *past part.* GOT, GOT'TEN; *pres. part.* GET'TING. 1. To gain or obtain; to learn, win, earn, etc.; to catch something, such as a disease. 2. To overcome. 3. In colloquial use, to be obliged; as, I have *got* to go. 4. To be, or cause to be, in a certain position, condition, etc.; as, to *get* one's feet wet. 5. To persuade; to influence; as, *get* him to go. 6. To beget. — **get'ter**, *n.*

Geth·sem'a·ne (gĕth·sĕm'ȧ·nĕ), *n.* The enclosure or garden outside of Jerusalem which was the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus.

Get'tys·burg (gĕt'ĭz·bûrg), *n.* A borough of southern Pennsylvania. A battle of the Civil War was fought here July 1–3, 1863.

gew'gaw (gū'gô), *n.* A showy, worthless plaything; a toy.

gey'ser (gī'zẽr; gī'sẽr), *n.* A spring that now and then shoots up hot water and steam.

ghast'ly (gȧst'lĭ), *adj.* 1. Horrible; shocking; as, a *ghastly* crime. 2. Like a ghost; deathlike; pale; as, a *ghastly* face. — **ghast'li·ness**, *n.*

gher'kin (gûr'kĭn), *n.* A small kind of cucumber, often used for pickling.

Gherkins. (½)

ghet'to (gĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* GHETTOS (-ōz). 1. Formerly, a part of a city that was the only part in which Jews were allowed to live. 2. A section of a city in which many Jews live.

ghost (gōst), *n.* A human spirit or soul thought of as having left the body of a dead person and as living in an unseen world, or as appearing in bodily form to living persons. **ghost'like'**, *adj.* & *adv.* **ghost'ly**, *adj.*

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* 1. An evil being supposed to rob graves and feed on corpses. 2. A person whose activities are grim or revolting. **ghoul'ish**, *adj.* **ghoul'ish·ness**, *n.*

gi'ant (jī'ănt), *n.* 1. A mythical manlike monster of great size and strength. 2. A person or thing that is very large or powerful. — *adj.* Huge; much larger than the usual kind.

gib'ber (jĭb'ẽr; gĭb'ẽr), *v.* To speak rapidly and confusedly; to talk fluently and foolishly.

gib'ber·ish (jĭb'ẽr·ĭsh; gĭb'ẽr·ĭsh), *n.* Speech that is rapid and confused.

gib'bet (jĭb'ĕt), *n.* A kind of gallows on which, formerly, the bodies of evildoers who had been executed were hung and left as a warning. — *v.* 1. To execute by hanging. 2. To hang on a gibbet.

gib'bon (gĭb'ŭn), *n.* A tailless ape of southeastern Asia and the East Indies.

Gibbon. (⅛)

gibe (jīb), *v.* To mock at; to jeer; to make fun of. — **gibe**, *n.*

gib'lets (jĭb'lĕts), *n. pl.* The heart, gizzard, and liver of a fowl, etc.

Gi·bral'tar (jĭ·brôl'tẽr), *n.* A town and fortress on the ***Rock of Gibraltar***, a headland at the southwestern tip of Europe. It is a British colony.

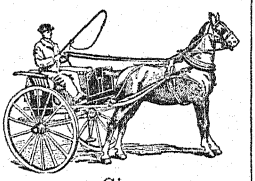
—, Strait of. The strait which joins the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean.

gid'dy (gĭd'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having a whirling sensation; dizzy. 2. Producing dizziness; as, a *giddy* height. 3. Flighty; fickle; heedless. **gid'di·ly**, *adv.* **gid'di·ness**, *n.*

gift (gĭft), *n.* 1. The act or power of giving. 2. The thing that is given. 3. A natural ability; a talent; as, he had a *gift* for music.

gift'ed (gĭf'tĕd), *adj.* Talented.

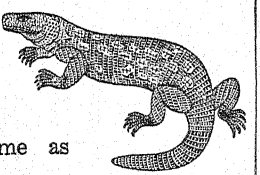
gig (gĭg), *n.* 1. A light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. 2. A long, light boat for the use of the captain of a ship.


Gig.

gi·gan'tic (jī·găn'tĭk), *adj.* Like a giant in size, weight, strength, etc.; huge.

gig'gle (gĭg''l), *v.* To laugh with repeated short catches of the breath; to laugh in a silly manner. — **gig'gle**, *n.* — **gig'gler** (gĭg'lẽr), *n.*

Gi'la mon'ster (hē'là). A stout, rough-skinned lizard found in dry regions in Arizona, New Mexico, etc.


Gila Monster. (1/11)

gild (gĭld), etc. Same as GUILD, etc.

gild (gĭld), *v.*; GILD'ED or GILT (gĭlt); GILD'ING. 1. To cover with a thin coating of gold; as, to *gild* a picture frame. 2. To make attractive; to adorn; as, to *gild* a lie. — **gild'ed**, *adj.*

Gil'e·ad (gĭl'ē·ăd), *n.* A region and mountain east of the river Jordan, in ancient Palestine.

gill (jĭl), *n.* A quarter of a pint.

gill (gĭl), *n.* An organ for breathing under water, as in fishes.

gil'ly·flow'er (jĭl'ĭ·flou'ẽr), *n.* The common European wallflower.

gilt (gĭlt), *n.* Gold, or something like gold, laid on a surface. — **gilt**, *adj.*

gim'crack' (jĭm'krăk'), *n.* A gewgaw; a bauble.

gim'let (gĭm'lĕt), *n.* A small tool for boring.

Gimlet.

gin (jĭn), *n.* A strong alcoholic liquor made from grain mash and flavored with juniper berries, aniseed, etc.

gin (jĭn), *n.* 1. A trap or snare. 2. A machine to separate the seeds from cotton. — *v.*; GINNED (jĭnd); GIN'NING. 1. To trap or snare. 2. To separate seeds from cotton in a gin.

gin'ger (jĭn'jẽr), *n.* The sharp-tasting root of a tropical plant, dried and used as a sweetmeat, as a spice, or in medicine; also, the plant. — **gin'ger·y**, *adj.*

Ginger.

gin'ger ale. A nonalcoholic drink flavored with ginger.

gin'ger·bread' (jĭn'jẽr·brĕd'), *n.* A plain cake flavored with ginger and sweetened with molasses.

gin'ger·ly (jĭn'jẽr·lĭ), *adv.* Cautiously.

gin'ger·snap' (jĭn'jẽr·snăp'), *n.* A kind of thin brittle cooky flavored with ginger.

ging'ham (gĭng'ăm), *n.* A cotton cloth with a stamped, checked, or plaid pattern.

gin'seng (jĭn'sĕng), *n.* 1. A plant with small greenish flowers followed by red berries. 2. Its root, used by the Chinese as a medicine.

gip'sy (jĭp'sĭ). Same as GYPSY.

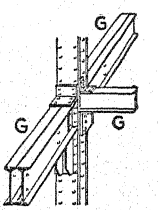
gi·raffe' (jĭ·răf'), *n.* A cud-chewing African animal with a long, rather stiff neck. Its skin is light tan or cream, with large spots of a darker shade.

Giraffe. (1/150)

gird (gûrd), *v.*; GIRT or GIRD'ED; GIRD'ING. 1. To encircle or fasten with a belt, a cord, etc.; to girdle. 2. To prepare; to brace; as, to *gird* oneself for a struggle.

gird'er (gûr'dẽr), *n.* A strong beam of wood, steel, etc., that supports the weight of a structure; as, the *girders* of a bridge.

gir'dle (gûr'd'l), *n.* Something that encircles or binds; especially, a belt or a sash. — *v.* 1.



G, G, G Girders.

To encircle. 2. To strip a ring of bark from a tree trunk. — **gir'dler** (gûr'dlēr), *n.*

G Girdle.

girl (gûrl), *n.* 1. A female child or young woman. 2. A female servant. — **girl'hood**, *n.* — **girl'ish**, *adj.* — **girl'ish·ly**, *adv.* — **girl'ish·ness**, *n.*

girl scout. A member of the *Girl Scouts*, an American organization of girls. In its purposes it resembles the Boy Scout organization.

girt (gûrt), *past tense & past part.* of GIRD.

girt (gûrt), *v.*; GIRT'ED; GIRT'ING. 1. To gird; to encircle. 2. To fasten by means of a girth.

girth (gûrth), *n.* 1. A band placed around an animal to fasten a blanket, saddle, etc., to its back. 2. The distance around anything.

gist (jĭst), *n.* The main point of a statement, a question, etc.; as, the *gist* of a story.

give (gĭv), *v.*; *past tense* GAVE; *past part.* GIV'EN (gĭv'ĕn); *pres. part.* GIV'ING. 1. To bestow, present, deliver, yield, etc.; as, to *give* a present; he *gave* himself up. 2. To utter; as, to *give* a yell. 3. To furnish; as, a candle *gives* light. 4. To assign; as, they *gave* me a good seat. — *n.* The act of giving way, or yielding; as, the *give* of the ground under his feet. — **giv'er**, *n.*

giv'en (gĭv'ĕn), *adj.* 1. Disposed; inclined; addicted; as, *given* to outbursts of temper. 2. Stated; agreed upon; as, at a *given* time.

giv'en name. A name given to a person by his parents or guardians; a Christian name.

Gi'za (gē'zȧ), *or* **Gi'zeh** (gē'zĕ). A town near Cairo. The pyramids are near here.

giz'zard (gĭz'ẽrd), *n.* The second stomach of birds, which has a tough muscular lining that grinds food.

gla'cial (glā'shăl), *adj.* Having to do with ice and its action; having to do with glaciers.

gla'cier (glā'shẽr; glăs'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* A field or stream of ice that moves down a slope or across a large area.

glad (glăd), *adj.*; GLAD'DER; GLAD'DEST. 1. Happy; joyful; pleased; as, *glad* to see you; *glad* news. 2. Gay; bright; as, the *glad* morning. **glad'ly**, *adv.* **glad'ness**, *n.*

Gladiolus.

glad'den (glăd'n), *v.* To make glad.

glade (glād), *n.* An open space in a forest.

glad'i·a'tor (glăd'ĭ·ā'tẽr), *n.* A man who fought with a weapon to entertain the public at celebrations in ancient Rome. — **glad'i·a·to'ri·al** (glăd'ĭ·ȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

glad'i·o'lus (glăd'ĭ·ō'lŭs; glȧ·dī'ō·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GLADIOLI (-lī) or GLADIOLUSES (-lŭs·ĕz). 1. A plant with stiff, sword-shaped leaves and bright flowers that grow close to the stem. 2. A flower of this plant.

glad'some (glăd'sŭm), *adj.* Glad.

glam'our, glam'or (glăm'ẽr), *n.* Magic; charm; especially, false or enticing charm; as, the *glamour* of great wealth. — **glam'or·ous**, *adj.* — **glam'or·ous·ly**, *adv.*

☞ The *-our* spelling is commoner for the word *glamour* itself, but the *-or* spelling is commoner for the words derived from it.

glance (glȧns), *v.* 1. To strike at a slant and fly off; as, an arrow *glanced* off his shield. 2. To give a quick or hasty look. — *n.* 1. A blow that glances. 2. A quick look; a glimpse.

gland (glănd), *n.* An organ in a person's body which prepares a substance, such as saliva, that is to be used in, or that is to be discharged from, the body.

glan'ders (glăn'dẽrz), *n.* A contagious, fatal disease of horses, mules, etc.

glan'du·lar (glăn'dŭ·lẽr), *adj.* Containing glands; of, like, or having to do with, glands.

glare (glâr), *v.* 1. To shine with a dazzling light. 2. To look fiercely or angrily; as, he *glared* at me for contradicting him. — **glare**, *n.*

glare (glâr), *adj.* Smooth and bright.

glar'ing (glâr'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Dazzlingly bright; as, *glaring* sunlight. 2. Fierce or angry; as, a *glaring* look. 3. Very conspicuous; obvious; as, a *glaring* mistake. — **glar'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Glas'gow (glȧs'gō; glȧs'kō), *n.* A city of western Scotland, on the Clyde River.

glass (glȧs), *n.*; *pl.* GLASSES (glȧs'ĕz). 1. A hard brittle substance that can be seen through or that lets the light through. Glass is sometimes made from sand heated with chemicals and shaped by blowing, cutting, etc. 2. Anything made of glass, such as a water tumbler, a mirror, a lens, a telescope, a barometer. 3. [used in the *plural*] Eyeglasses; spectacles. 4. The contents of a glass; as, a *glass* of milk.

glass blow'er **glass'ful**, *n.*
glass blow'ing **glass'ware'**, *n.*

glass'y (glȧs'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Like glass. 2. Dull; lifeless; as, *glassy* eyes. — **glass'i·ness**, *n.*

glaze (glāz), *v.* 1. To furnish or fit with glass; as, to *glaze* a window. 2. To cover with a glassy surface; as, a road *glazed* with ice. 3. To become glassy; as, his eyes *glazed*. 4. In cooking, to coat with crystallized sugar, or the like; as, *glazed* sweet potatoes. — *n.* 1. A glassy surface or coating. 2. Something used for glazing. — **glaz'er** (glāz'ẽr), *n.*

gla'zier (glā'zhẽr; glā'zĭ·ẽr), *n.* A person who sets glass in window frames, etc.

gleam (glēm), *n.* A moderate brightness; a passing light; a beam. — *v.* To shoot or dart rays of light; as, stars *gleamed*.

glean (glēn), *v.* 1. To gather from a field or vineyard what has been left by the reapers or gatherers. 2. To gather little by little; as, to *glean* knowledge from books. — **glean'er**, *n.*

glebe (glēb), *n.* Sod; soil.

glee (glē), *n.* 1. A song without an accompaniment, for three or more voices. 2. Joy; merriment; as, to shout with *glee*. — **glee'ful**, *adj.* — **glee'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **glee'ful·ness**, *n.*

glen (glĕn), *n.* A narrow, hidden valley.

glib (glĭb), *adj.* Speaking or spoken with careless ease; fluent; as, a *glib* talker; a *glib* lie. **glib'ly**, *adv.* **glib'ness**, *n.*

glide (glīd), *v.* To move with a smooth, silent motion; as, the river *glided* on. — **glide**, *n.*

glid'er (glīd'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that glides. 2. An aircraft that is like an airplane but that has no engine and depends upon air currents to keep it in the air.

glim'mer (glĭm'ẽr), *v.* To shine faintly and unsteadily. — **glim'mer**, *n.* — **glim'mer·ing**, *n.*

glimpse (glĭmps), *n.* 1. A short, hurried view. 2. A faint notion; a hint. — **glimpse**, *v.*

glint (glĭnt), *v.* A gleam; a flash; as, a *glint* of fun in his eye. — **glint**, *v.*

glis'ten (glĭs'n), *v.* To sparkle or shine.

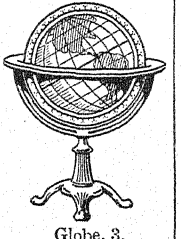
glis'ter (glĭs'tẽr), *v.* To glitter; to sparkle.

glit'ter (glĭt'ẽr), *v.* 1. To sparkle with light; to gleam. 2. To be showy and very bright; as, a *glittering* parade. — **glit'ter**, *n.*

gloam'ing (glōm'ĭng), *n.* Twilight; dusk.

gloat (glōt), *v.* To gaze or to meditate on something, especially with mean satisfaction.

globe (glōb), *n.* 1. A round object; a ball; a sphere; as, a *globe* for a lamp. 2. The earth. 3. A model of the earth or heavens.



Globe, 3.

glob'u·lar (glŏb'ū·lẽr), *adj.* 1. Shaped like a globe or a globule. 2. Made up of globules.

glob'ule (glŏb'ūl), *n.* A small globe-shaped particle; as, *globules* of water.

gloom (glōōm), *n.* 1. Partial or total darkness. 2. Sadness; unhappiness.

gloom'y (glōōm'ĭ), *adj.*; GLOOM'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); GLOOM'I·EST. 1. Dusky; dim; as, a *gloomy* cave. 2. Sad; melancholy; as, a *gloomy* face. **gloom'i·ly**, *adv.* **gloom'i·ness**, *n.*

glo'ri·fy (glō'rĭ·fī), *v.*; GLO'RI·FIED (-fīd); GLO'RI·FY'ING. 1. To pay homage to; to adore; as, to *glorify* God. 2. To bestow honor and splendor upon; as, to *glorify* a hero. 3. To show in a very favorable way; as, to *glorify* everyday life. — **glo'ri·fi·ca'tion** (glō'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **glo'ri·fi'er** (glō'rĭ·fī'ẽr), *n.*

glo'ri·ous (glō'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Noble; praiseworthy; as, *glorious* deeds. 2. Splendid in appearance; radiant. — **glo'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

glo'ry (glō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GLORIES (-rĭz). 1. Praise, honor, admiration, etc., given to a person or thing by other persons. 2. Something that brings renown; as, tulips were the *glory* of Holland. 3. Honor and praise given in worship; as, *glory* to God. 4. Brilliance; splendor; as, the moon in all its *glory*. 5. Height of prosperity or splendor; as, Rome at its *glory*. — *v.* To rejoice; to exult; as, he *gloried* in his strength; to be proud or boastful.

gloss (glŏs), *n.* Brightness from a smooth surface; sheen. — **gloss**, *v.* **gloss'i·ness**, *n.* **gloss'y**, *adj.*

glos'sa·ry (glŏs'ȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GLOSSARIES (-rĭz). A dictionary of the hard or unusual words used in a particular book, etc.

glot'tis (glŏt'ĭs), *n.* The opening in the throat from the pharynx into the larynx.

Glouces'ter (glŏs'tẽr), *n.* 1. A city of northeastern Massachusetts. 2. (glŏs'tẽr; glôs'tẽr) A city of southwestern England.

glove (glŭv), *n.* A covering for the hand and part of the arm, with divisions for the fingers.

glov'er (glŭv'ẽr), *n.* A person who makes or sells gloves.

glow (glō), *v.* 1. To shine with or as with an intense heat; to give out a bright light. 2. To show a strong, bright color; as, the sunset *glowed* in the west. 3. To feel hot; to burn; as, his body *glowed* with the exercise. — **glow**, *n.*

glow'er (glou'ẽr), *v.* To stare angrily.

glow'worm' (glō'wûrm'), *n.* An insect or insect larva that gives off light.

gloze (glōz), *v.* To smooth over; as, to *gloze* his faults.

glu'cose (glōō'kōs), *n.* A light-colored sirup obtained chiefly from cornstarch. It is used as a cheap and harmless sweetening agent.

glue (glōō), *n.* 1. A brownish substance made by boiling the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and used for sticking things together. 2. Any substance that resembles glue in stickiness. — *v.*; GLUED (glōōd); GLU'ING (glōō'ĭng). 1. To stick with glue. 2. To daub or smear with a sticky substance. — **glue'y**, *adj.*

glum (glŭm), *adj.*; GLUM'MER; GLUM'MEST. Silent and gloomy; dismal; as, a *glum* person. **glum'ly**, *adv.* **glum'ness**, *n.*

glut (glŭt), *v.*; GLUT'TED; GLUT'TING. To fill; to satisfy fully; also, to overload; to oversupply. — **glut**, *n.*

glu'ten (glōō'tĕn), *n.* The sticky, nourishing substance in the flour from certain grains, such as wheat, which holds together the dough made from this flour.

glu'ti·nous (glōō'tĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Like glue.

glut'ton (glŭt''n), *n.* A person who overeats, or gluts himself. — **glut'ton·ous**, *adj.* — **glut'ton·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **glut'ton·y**, *n.*

glyc'er·in (glĭs'ĕr·ĭn), **glyc'er·ine** (glĭs'ĕr·ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A sweet, colorless, sirupy liquid obtained from certain fats and oils and used in medicine, in making explosives, etc.

G'-man' (jē'măn'), *n.* A person who works for the department of the United States government that investigates Federal crimes, such as kidnaping, smuggling, and counterfeiting.

gnarl (närl), *n.* A knot in wood; a lump on a tree. — **gnarled** (närld), *adj.* — **gnarl'y**, *adj.*

gnash (năsh), *v.* To strike or grind the teeth together as in anger, pain, etc. — **gnash**, *n.*

gnat (năt), *n.* A very small two-winged fly; especially, such a fly that bites.

gnaw (nô), *v.; past tense* GNAWED (nôd); *past part.* GNAWED or GNAWN (nôn); *pres. part.* GNAW'ING. To bite so as to wear away little by little; to bite or chew upon. — **gnaw'er**, *n.*

gneiss (nīs), *n.* A granitelike rock.

gnome (nōm), *n.* A member of an imaginary race of dwarfs, supposed to inhabit the inside of the earth, to guard mines, etc.

gnu (nōō; nū), *n.; pl.* GNU or GNUS (nōōz; nūz). A kind of large African antelope.

go (gō), *v.; past tense* WENT; *past part.* GONE; *pres. part.* GO'ING. **1.** To pass from one place to another; to proceed. **2.** To move away; to depart. **3.** To pass away; to be spent, etc.; as, hope is *gone*. **4.** To continue its course or action; to run; as, the clock *goes*. **5.** To pass from point to point in reading, talking, etc.; as, he *went* over the names. **6.** To make its own especial sound; as, bang *went* the door. **7.** To be suitable; to belong.

goad (gōd), *n.* **1.** A pointed rod used to urge on an animal. **2.** Something that stirs or urges on. — *v.* To urge on, as with a goad.

goal (gōl), *n.* **1.** The point at which a race or journey is to end. **2.** An aim; a purpose; as, his *goal* was service to others. **3.** In some games, a place into, over, or through which the players try to drive the ball, puck, etc., in order to score; also, a score thus made.

goat (gōt), *n.* A hollow-horned, cud-chewing animal related to sheep, but more nimble.

goat'herd', *n.* **goat'skin'**, *n.*

gob'ble (gŏb''l), *v.* To eat greedily or hastily; to gulp. — **gob'ble**, *n.*

gob'ble (gŏb''l), *n.* The sound a turkey makes. — **gob'ble**, *v.*

gob'bler (gŏb'lĕr), *n.* A turkey cock.

go'-be·tween' (gō'bē·twēn'), *n.* A person who goes from one person to another, as a messenger, a peacemaker, etc.

gob'let (gŏb'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A wine cup. **2.** A drinking glass with a foot and stem.

Goblet.

gob'lin (gŏb'lĭn), *n.* An ugly imaginary creature that is evil or mischievous. — **gob'lin**, *adj.*

go'cart' (gō'kärt'), *n.* A baby carriage with small front wheels and a back that can be raised or lowered.

god (gŏd), *n.* **1.** A being that has more than human powers; as, the ancient *gods;* hence, anything which is worshiped as a god; as, ***earth-god; moon-god; rain-god; sun-god; wind-god.*** **2.** Any object, such as an animal or an idol, that is believed to have divine powers. **3.** [written with a capital letter, ***God***] The Supreme Being. **4.** A divine being that typifies a certain quality; as, the *god* of love; the *god* of wisdom. — **god'like'**, *adj.*

god'child' (gŏd'chīld'), *n.* A person for whom another person stands as sponsor (***god'-fa'ther*** or ***god'moth'er***) at baptism, promising to see that he gets Christian training.

god'daugh'ter, *n.* **god'son'**, *n.*

god'dess (gŏd'ĕs), *n.* **1.** A female god. **2.** A woman of great charm.

god'head (gŏd'hĕd), *n.* **1.** Divine nature; divinity. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Godhead***] The Deity; God.

god'less (gŏd'lĕs), *adj.* Not acknowledging the existence of God; having no reverence for God; hence, wicked; evil. — **god'less·ness**, *n.*

god'ly (gŏd'lĭ), *adj.* Religious; pious; as, a *godly* man. — **god'li·ness**, *n.*

god'par'ent (gŏd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* One of two or more persons who present a child for baptism and pledge his education as a Christian.

god'send' (gŏd'sĕnd'), *n.* Something that is desirable and comes unexpectedly, as if sent by God; as, the money was a *godsend.*

god'ship (gŏd'shĭp), *n.* The rank, character, or personality of a god; divinity.

God'speed' (gŏd'spēd'), *n.* A wish for success given to a person when parting from him.

go'er (gō'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that goes.

goes (gōz), *3d person sing. present tense,* of GO.

Goe'the (gû'tĕ), Johann Wolfgang von, 1749–1832. German author.

gog'gle (gŏg''l), *v.* To squint; to roll the eyes; to stare. — *n.* **1.** A squint; a stare. **2.** [used in the *plural,* GOGGLES] Eyeglasses worn to protect the eyes from dust, sun, etc. — *adj.* Protruding; staring; as, *goggle* eyes. — **gog'gle-eyed'**, *adj.*

Goggles.

go'ing (gō'ĭng), *n.* **1.** Departure; as, his sudden *going.* **2.** Condition of the ground, as for racing, etc.; as, the *going* was good.

goi'ter, goi'tre (goi'tĕr), *n.* A swelling of a gland in the throat.

gold (gōld), *n.* 1. A precious metal that is heavy and easily bent and has a yellowish-orange color when it is pure. 2. Gold coin; also, wealth; riches. 3. The yellowish-orange color of the metal. — **gold**, *adj.*

Gold Coast (gōld kōst). A British protectorate in West Africa.

gold'en (gōl'dĕn), *adj.* 1. Having to do with gold; like gold; containing gold. 2. Of the color of gold; as, *golden* grain. 3. Precious; excellent; as, a *golden* opportunity. 4. Prosperous and happy; flourishing.

Gold'en Fleece. In Greek mythology, a fleece of gold placed in a sacred grove and guarded by a dragon. It was the object of Jason's expedition.

Gold'en Gate. The entrance to San Francisco Bay.

gold'en glow (glō). A branched plant four feet tall with many-petaled yellow flowers.

Gold'en Horn. An inlet of the Bosporus. It forms the harbor of Istanbul.

Goldenrod.

gold'en·rod' (gōl'dĕn·rŏd'), *n.* A stiff-stemmed plant about three feet high, with narrow heads of tiny yellow flowers. The goldenrod is the State flower of Alabama, Kentucky, and Nebraska.

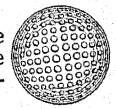
Goldfinch, 2. (⅓)

gold'finch' (gōld'fĭnch'), *n.; pl.* -FINCHES. 1. A European finch with a yellow patch on each wing. 2. An American finch that resembles the canary. See the colored picture of *birds*.

gold'fish' (gōld'fĭsh'), *n.; pl.* -FISH. A small, shiny, golden-yellow or orange fish.

gold'smith' (gōld'smĭth'), *n.* A person who makes things of gold.

gold'smith' bee'tle. A large bright-yellow beetle that feeds on the leaves of certain trees. See the colored picture of *insects*.



Golf Ball.

golf (gŏlf), *n.* An outdoor game played with a small hard rubber ball and wooden and metal clubs. — *v.* To play golf. — **golf'er**, *n.*

Golf Club.

Gol'go·tha (gŏl'gō·thȧ), *n.* Calvary; the place where Christ was crucified.

Go·li'ath (gō·lī'ăth), *n.* In the Bible, a giant killed by David with a sling.

Go·mor'rah (gō·mŏr'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible, a city destroyed by God because of the wickedness of its people.

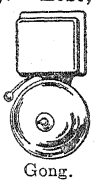
gon'do·la (gŏn'dō·lȧ), *n.* 1. A long, narrow boat used in the canals of Venice. 2. A railroad freight car with sides and a flat bottom but no top. 3. A car attached to the underside of an airship.

Gondola.

gon'do·lier' (gŏn'dō·lēr'), *n.* A man who sculls or poles a gondola.

gone (gŏn), *past part.* of GO. — *adj.* Lost; ruined.

gong (gŏng), *n.* A metallic disk with upturned rim, which produces, when struck, a harsh, resounding tone.



Gong.

good (gŏŏd), *adj.*; BET'TER (bĕt'ĕr); BEST (bĕst). 1. Suitable for its purpose; satisfactory; as, a *good* light for reading. 2. Over rather than under the amount required; full; as, he got *good* measure. 3. Considerable; as, a *good* deal. 4. Desirable; attractive; as, a *good* job; a *good* dinner. 5. Favorable; beneficial; as, *good* medicine; *good* times. 6. Honest and upright; virtuous; as, a *good* man. 7. Sound and reliable; as, *good* advice. 8. Better than some; up to the standard; not bad; as, he did *good* work. — *n.* 1. Something that is good; as, *good* always wins finally. 2. Welfare; benefit; as, for her own *good*. 3. Good people; as, the *good* shall prosper. 4. [used in the *plural*, GOODS] Wares; commodities; property; as, a stock of *goods*.

good'-by', good'-bye' (gŏŏd'bī'), *interj.* Farewell! Adieu! — *n.* A farewell.

Good Fri'day. The Friday of Holy Week, kept in memory of the Crucifixion of Christ.

Good Hope, Cape of. A cape of South Africa.

good'-hu'mored, good'-hu'moured (gŏŏd'hū'mĕrd; -ū'mĕrd), *adj.* Cheerful.

good'ly (gŏŏd'lĭ), *adj.*; GOOD'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); GOOD'LI·EST. 1. Of pleasing appearance or qualities; as, a *goodly* land. 2. Large; considerable; as, a *goodly* number. — **good'li·ness**, *n.*

good na'ture. A pleasant or kindly nature. **good'-na'tured**, *adj.* **good'-na'tured·ly**, *adv.*

good'ness (gŏŏd'nĕs), *n.* Excellence in character, virtue, kindness, generosity, etc.

good night. A farewell spoken at night. — **good'-night'**, *adj.*

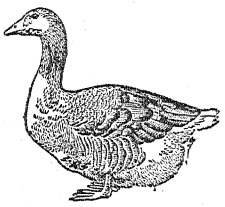
goods (gŏŏdz), *n. pl.* Wares; commodities.

good'-tem'pered (gŏŏd'tĕm'pĕrd), *adj.* Not easily vexed, annoyed, or angered.

good will. Also **good'will'** (gŏŏd'wĭl'), *n.* 1. Good intention; as, the attempt showed his *good will*. 2. Kindly feeling; friendliness. 3. The value of the trade a business has built up over a considerable time.

good'y (go͝od'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GOODIES (-ĭz). A cake, candy, etc.

goose (go͞os), *n.*; *pl.* GEESE (gēs). 1. A web-footed water bird larger than a duck and smaller than a swan, but resembling both these birds. 2. A female goose, as contrasted with a *gander*. 3. The flesh of a goose, used as a food. 4. A silly creature; a simpleton.

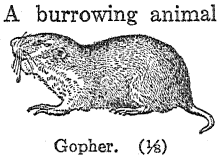

Goose.

goose'ber'ry (go͞os'bĕr'ĭ; go͞oz'bĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES. 1. The sour, usually hairy berry of a thorny bush. See the colored picture of *fruits*. 2. The bush that bears these berries.

goose flesh (go͞os). A slight roughness of the skin caused by cold or fear.

goose step. The straight-legged stiff-kneed step of German infantry soldiers on parade.

go'pher (gō'fẽr), *n.* 1. A burrowing animal that is the size of a large rat and has large pouches in its cheeks, outside of the mouth. 2. A small, striped ground squirrel found in the prairie region.


Gopher. (⅛)

gore (gōr), *n.* Blood; clotted blood.

gore (gōr), *n.* A triangle of cloth set in a dress, a sail, etc., to vary its width. — **gore**, *v.*

gore (gōr), *v.* To pierce with a horn, etc.; as, the bull *gored* him.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* 1. The throat; formerly, a hawk's crop; also, a hawk's meal. 2. A narrow passage, as one between two mountains; a ravine with steep, rocky walls. — *v.* To eat greedily, and until one has too much.

gor'geous (gôr'jŭs), *adj.* Splendid; richly colored; magnificent.
gor'geous·ly, *adv.* **gor'geous·ness**, *n.*

Gor'gon (gôr'gŭn), *n.* In Greek mythology, any one of three terrible, snaky-haired sisters. A person who gazed upon them was turned into stone.

go·ril'la (gŏ·rĭl'ȧ), *n.* The largest of the manlike apes, a native of West Africa.

Gorilla. (1/50)

gor'mand·ize (gôr'mănd·īz), *v.* To eat greedily. — **gor'mand·iz'er**, *n.*

gorse (gôrs), *n.* A prickly, yellow-flowered evergreen bush of Great Britain; furze.

gor'y (gōr'ĭ), *adj.*; GOR'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); GOR'I·EST. Bloodstained.

gos'hawk' (gŏs'hôk'), *n.* A large, short-winged hawk, of a kind noted for strong flight, activity, and courage.

Go'shen (gō'shĕn), *n.* In the Bible, the land of plenty allotted to the Israelites in Egypt.

gos'ling (gŏz'lĭng), *n.* A young goose.

gos'pel (gŏs'pĕl), *n.* 1. The teachings of Christ; also, these teachings as spread by the apostles and the Christian ministry. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Gospel***] Any one of the first four books (***Matthew***, ***Mark***, ***Luke***, ***John***) of the New Testament. 3. Anything that is told or accepted as being unmistakably true; as, they took his story for *gospel*.

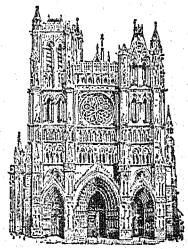
gos'sa·mer (gŏs'ȧ·mẽr), *n.* 1. A fine film of cobweb. 2. Any very thin, gauzelike fabric. — **gos'sa·mer**, *adj.* — **gos'sa·mer·y**, *adj.*

gos'sip (gŏs'ĭp), *n.* 1. A person who goes about tattling or telling news. 2. Idle talk; chat; rumor. — *v.* To go about spreading news.
gos'sip·er, *n.* **gos'sip·y**, *adj.*

got (gŏt), *past tense & past part.* of GET.

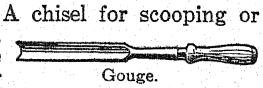
Goth (gŏth), *n.* A member of an ancient Teutonic race which in the first four centuries of the Christian Era conquered the Roman Empire; hence, a rude, uncivilized person; a barbarian.

Goth'ic (gŏth'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the Goths or their language. 2. Relating to or characteristic of a style of building churches, public buildings, etc., using pointed arches and steep roofs. — **Goth'ic**, *n.*


A Cathedral in the Gothic Style.

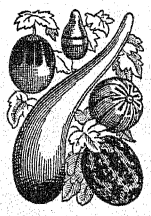
got'ten (gŏt''n), *past part.* of GET.

gouge (gouj), *n.* 1. A chisel for scooping or cutting holes in wood, stone, etc. 2. A hole made with a gouge or as if with a gouge. — *v.* To scoop out with or as if with a gouge. — **goug'er** (gouj'ẽr), *n.*


Gouge.

gou'lash (go͞o'läsh; go͞o'läsh), *n.* A beef or veal stew flavored with paprika and vegetables.

gourd (gōrd; go͞ord), *n.* 1. The hard-shelled, many-seeded fruit of a vine related to the pumpkin, melon, etc.; also, the vine. 2. The dried shell of this fruit used as a bottle, dipper, etc.


Gourds.

gout (gout), *n.* 1. A drop or clot; a splash, as of rain. 2. A disease that attacks the joints of the body, and causes painful swelling.
gout'y, *adj.* **gout'i·ness**, *n.*

Gov. Abbreviation for *Governor*.

gov'ern (gŭv'ẽrn), *v.* **1.** To direct; to control; to manage; as, to *govern* a country; to *govern* one's temper. **2.** To determine; to decide; as, his feelings *governed* his choice. **3.** In grammar, to require the use of a particular case of a word; as, a preposition *governs* the objective case. **gov'ern·a·ble**, *adj.* **gov'ern·ance**, *n.*

gov'ern·ess (gŭv'ẽr·nĕs), *n.* A woman who teaches and cares for a child.

gov'ern·ment (gŭv'ẽrn·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Control; direction of the affairs of a city, a nation, etc. **2.** The method or system of control; the established form of political rule; as, a democratic *government*. **3.** The country that is governed. **4.** The person or persons who govern. — **gov'ern·men'tal** (gŭv'ẽrn·mĕn'tăl), *adj.*

gov'er·nor (gŭv'ẽr·nẽr; gŭv'ẽ·nẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who governs; especially, the chief executive of a State of the United States, or of a British colony. **2.** A device in an engine, etc., for regulating its speed. — **gov'er·nor·ship'**, *n.*

Student in Cap and Gown.

govt. Abbreviation for *government*.

gown (goun), *n.* **1.** A woman's outer dress. **2.** A loose robe. **3.** A loose robe worn by scholars, priests, etc. — *v.* To clothe in a gown.

gr. Abbreviation for *grain* or *grains*.

Gr. Abbreviation for *Greece* or *Greek*.

grab (grăb), *v.*; GRABBED; GRAB'BING. To snatch; to seize. — **grab**, *n.*

grace (grās), *n.* **1.** Kindness; good will; favor; as, to be in our good *graces*. **2.** A short prayer at a meal; as, to say *grace*. **3.** A sense of what is right or proper; as, he had the *grace* to confess. **4.** [usually written with a capital letter, ***Grace***] A title for a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop. **5.** A pleasing and attractive quality; easy, flowing action; as, there was *grace* in all her movements. **6.** The mercy of God; divine favor. **7.** ***the Graces.*** In Greek mythology, three beautiful maidens, who were regarded as giving charm to wisdom, love, and social life. — *v.* To adorn; to honor; as, the table was *graced* with flowers.

grace'ful (grās'fo͝ol), *adj.* Showing grace. **grace'ful·ly**, *adv.* **grace'ful·ness**, *n.*

grace'less (grās'lĕs), *adj.* Lacking grace, goodness, etc.; hence, bad; as, a *graceless* lad.

gra'cious (grā'shŭs), *adj.* **1.** Attractive in appearance or character. **2.** Kindly; beneficent. **gra'cious·ly**, *adv.* **gra'cious·ness**, *n.*

grack'le (grăk''l), *n.* A large blackbird with shiny feathers that show changeable green, purple, and bronze colors.

Grackle. (1/10)

gra·da'tion (grā·dā'shŭn), *n.* A gradual passing from one size, color, shade, degree, etc., into another.

grade (grād), *n.* **1.** Position in a scale of rank, of quality, or of order; as, he held a high *grade* in the army. **2.** A class of things that are of the same rank, quality, or order. **3.** A division of the school course that represents one year's work. **4.** The group of pupils in such a division. **5.** [used in the *plural*, GRADES] The elementary school system; as, to teach in the *grades*. **6.** The rate at which a highway, a railroad, etc., ascends or descends; as, a steep *grade;* also, an incline. — *v.* **1.** To arrange in grades; to sort; as, to *grade* apples; to form a series with only slight differences between grades. **2.** To make level or evenly sloping; as, to *grade* a highway.

grad'u·al (grăd'ū·ăl), *adj.* By steps or degrees; very slow or slight; as, *gradual* progress. **grad'u·al·ly**, *adv.* **grad'u·al·ness**, *n.*

grad'u·ate (grăd'ū·āt), *v.* **1.** To complete successfully a course of study and be admitted to a certain honorable standing. **2.** To mark in degrees, as the scale of a thermometer; to grade. — **grad'u·ate** (grăd'ū·āt), *n.* & *adj.* — **grad'u·a'tion** (grăd'ū·ā'shŭn), *n.*

graft (grăft), *v.* **1.** To insert a shoot from one plant into another plant so they are joined and grow together. **2.** To join one thing to another as if by grafting. **3.** To get money, position, etc., by dishonest means. — *n.* **1.** A shoot from one plant which is grafted upon another plant; also, the act of grafting. **2.** The taking of money, etc., by dishonest means. — **graft'er**, *n.*

gra'ham (grā'ăm), *adj.* Made of ***graham flour***, an unsifted wheat flour.

grail (grāl), *n.* **1.** A platter; a cup; a chalice. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Grail*** or ***Holy Grail***] In medieval legends, the platter, or the cup, used by Christ at the Last Supper.

grain (grān), *n.* **1.** The seed or seedlike fruit of cereal grasses, such as wheat, Indian corn, or oats. **2.** Cereal grasses or plants. **3.** Any small, hard particle; as, a *grain* of sand; hence, a tiny amount; a bit; as, a *grain* of sense. **4.** A measure of weight that forms the unit in several different kinds of weighing. See *Tables*, page 736. **5.** Fiber; the arrangement of fibers in wood, of layers in stone, etc.; texture. **6.** Temper; natural disposition; as, that goes against my *grain*. — *v.* **1.** To form grains; to granulate. **2.** To paint in imitation of the grain of wood, etc.

gram (grăm), *n.* A measure of mass and weight in the metric system, equal to 15.432 grains.

gram'mar (grăm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about classes of words, their relations to each other, and their use in sentences. **2.** The manner of speaking or writing according to the rules of grammar. — **gram·mar'i·an** (gră·mâr'ĭ·ăn), *n.*

gram'mar school. 1. In the United States, a graded school between the primary school and the high school. 2. In England, a school in which Latin, Greek, etc., are taught.

gram·mat'i·cal (grə·măt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with, or according to the rules of, grammar. — **gram·mat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

gramme (grăm). Same as GRAM.

Gram'o·phone (grăm'ō·fōn), *n.* A trademark for talking machines and records.

gram'pus (grăm'pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* GRAMPUSES (-ĕz). A water animal, which has teeth in the lower jaw only, and grows about fifteen feet long.

gran'a·ry (grăn'ȧ·rĭ; *popularly*, grān'ȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GRANARIES (-rĭz). A storehouse for grain.

grand (grănd), *adj.* 1. Having a higher rank than others of the same class; as, a *grand* master; also, foremost; chief; principal. 2. Great in size, value, etc.; as, a *grand* mountain. 3. Inclusive; as, a *grand* total. 4. Magnificent; gorgeous; as, a *grand* entertainment; also, showing wealth or high social standing. 5. Fine in appearance or effect; stately; as, a *grand* view. 6. In the second or more remote degree of ancestry; as, in *grandfather, grandson.* — **grand'ly**, *adv.*

gran'dam (grăn'dăm; -dăm), **gran'dame** (-dām; -dăm), *n.* An old woman.

grand'aunt' (grănd'ănt'; grănd'ȧnt'), *n.* An aunt of one's father or mother; a great-aunt.

Grand Bank. A shoal or bank, east and south of Newfoundland. It is a noted fishing ground.

Grand Can'yon (kăn'yŭn). The deep valley of the Colorado River in northwestern Arizona.

grand'child' (grănd'chīld'), *n.*; *pl.* GRANDCHILDREN. A son's or daughter's child.

grand'daugh'ter (grănd'dô'tẽr), *n.* A son's or daughter's daughter.

gran·dee' (grăn·dē'), *n.* A man of high rank or station, as in Spain and Portugal.

gran'deur (grăn'dûr), *n.* Greatness of power, position, character, etc.; magnificence.

grand'fa'ther (grănd'fä'ŧhẽr), *n.* A father's or mother's father; also, any forefather.

gran·dil'o·quence (grăn·dĭl'ō·kwẽns), *n.* Use of high-sounding phrases; bombast.

gran'di·ose (grăn'dĭ·ōs), *adj.* Impressive, especially because of size; also, affectedly grand or splendid. — **gran'di·ose·ly**, *adv.*

grand ju'ry. A jury that examines into charges of crime and, if the evidence warrants, indicts accused persons.

grand'ma' (grănd'mä'; grăn'mä'; grăm'mä'), *n.* In familiar use, grandmother. Written also ***grand'mam·ma'*** (grănd'mȧ·mä').

grand'moth'er (grănd'mŭŧh'ẽr), *n.* A father's or mother's mother; also, any female ancestor. — **grand'moth'er·ly**, *adv.*

grand'neph'ew (grănd'nĕf'ū; grănd'nĕv'ū), *n.* A grandson of one's brother or sister.

grand'niece' (grănd'nēs'), *n.* A granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

grand'pa' (grănd'pä'; grăn'pä'; grăm'pä'), *n.* In familiar use, grandfather. Written also ***grand'pa·pa'*** (grănd'pȧ·pä').

grand'par'ent (grănd'pâr'ĕnt), *n.* A parent's parent.

grand'sire' (grănd'sīr'), *n.* A grandfather; an ancestor or forefather; also, an aged man.

grand'son' (grănd'sŭn'), *n.* A son's or daughter's son.

grand'stand' (grănd'stănd'), *n.* The principal stand for spectators at a racecourse, etc.

grand'un'cle (grănd'ŭng'k'l), *n.* An uncle of one's father or mother.

grange (grānj), *n.* 1. A farm; especially, a farmhouse with its various buildings. 2. A lodge of the "Patrons of Husbandry," an American association of farmers; also [written with a capital letter, ***Grange***], this association.

gran'ite (grăn'ĭt), *n.* A very hard rock which takes a high polish and is used for building, etc.

gran'ny (grăn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GRANNIES (-ĭz). In familiar use, a grandmother; an old woman.

grant (grănt), *v.* 1. To agree to; to allow in answer to a request; as, to *grant* a petition. 2. To give; as, to *grant* permission; to *grant* a charter. 3. To admit as true what is not yet satisfactorily proved; as, *granting* that this is so. — *n.* 1. The act of granting; a concession. 2. The thing or property granted; a gift; especially, a tract of land, etc., granted by a government. 3. A transfer of property by deed or writing. — **gran'tee'** (grăn'tē'), *n.*

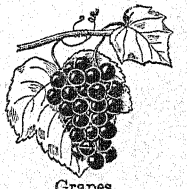
Grant (grănt), Ulysses Simpson (originally Hiram Ulysses), 1822–1885. American general, 18th president of the United States, 1869–1877.

gran'u·lar (grăn'ū·lẽr), *adj.* Consisting of grains or granules; like grains; granulated.

gran'u·late (grăn'ū·lāt), *v.* 1. To form into grains or granules; as, to *granulate* sugar. 2. To raise in granules; to make rough. **gran'u·lat'ed**, *adj.* **gran'u·la'tion**, *n.*

gran'ule (grăn'ūl), *n.* A little grain.

grape (grāp), *n.* 1. A smooth-skinned juicy berry that grows in clusters on a vine (***grape'vine'***). In color it ranges from green or white to deep red, purple, or black. ***Concord grapes*** and ***Tokay grapes*** are shown in the colored picture of *fruits*. 2. A grapevine.



Grapes.

grape'fruit' (grāp'frōōt'), *n.* A large globe-shaped tropical fruit related to the orange and lemon. See the colored picture of *fruits*.

grape'shot' (grāp'shŏt'), *n.* A cluster of small iron balls to be used as a charge for a cannon.

graph (grăf), *n.* A diagram which, by means of dots and lines, shows a system of relationships between things; as, a *graph* showing the rise and fall in temperature.

-graph (-grăf). A suffix which means: **1.** Something written or recorded; thus, an *autograph* is a person's name in his own handwriting. **2.** Something that writes or records; thus, a *phonograph* is an instrument that records sound.

graph'ic (grăf'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Written, printed, or engraved. **2.** Clearly and vividly told or described. **3.** Having to do with the arts of painting, drawing, and writing; as, the *graphic* arts. **4.** Having to do with, or in the form of, a graph; as, a *graphic* record of the weather.

graph'ite (grăf'īt), *n.* Soft black carbon with a metallic luster, used for lead pencils, etc.

Graph'o·phone (grăf'ō·fōn), *n.* A trademark for a phonograph.

-graphy. A suffix which means: **1.** An art of writing, describing, or representing; thus, *stenography* is the art of writing shorthand. **2.** A branch of learning which is taught by describing or narrating; thus, *geography* is a description of the earth.

grap'nel (grăp'nĕl), *n.* A small anchor with four or five claws; a hooked iron for seizing something.

Grapnel.

grap'ple (grăp''l), *v.* **1.** To seize or hold with some instrument used for the purpose, as a grapnel. **2.** To engage in a struggle or close fight; as, to *grapple* with a monster. — *n.* **1.** A grapnel. **2.** A grappling; a seizing; a grip.

grasp (grăsp), *v.* **1.** To seize and hold by clasping; to clutch; as, he *grasped* the bat. **2.** To seize with one's mind; to understand. — *n.* **1.** The act of grasping; a grip of the hand; also, an embrace. **2.** Forcible holding; possession; control; as, in the villain's *grasp*. **3.** Reach of the mind; comprehension.

grasp'ing (grăs'pĭng), *adj.* Greedy; avaricious.

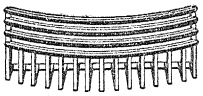
grass (grăs), *n.* **1.** Green herbage affording food for grazing animals; especially, plants having jointed stems and narrow leaves. **2.** Pasture land, or any grass-covered ground.
grass'land', *n.* grass'y, *adj.*

grass'hop'per (grăs'hŏp'ĕr), *n.* A common leaping, plant-eating insect; a locust. They sometimes travel in large numbers and ruin crops. A ***short-horned grasshopper*** is shown in the colored picture of *insects*.

Grasshopper. (⅔)

grate (grāt), *v.* **1.** To reduce to small particles by rubbing against something rough; as, to *grate* a nutmeg. **2.** To make a harsh or jarring sound by grinding or rubbing one thing against another; as, the door *grates* on its hinges. **3.** To cause exasperation, soreness, or grief.

grate (grāt), *n.* **1.** A frame containing parallel or crossed bars, as in a window. **2.** A frame of iron bars for holding fuel while it is burning.


Grate, 2.

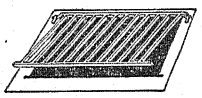
grate'ful (grāt'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1.** Appreciative; thankful; as, a *grateful* heart. **2.** Affording satisfaction; pleasing; as, a *grateful* breeze.
grate'ful·ly, *adv.* grate'ful·ness, *n.*

grat'er (grāt'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that grates; especially, an instrument or utensil with a rough surface, for rubbing off small particles of a substance; as, a nutmeg *grater*.

grat'i·fi·ca'tion (grăt'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A condition of being gratified; satisfaction. **2.** Something that gratifies; also, a reward.

grat'i·fy (grăt'ĭ·fī), *v.*; GRAT'I·FIED (-fīd); GRAT'I·FY'ING. To give or afford pleasure to; to satisfy; as, beauty *gratifies* the eye; hence, to oblige; to indulge; as, to *gratify* a whim.

grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *n.* A partition, covering, or frame of parallel or crossed bars.


Grating.

grat'ing (grāt'ĭng), *adj.* Harsh or unpleasant; also, irritating.

gra'tis (grā'tĭs; grăt'ĭs), *adv.* For nothing; free.

grat'i·tude (grăt'ĭ·tūd), *n.* The condition of being grateful; thankfulness.

gra·tu'i·tous (grȧ·tū'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Given freely; as, *gratuitous* advice.

gra·tu'i·ty (grȧ·tū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GRATUITIES (-tĭz). A gift for services rendered; a tip.

grave (grāv), *adj.* **1.** Important; deserving serious consideration; as, a *grave* question. **2.** Not gay; somber. **3.** In music, low in pitch.
grave'ly, *adv.* grave'ness, *n.*

grave (grāv), *v.*; *past tense* GRAVED (grāvd); *past part.* GRAV'EN (grāv'ĕn) or GRAVED; *pres. part.* GRAV'ING. To carve or shape by cutting with a chisel; to sculpture; to engrave.

grave (grāv), *n.* **1.** An excavation in the earth as a place of burial; also, any place of burial; as, a watery *grave*. **2.** Death; destruction.

grave ac'cent (grāv). A mark (ˋ) over certain letters in some words (such as suède) borrowed from a foreign language, such as French.

grav'el (grăv'ĕl), *n.* Material consisting of small fragments of rock and pebbles. Gravel is coarser than sand. — *v.* To cover with gravel.

grav'en (grāv'ĕn), *adj.* Carved; sculptured.

grav'er (grāv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** An engraver; a sculptor. **2.** A tool for cutting, engraving, etc.

grave'stone' (grāv'stōn'), *n.* An inscribed stone erected over a grave; a tombstone.

grave'yard' (grāv'yärd'), *n.* A cemetery.

grav'i·tate (grăv'ĭ·tāt), *v.* 1. To move under the force of gravitation; as, the heavy particles *gravitate* to the bottom. 2. To tend to move toward any object of influence.

grav'i·ta'tion (grăv'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of gravitating. 2. The natural attraction or pull which tends to draw bodies together; especially, the attraction or pull which a body of huge size, such as the sun, exerts upon bodies of much smaller size, such as the planets; as, it is the force of *gravitation* which keeps the planets in their courses around the sun. 3. The pull which tends to draw all objects on the earth down toward the center; as, by the force of *gravitation* an apple falls to the ground.

grav'i·ty (grăv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being grave; importance; seriousness. 2. Gravitation. 3. Weight; as, the center of *gravity* of an object.

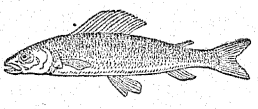
gra'vy (grā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GRAVIES (-vĭz). 1. A sauce for meat, fish, vegetables, etc. 2. The juice that drips from meat while it is being cooked. It is often mixed with flour and made into sauce for the food when served.

gray, grey (grā), *n.* 1. Any color formed by blending black and white. 2. A dull shade of any color. 3. A person wearing a gray uniform, dress, etc.
— *v.* To make gray; to become gray.
— *adj.* 1. Of the color gray, hence, dull; not bright. 2. Having gray hair; hence, elderly; old. 3. Cheerless; dismal; the future looks *gray*.
gray'ly, *adv.* gray'ness, *n.*

gray'beard', grey'beard' (grā'bērd'), *n.* An old man; hence, a wise or experienced man.

gray'ish, grey'ish (grā'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat gray.

gray'ling (grā'lĭng), *n.*; *pl.* -LING, -LINGS. 1. A fresh-water game fish related to the trouts, but having a broad, high back fin.



Grayling. (⅛)

2. Any of certain gray and brown butterflies. See the colored picture of *butterflies*.

graze (grāz), *v.* 1. To feed cattle, sheep, etc., with grass or pasture. 2. To eat grass or growing herbage; as, cattle *grazing* in the meadows.

graze (grāz), *v.* 1. To rub or touch lightly in passing; to touch and glance off; as, the bullet *grazed* the wall. 2. To scratch or scrape by rubbing; as, to *graze* one's arm. — **graze**, *n.*

gra'zier (grā'zhēr; grā'zĭ·ĕr), *n.* A person who grazes cattle.

Gr. Br., Gr. Brit. Abbreviation for *Great Britain*.

grease (grēs), *n.* Animal fat; hence, any thick oily substance; as, axle *grease*.

grease (grēs; grēz), *v.* To smear with grease or fat; to lubricate; as, to *grease* a car.

greas'er (grēs'ĕr; grēz'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that greases; as, a car *greaser*. 2. In discourteous use, a Mexican or Spanish American.

greas'y (grēs'ĭ; grēz'ĭ), *adj.*; GREAS'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); GREAS'I·EST. 1. Smeared with grease; containing grease; oily; as, *greasy* food. 2. Like grease or oil; smooth; hence, slippery.
greas'i·ly, *adv.* greas'i·ness, *n.*

great (grāt), *adj.* 1. Large in size; big; not small or little. 2. Large in number; numerous; as, a *great* multitude. 3. Long-continued; as, a *great* while. 4. Considerable in magnitude, power, degree, etc.; mighty; heavy; as, a *great* wind; *great* pain; also, loud or full; as, a *great* voice. 5. Eminent; noble; as, a *great* soldier. 6. In colloquial use, remarkable in knowledge of, or skill in, something; as, he is *great* at checkers. 7. Favorite; as, that's a *great* trick of his. 8. More distant in relationship by one generation; as, *great*-grandchild, *great*-aunt, etc.
great'ly, *adv.* great'ness, *n.*

great'-aunt' (grāt'ănt'; grāt'änt'), *n.* A grandaunt.

Great Bear (bâr). A constellation, Ursa Major, situated near the pole.

Great Brit'ain (grāt brĭt'ĕn). The island comprising England, Wales, and Scotland.

great cir'cle. A circle drawn on a sphere representing the earth, and having its plane passing through the center of the sphere.

great'coat' (grāt'kōt'), *n.* An overcoat.

great'-grand'child', *n.*, **great'-grand'-daugh'ter**, *n.*, etc. See GREAT, *adj.*, 8.

great'heart'ed (grāt'härt'ĕd), *adj.* 1. High-spirited; fearless. 2. Generous; noble.

Great Lakes. Lakes Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, and Ontario, situated along the Canadian–United States boundary.

Great Salt Lake. A salt lake in Utah.

great'-un'cle (grāt'ŭng'k'l), *n.* A granduncle.

grebe (grēb), *n.* Any one of several water birds that are expert divers. They are duck-like but the bill is pointed, and the feet are only partly webbed.

Grebe. (1/13)

Gre'cian (grē'shăn), *adj.* Greek. — *n.* 1. A Greek. 2. A Greek scholar.

Greece (grēs), *n.* A republic of southeastern Europe.

greed (grēd), *n.* Greedy desire or hunger.

greed'y (grēd'ĭ), *adj.*; GREED'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); GREED'I·EST. 1. Having a keen appetite for food or drink; ravenous; very hungry; as, a lion *greedy* for his prey. 2. Having an eager, and often selfish, desire; as, *greedy* of praise; especially, eager for wealth; avaricious.
greed'i·ly, *adv.* greed'i·ness, *n.*

Greek (grēk), *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Greece. 2. The language of the Greeks.
— *adj.* Having to do with Greece, the Greeks, or their language.

green (grēn), *adj.* 1. Of the color green. 2. Having a green growth; verdant; as, *green* fields; snowless; mild; as, a *green* Christmas. 3. Full of life and vigor; fresh; as, *green* old age; *green* memories. 4. Having a sickly color showing fear, illness, etc.; as, *green* with envy. 5. Grown above the ground; also, leafy; as, *green* vegetables. 6. Not ripened; as, *green* fruit. 7. Young; not trained; hence, ignorant; as, a *green* assistant. 8. Not seasoned, dried, cured, etc.; as, *green* timber; raw or partly raw; as, *green* coffee; *green* bricks. — green'ness, *n.*
— *n.* 1. The color in the rainbow between yellow and blue; the color of emeralds, of most growing plants, grass, etc. Different shades of green are often given special names, as ***apple green***, ***bottle green***, ***Lincoln green***, etc. 2. Any pigment or dye which colors green. 3. A grassy plain or plot; a common; as, the village *green;* a bowling *green;* in golf, the putting *green.* 4. [usually used in the *plural*, GREENS] Green leaves or branches; as, Christmas *greens;* also, leaves, stems, and, sometimes, roots of young plants which are boiled for food; as, beet *greens.*

green'back' (grēn'băk'), *n.* A piece of United States paper money with a green back.

green'horn' (grēn'hôrn'), *n.* An inexperienced person; a person easily imposed upon.

green'house' (grēn'hous'), *n.* A glass-enclosed house for growing plants.

green'ing (grēn'ĭng), *n.* An apple which has green skin when ripe. There are many varieties.

green'ish (grēn'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat green.

Green'land (grēn'lănd), *n.* A large island northeast of North America.

green'sward' (grēn'swôrd'), *n.* Turf green with grass.

Green'wich (grĭn'ĭj), *n.* A borough in London. A famous observatory is here.

green'wood' (grēn'wo͝od'), *n.* A forest when in foliage.

greet (grēt), *v.* 1. To address in a friendly, courteous manner; to welcome. 2. To receive with a salutation, demonstration, etc.; as, he was *greeted* with cheers. 3. To appear or present itself; as, a pretty picture *greeted* his eyes.

greet'ing (grēt'ĭng), *n.* An expression of kindness or joy; salutation at meeting.

gre·gar'i·ous (grė·gâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Tending to flock or herd together; as, pigeons are *gregarious* birds. — gre·gar'i·ous·ly, *adv.*

Gre·go'ri·an (grė·gō'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to ***Greg'o·ry I*** (grĕg'ō·rĭ), pope 590–604; as, the ***Gre·go'ri·an chant***, a church song arranged by Gregory I. 2. Of or relating to ***Greg'o·ry XIII***, pope 1572–1585; as, the ***Gre·go'ri·an cal'en·dar***, the calendar introduced by Gregory XIII in 1582 and now in general use.

gre·nade' (grė·nād'), *n.* 1. A missile filled with gas, explosives, etc., which is thrown, and which explodes on hitting another object. 2. A glass, containing chemicals, to be thrown and exploded, as for putting out fires.

gren'a·dier' (grĕn'ā·dēr'), *n.* A soldier who carries and throws grenades; also, a member of a special regiment or corps which has the word *grenadier* in its name; as, the *Grenadier* Guards.

Grenadier.

grew (gro͞o), *past tense* of GROW.

grew'some (gro͞o'sŭm), etc. Same as GRUESOME, etc.

grey (grā). Same as GRAY. — grey'ish, *adj.*

grey'beard' (grā'bērd'). Same as GRAYBEARD.

grey'hound' (grā'hound'), *n.* A tall, graceful, and very swift dog with a short coat and keen eyesight.

Greyhound. (1/40)

grid (grĭd), *n.* 1. A grating or gridiron. 2. In electricity, a perforated or ridged plate of lead for conducting current in a storage battery; also in a vacuum tube, wires serving to control the current.

grid'dle (grĭd''l), *n.* A plate or pan, made of iron, aluminum, etc., used for cooking griddlecakes.

Griddle.

grid'dle·cake' (grĭd''l·kāk'), *n.* A thin cake of batter, as of buckwheat, cooked on both sides on a griddle.

grid'i'ron (grĭd'ī'ẽrn), *n.* 1. An iron utensil with parallel bars, used for broiling food. 2. Something like a gridiron, such as a network of pipes, tracks, etc., or, in colloquial use, a field marked out for playing American football.

Gridiron.

grief (grēf), *n.* 1. Suffering of the mind, as a result of sorrow, trouble, etc.; also, a cause of such suffering. 2. A mishap; disaster; failure; as, to come to *grief.*

griev'ance (grēv'ăns), *n.* A cause of complaint or annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.* 1. To cause grief; to cause to suffer; as, it *grieves* me to tell you this. 2. To sorrow; to mourn; as, do not *grieve* so much.

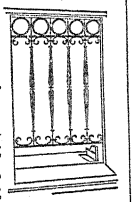
griev'ous (grēv'ŭs), *adj.* 1. Causing suffering; distressing; also, severe; as, a *grievous* wound. 2. Full of grief; as, a *grievous* cry. griev'ous·ly, *adv.* griev'ous·ness, *n.*

grif'fin (grĭf'ĭn), *n.* Also **grif'fon** (grĭf'ŏn). An imaginary monster, half lion and half eagle.

Griffin.

grill (grĭl), *n.* 1. A gridiron for broiling food. 2. The act of grilling. 3. Something broiled on a gridiron, as meat, fish, etc. 4. A grillroom. — *v.* 1. To broil on a grill. 2. To torment as if by broiling; also, to distress with continued questioning or examination; as, the police *grilled* the prisoner.

grille (grĭl), *n.* A grating of iron, bronze, etc., forming an openwork barrier or screen.



Grille.

grill'room' (grĭl'rōōm'), *n.* A room where chops, steaks, etc., are served.

grim (grĭm), *adj.*; GRIM'MER; GRIM'MEST. 1. Savage and merciless; fierce; as, *grim* wolves. 2. Harsh in appearance; stern and forbidding; also, horrible. 3. Unyielding; as, *grim* determination. 4. Ghastly; repellent; as, a *grim* tale. grim'ly, *adv.* grim'ness, *n.*

gri·mace' (grĭ·mās'), *n.* A twisting or distortion of the face that usually shows a feeling of contempt, disapproval, etc.; a wry face. — *v.* To twist or distort the face; to make grimaces.

grime (grīm), *n.* Soot or dirt rubbed into the skin or into any surface. — *v.* To soil deeply.

Grimm (grĭm), Jakob L. K., 1785–1863, and Wilhelm K., 1786–1859. German brothers who edited Grimms' *Fairy Tales*.

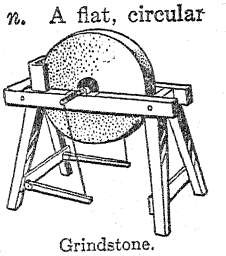
grim'y (grīm'ĭ), *adj.*; GRIM'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); GRIM'I·EST. Full of grime; begrimed; dirty.

grin (grĭn); GRINNED; GRIN'NING. 1. To show the teeth, especially in a broad smile. 2. To make or express by grinning; as, he *grinned* his approval. — *n.* The act of grinning; a smile.

grind (grīnd), *v.*; GROUND; GRIND'ING. 1. To make or be made into powder by rubbing; to crush into small bits; as, to *grind* corn into meal. 2. To wear down, polish, or sharpen by friction; as, to *grind* a razor to a fine edge. 3. To rub together with a grating noise; to grate; to grit; as, to *grind* the teeth. 4. To operate or produce by turning a crank; as, to *grind* a hand organ. 5. To study or work hard. — *n.* 1. The act of grinding. 2. In colloquial use, steady hard work. 3. In college slang, a student who studies hard.

grind'er (grīn'dĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that grinds. 2. A molar tooth.

grind'stone' (grīnd'stōn'), *n.* A flat, circular stone revolving on an axle. It is used for grinding tools, etc.



Grindstone.

grip (grĭp), *n.* 1. A strong grasp; as, a *grip* of the hand; also, strength or power in gripping, holding, etc.; as, the *grip* of disease. 2. A spasm of pain. 3. A peculiar manner of clasping the hand, as among members of a secret society. 4. A handle to help in grasping. 5. A valise. 6. Grippe. — *v.*; GRIPPED (grĭpt) or GRIPT; GRIP'PING. To grasp firmly; to make a firm impression upon.

gripe (grīp), *v.* 1. To lay hold on; to grip; especially, to seize and hold. 2. To pinch; to distress; to afflict. 3. To cause griping pains, especially in the bowels. — *n.* 1. The act of griping; firm grasp; control. 2. Oppression; affliction; distress; as, the *gripe* of poverty. 3. [usually used in the *plural*, GRIPES] Pinching pain in the intestines.

grippe (grĭp), *n.* An acute catarrhal disease accompanied by fever; influenza.

gris'ly (grĭz'lĭ), *adj.*; GRIS'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); GRIS'LI·EST. Horrible; ghastly. — gris'li·ness, *n.*

grist (grĭst), *n.* Grain to be ground or that is already ground.

gris'tle (grĭs''l), *n.* Cartilage; firm, elastic tissue. — gris'tly (grĭs'lĭ), *adj.*

grist'mill' (grĭst'mĭl'), *n.* A mill for grinding grain.

grit (grĭt), *n.* 1. Rough, hard particles, especially of sand. 2. A hard, coarse-grained sandstone. 3. Firmness of mind or spirit; courage. — *v.*; GRIT'TED; GRIT'TING. To grind; to grate; as, to *grit* the teeth. — grit'ty, *adj.*

grits (grĭts), *n. pl.* Grain, especially oats, wheat, etc., hulled and coarsely ground.

griz'zled (grĭz''ld), *adj.* Sprinkled, streaked, or mixed with gray.

griz'zly (grĭz'lĭ), *adj.* Grayish; grizzled.

griz'zly bear. A large, brownish-yellow, powerful bear of western North America.

groan (grōn), *v.* 1. To make a deep, moaning sound. 2. To suffer intensely; hence, of things, to creak, as from a burden; as, the table *groaned* with food. — *n.* A low, moaning sound.

gro'cer (grō'sĕr), *n.* A dealer in foodstuffs.

gro'cer·y (grō'sĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GROCERIES (-ĭz). 1. A retail grocer's shop or store. 2. [usually used in the *plural*] The goods sold by grocers.

grog (grŏg), *n.* An unsweetened mixture of liquor and water; hence, any intoxicating liquor.

grog'gy (grŏg'ĭ), *adj.* In colloquial use, tipsy; hence, unsteady on the legs.

groin (groin), *n.* 1. The fold or hollow place between the lower part of the stomach and the thigh. 2. In building, the curved line made by the meeting of two vaults. — *v.* To build with groins.

G Groin.

groom (grōōm), *n.* 1. A male servant; especially, one in charge of horses. 2. A bridegroom. — *v.* 1. To attend to a horse, as by currying, etc. 2. To make neat or smart.

groove (grōōv), *n.* 1. A channel or long hollow such as may be made by cutting, grinding, etc.; a worn path; a rut. 2. A fixed routine; a habitual way of living or working. — *v.* To form a groove; as, to *groove* a board.

grope (grōp), *v.* To search or attempt to find something in the dark by feeling about.

gros'beak' (grōs'bēk'), *n.* Any one of several finches having a large cone-shaped bill, such as the ***rose-breasted grosbeak***, ***evening grosbeak***, and ***cardinal grosbeak*** (see CARDINAL BIRD).

Evening Grosbeak. (⅓)

gros'grain' (grō'grān'), *n.* Silk or ribbon with heavy cords running across it. — **gros'grain'**, *adj.*

gross (grōs), *adj.* 1. Thick; bulky; as, a *gross* pillar; rank; as, *gross* vegetation. 2. Whole; entire; total; as, *gross* earnings; a *gross* sum. 3. Coarse; vulgar; as, *gross* words. 4. Shameful; as, a *gross* injustice. **gross'ly**, *adv.* **gross'ness**, *n.*

gross (grōs), *n.* 1. The main body; the chief part. 2. Twelve dozen; as, a *gross* of bottles.

gro·tesque' (grō·tĕsk'), *adj.* Strange and fantastic in shape, appearance, etc.; as, the *grotesque* figure of a clown. — *n.* A grotesque person or thing. — **gro·tesque'ly**, *adv.*

grot'to (grŏt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* GROTTOES or GROTTOS (-ōz). A cave; a cavern.

grouch (grouch), *n.* In colloquial use, a fit of ill temper or sulkiness; also, a sulky person. — *v.* To sulk or grumble. — **grouch'i·ly**, *adv.* — **grouch'i·ness**, *n.* — **grouch'y**, *adj.*

ground (ground), *past tense & past part.* of GRIND. — *adj.* Broken up into small bits by grinding; as, *ground* coffee; having the surface roughened by grinding; as, *ground* glass.

ground (ground), *n.* 1. The surface of the earth; also, soil. 2. A particular region or piece of land; as, a hunting *ground*. 3. Land; estate; especially the gardens, lawns, etc., of a homestead; as, well-kept *grounds*. 4. An area or distance; as, to gain *ground*. 5. A point of view; opinion. 6. A topic; a subject; as, to touch on forbidden *ground*. 7. The bottom of a body of water; as, the boat struck *ground*. 8. [used in the *plural*, GROUNDS] Sediment at the bottom of liquids; dregs; as, coffee *grounds*. 9. The basis on which anything rests; foundation; hence, reason; as, *ground* for complaint. 10. The foundation, surface, or background upon which anything is made, displayed, etc.; as, a picture on a gray *ground*. — *v.* 1. To force or bring down to the ground; to fall or light on the ground. 2. To found; to establish. 3. To instruct in first principles; as, well *grounded* in arithmetic. — *adj.* Having to do with the ground; on or near the ground; as, the *ground* floor.

ground hog. The woodchuck.

Ground Hog. (¼s)

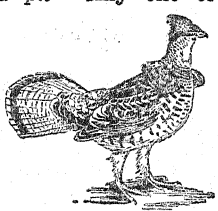
ground'less (ground'lĕs), *adj.* Without foundation or reason.

ground swell. A broad, deep ocean swell.

ground'work' (ground'wûrk'), *n.* Foundation; basis; as, the *groundwork* of education.

group (grōōp), *n.* A number of persons or things considered as forming one whole; a small crowd; a cluster. — *v.* To arrange or combine in a group; to form a group of.

grouse (grous), *n. sing. & pl.* Any one of several game birds, resembling domestic fowls. In Canada and northern United States, the grouse of the woods is called the ***partridge*** (or ***ruffed grouse***), and the grouse of the prairies is called the ***prairie chicken***.


Ruffed Grouse. (¼s)

grove (grōv), *n.* A small wood.

grov'el (grŏv'l; grŭv'l), *v.*; GROV'ELED (-ld) or GROV'ELLED; GROV'EL·ING or GROV'EL·LING. To creep or lie flat, face down, on the ground, especially in fear, humility, etc.; to cringe.

grow (grō), *v.*; *past tense* GREW; *past part.* GROWN; *pres. part.* GROW'ING. 1. To spring up and develop; to thrive. 2. To be found naturally in some place; as, rice *grows* in China. 3. To cause to grow; to cultivate. 4. To increase or develop in any way; to extend. 5. To come to be; to become; as, to *grow* pale. 6. To become united as if by growth; as, the parts *grew* together. — **grow'er**, *n.*

growl (groul), *v.* 1. To make a deep, throaty, threatening sound, like a dog. 2. To grumble. 3. To rumble like thunder. — *n.* 1. A deep threatening sound such as a surly dog makes. 2. A grumbling or muttered complaint. 3. A rumble, like thunder.

grown (grōn), *past part.* of GROW. — *adj.* Mature; having reached full development.

grown'up' (grōn'ŭp'), *n.* In colloquial use, an adult. — **grown'-up'**, *adj.*

growth (grōth), *n.* 1. The act of growing; increase; development; also, stage or condition in growing; size; as, in full *growth*. 2. Anything that has grown or is growing; as, a thick *growth* of underbrush. 3. A product; result.

grub (grŭb), *v.*; GRUBBED (grŭbd); GRUB'BING. 1. To clear or break up land, etc., by digging; to dig. 2. To root out by digging; as, to *grub* up trees, etc. 3. To drudge. — *n.* Any soft thick wormlike larva, especially of a beetle.

grudge (grŭj), *v.*; GRUDGED; GRUDG'ING. To give unwillingly; to begrudge; to envy; as, she *grudged* him his success. — *n.* A feeling of sullen malice or ill will. — **grudg'ing·ly**, *adv.*

gru'el (grōō'ĕl), *n.* A light liquid food made by boiling Indian meal, oatmeal, or flour in water or milk; a thin porridge.

gru'el·ing, gru'el·ling (grōō'ĕl·ĭng), *adj.* In colloquial use, requiring extreme and exhausting effort; trying; as, a *grueling* contest.

grue'some (grōō'sŭm), *adj.* Inspiring fear or horror; grisly; as, the *gruesome* sights of war. **grue'some·ly**, *adv.* **grue'some·ness**, *n.*

gruff (grŭf), *adj.* Rough in manner, speech, or look; harsh. — **gruff'ly**, *adv.* — **gruff'ness**, *n.*

grum'ble (grŭm'b'l), *v.* To murmur or mutter with discontent; to growl; also, to rumble. — **grum'ble**, *n.* — **grum'bler** (grŭm'blẽr), *n.*

grump'y (grŭmp'ĭ), *adj.*; GRUMP'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); GRUMP'I·EST. Surly; cross; dissatisfied. **grump'i·ly**, *adj.* **grump'i·ness**, *n.*

grunt (grŭnt), *v.* To make a deep, short, throaty noise such as a hog makes. — *n.* 1. A sound like that made by a hog. 2. A sea fish that makes a grunting noise when caught.

gryph'on (grĭf'ŏn; grī'fŏn). Same as GRIFFIN.

Gua'de·loupe' (gwä'dẽ·lōōp'), *n.* A French colony in the West Indies.

Guam (gwäm), *n.* An island in the western Pacific Ocean. It belongs to the United States.

gua'no (gwä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* GUANOS (-nōz). A substance composed chiefly of the excrement of sea birds, used as a fertilizer.

guar'an·tee' (găr'ăn·tē'), *n.*; *pl.* GUARANTEES (-tēz'). 1. A person who guarantees something. 2. The act of such a person. 3. An agreement by which a person guarantees something. 4. Something that is given or held as a security. 5. The person to whom something is guaranteed.

— *v.*; GUAR'AN·TEED' (găr'ăn·tēd'); GUAR'AN·TEE'ING. 1. To undertake to answer for the debt, duty, etc., of another person; as, his friend *guaranteed* the payment. 2. To make oneself responsible for something; to assure or vouch for the quality, permanence, etc., of a thing.

guar'an·tor (găr'ăn·tôr; găr'ăn·tôr'), *n.* A person who gives a guaranty.

guar'an·ty (găr'ăn·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GUARANTIES (-tĭz). 1. An agreement by which a person guarantees something; a guarantee. 2. Something given or held as a security that something exists, is done, etc.

guard (gärd), *v.* 1. To protect; to defend; to shield. 2. To watch over; to stand guard; as, to *guard* a prisoner. 3. To restrain; to take precautions; as, *guard* against poor speech. — *n.* 1. A position of defense in fencing, boxing, etc. 2. The condition, act, or duty of keeping watch; as, to keep *guard*. 3. A person, or a body of persons, that guards against injury, danger, etc.; as, a coast *guard*. 4. A fixture or attachment for protection, security, etc.; as, a watch *guard*. 5. In certain games, a player occupying a defensive position; also, the position.

guard'ed (gär'dĕd), *adj.* Protected; also, cautious; as, he was *guarded* in his expressions.

guard'house' (gärd'hous'), *n.* A building occupied by a guard; a military lockup.

guard'i·an (gär'dĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. A person who guards, preserves, or secures; a guard. 2. In law, a person who has, or is entitled to, the care of another person or of his property; as, the judge appointed a *guardian* for the child. — **guard'i·an**, *adj.* — **guard'i·an·ship'**, *n.*

guard'room' (gärd'rōōm'), *n.* A room used by a military guard while on duty; also, a room where military prisoners are confined.

guards'man (gärdz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. 1. A person who guards; a guard. 2. A member of any military body called Guards.

Gua'te·ma'la (gwä'tẽ·mä'lȧ), *n.* A republic in the northwestern part of Central America.

gu'ber·na·to'ri·al (gū'bẽr·nȧ·tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of or relating to a governor.

gudg'eon (gŭj'ŭn), *n.* A small European freshwater fish, often used for bait.

Guern'sey (gûrn'zĭ), *n.* 1. One of the Channel Islands. 2. A breed of dairy cattle.

guer·ril'la, gue·ril'la (gẽ·rĭl'ȧ), *n.* A person who carries on, or helps in, irregular warfare.

guess (gĕs), *v.* 1. To judge without certain knowledge; to conjecture; as, to *guess* at a weight, height, etc. 2. To hit upon or solve rightly; as, he *guessed* my thoughts. 3. To think; to suppose; as, I *guess* I'll go home. — *n.* An opinion formed without real evidence. **guess'er**, *n.* **guess'work'**, *n.*

guest (gĕst), *n.* 1. A visitor; a person to whom the hospitality of a home, a club, etc., is given. 2. A patron, as of a hotel, inn, etc.

guf·faw' (gŭ·fô'), *n.* A loud burst of laughter. — **guf·faw'**, *v.*

Gui·a'na (gē·ä'nȧ), *n.* A region of northern South America, including British and French Guiana, and Surinam.

guid'ance (gīd'ăns), *n.* The act of guiding; also, something that serves as a guide.

guide (gīd), *v.* 1. To act as a guide to; to conduct; to pilot. 2. To regulate and manage; to direct; hence, to instruct. — *n.* A person who leads or directs another; as, the hunters hired a *guide;* also, that which guides; a guidebook; a guidepost. — **guid'er** (gīd'ĕr), *n.*

guide'book' (gīd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A handbook of information for travelers, etc.

guide'post' (gīd'pōst'), *n.* A post, as at the fork of a road, with directions to travelers.

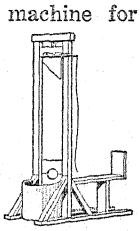
guild (gĭld), *n.* An association of persons with similar aims or common interests, formed for mutual aid and protection.

guil'der (gĭl'dĕr), *n.* Same as GULDEN.

guild'hall' (gĭld'hôl'), *n.* The hall where a guild regularly meets; a town hall.

guile (gīl), *n.* Crafty cunning; deceit; treachery. **guile'ful,** *adj.* **guile'less,** *adj.*

guil'lo·tine (gĭl'ō·tēn), *n.* A machine for beheading persons by means of a heavy blade sliding in two upright grooved posts. — (gĭl'ō·tēn'), *v.* To behead with the guillotine.


Guillotine.

guilt (gĭlt), *n.* The fact of having committed an offense, especially one which is punishable by law; as, his *guilt* was proved by the evidence; also, guilty conduct; wickedness; as, to lead a life of *guilt.*

guilt'less (gĭlt'lĕs), *adj.* Innocent.

guilt'y (gĭl'tĭ), *adj.;* GUILT'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); GUILT'I·EST. 1. Having committed an offense, crime, or sin; responsible for, or chargeable with, a fault or crime; as, *guilty* of bad taste; *guilty* of murder. 2. Having to do with guilt; as, a *guilty* act; showing guilt; as, a *guilty* expression; conscious of, or suffering from, guilt. **guilt'i·ly,** *adv.* **guilt'i·ness,** *n.*

guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* An English gold coin, no longer issued, worth 21 shillings; also, the sum of 21 shillings.

Guin'ea (gĭn'ĭ), *n.* A region of western Africa.

guin'ea fowl *or* **hen.** A dark-colored domesticated farm bird of the pheasant family.

Guinea Fowl. (1/16)

guin'ea pig. A short-eared, short-tailed animal, about seven inches long. It is much used in scientific experiments.

Guinea Pig. (1/6)

Guin'e·vere (gwĭn'ē·vēr), *n.* Wife of King Arthur.

guise (gīz), *n.* 1. Appearance; dress or costume; as, in the *guise* of a shepherd. 2. Cover; cloak; as, under the *guise* of patriotism.

gui·tar' (gĭ·tär'), *n.* A musical instrument with a long neck and six strings plucked with the fingers.

Guitar.

gulch (gŭlch), *n.* In the western United States, a deep, steep ravine, especially the bed of a stream.

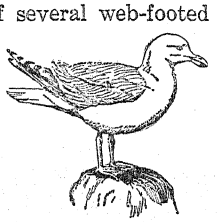
gul'den (go͝ol'dĕn), *n.* A silver coin used in the Netherlands.

gulf (gŭlf), *n.* 1. A portion of an ocean or sea extending into the land; as, the *Gulf* of Mexico. 2. A hollow place in the earth; a chasm or abyss; hence, a wide separation; as, the natural *gulf* between the races of men.

Gulf Stream. A warm ocean current, issuing from the Gulf of Mexico and flowing through the North Atlantic Ocean.

gull (gŭl), *v.* To deceive; to cheat; to trick. — *n.* A person who is easily cheated.

gull (gŭl), *n.* Any one of several web-footed water birds, usually blue-gray or whitish in color with thick, strong bills. The ***herring gull*** is abundant on the Atlantic coast and the lakes of America.


Gull. (1/20)

gul'let (gŭl'ĕt), *n.* The throat.

gul'li·ble (gŭl'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Easily deceived. — **gul'li·bil'i·ty** (-bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

gul'ly (gŭl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* GULLIES (-ĭz). A small valley or gorge made by running water.

gulp (gŭlp), *v.* To swallow eagerly, or in large drafts; also, to suppress or keep in, as if by swallowing; as, to *gulp* down a sob. — **gulp,** *n.*

gum (gŭm), *n.* 1. A sticky substance that comes out of many trees and plants and hardens when exposed to the air. 2. A natural gum prepared for industrial or other use. 3. A substance resembling a natural gum. 4. Short for GUM TREE. — *v.* GUMMED; GUM'MING. 1. To smear, unite, stick together, or stiffen with gum. 2. To become gummy.

gum (gŭm), *n.* The flesh along the jaws of animals at the roots of the teeth.

gum ar'a·bic (ăr'ə·bĭk). A gum obtained from various kinds of trees and shrubs, used in making mucilage, inks, confectionery, etc.

gum'bo (gŭm'bō), *n.* 1. A soup thickened with okra pods. 2. The okra plant or its pods. 3. A soil which when wet becomes very sticky.

gum'boil' (gŭm'boil'), *n.* A small abscess on the gums.

gum'my (gŭm'ĭ), *adj.;* GUM'MI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); GUM'MI·EST. Consisting of, or covered with, gum.

gum tree. 1. Any of several trees that yield gum. 2. In Australia, any eucalyptus.

gun (gŭn), *n.* 1. A cannon. 2. Any portable firearm; a rifle, pistol, revolver, etc. 3. Any similar tube-shaped weapon for discharging a missile; as, air *gun*. 4. A discharge of a cannon in a salute; as, the evening *gun*. — *v.*; GUNNED; GUN'NING. To shoot with a gun.

gun'boat' (gŭn'bōt'), *n.* An armed naval vessel of light draft.

gun'cot'ton (gŭn'kŏt''n), *n.* An explosive substance usually made by soaking cotton waste in nitric and sulphuric acids.

gun'lock' (gŭn'lŏk'), *n.* The mechanism on some firearms by which the charge is exploded.

gun'man (gŭn'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man armed with a gun.

gun met'al. 1. A metal used for making guns, or a metal made to look like this. 2. A dull dark-gray color with a very faint purplish tone.

gun'nel (gŭn'ĕl). Same as GUNWALE.

gun'ner (gŭn'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who works a gun. 2. A person who hunts with a gun.

gun'ner·y (gŭn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* 1. The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about the way to use guns. 2. The use of guns.

gun'ning (gŭn'ĭng), *n.* Hunting with a gun.

gun'ny (gŭn'ĭ), *n.* A coarse sacking made from jute fibers; also, a bag or sack of gunny.

gun'pow'der (gŭn'pou'dĕr), *n.* An explosive substance used in guns, blasting, etc.

gun'shot' (gŭn'shŏt'), *n.* 1. Shot fired from a gun; a shot; also, a wound made with shot. 2. The reach or range of a gun.

gun'stock' (gŭn'stŏk'), *n.* The wooden part of a firearm to which the barrel is secured.

gun'wale (gŭn'ĕl), *n.* The upper edge of a vessel's or boat's side.

gur'gle (gûr'g'l), *v.* 1. To run or flow in a broken, irregular, noisy current. 2. To make a sound like gurgling liquid. — **gur'gle**, *n.*

gush (gŭsh), *v.* 1. To issue or pour forth violently; to flow freely; as, the oil *gushed* from the ground. 2. To suffer a free flow, as of tears or blood. 3. In colloquial use, to make an exaggerated show of affection, etc. — *n.* A sudden or free outpouring of anything.

gush'er (gŭsh'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that gushes; especially, an oil well with a large flow.

gus'set (gŭs'ĕt), *n.* A small tapering piece inserted in a garment, glove, etc., to give width or strength.

gust (gŭst), *n.* 1. A violent blast; a sudden rushing or driving of wind. 2. A sudden outburst, especially of temper. — **gust'y**, *adj.*

gus'to (gŭs'tō), *n.* Keen appreciation; high relish or enjoyment; as, to eat with *gusto*.

gut (gŭt), *n.* 1. An intestine; the alimentary canal, or a part of it; [in the *plural*] in vulgar use, bowels; entrails. 2. A narrow passage, as a strait; also, a gully. 3. The intestine of an animal prepared for some special use. — *v.*; GUT'TED; GUT'TING. 1. To take out the bowels from. 2. To destroy or remove the inside of.

gut'ta-per'cha (gŭt'ȧ·pûr'chȧ), *n.* A hard, rather elastic substance resembling rubber, yielded by various Malaysian trees. It is used especially as an electric insulator.

gut'ter (gŭt'ĕr), *n.* 1. A channel worn by running water. 2. A channel at the eaves of a house or at a roadside, etc., for carrying off rain or water. 3. Any narrow channel or groove. — *v.*; GUT'TERED; GUT'TER·ING. 1. To form gutters in; also, to become channeled, as the rim of a burning candle. 2. To flow in streams.

gut'tur·al (gŭt'ĕr·ȧl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the throat. 2. Sounded or made in the throat; also, harsh or rasping. — *n.* A guttural sound or its symbol. — **gut'tur·al·ly**, *adv.*

guy (gī), *n.* A rope or chain attached to a thing to steady it. — *v.* To steady with a guy.

guy (gī), *n.* 1. A person of grotesque look or dress. 2. A person; a fellow. — *v.* In colloquial use, to make fun of.

guz'zle (gŭz''l), *v.* To swallow liquor greedily; to drink too much. — **guz'zler** (gŭz'lĕr), *n.*

gym (jĭm). Short for GYMNASIUM.

gym·na'si·um (jĭm·nā'zĭ·ŭm), *n.* A place or building for athletic exercises.

gym'nast (jĭm'năst), *n.* A person who teaches or is expert in gymnastic exercises.

gym·nas'tics (jĭm·năs'tĭks), *n. sing. & pl.* The physical exercises fitted to develop skill, strength, and control in the use of the body. — **gym·nas'tic**, *adj.*

gyp'sum (jĭp'sŭm), *n.* A colorless mineral occurring in crystals or in masses. It is used as a fertilizer, or for making plaster of Paris, etc.

gyp'sy (jĭp'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* GYPSIES (-sĭz). 1. A member of a wandering race, originally from India. 2. A member of any wandering dark-skinned family. — **gyp'sy**, *adj.*

gyp'sy moth. A moth the caterpillars of which have a grayish mottled appearance and do great damage to fruit trees, etc.

gy'rate (jī'rāt; jī·rāt'), *v.* To revolve around a center. — **gy·ra'tion** (jī·rā'shŭn), *n.*

Gyroscope.

gy'ro·scope (jī'rŏ·skōp), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a heavy-rimmed wheel or disk usually mounted in a ring so as to have freedom of movement in one or more directions. It is used to illustrate the laws of rotating bodies, etc.

gyve (jīv), *n.* A shackle; a fetter.

H

H, h (āch), *n.* 1. The eighth letter of the alphabet. 2. Anything shaped like an H. — *adj.* Shaped like an H.

h. Abbreviation for *hour*.

ha (hä), *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, joy, laughter, triumph, etc.

Ha·bak′kuk (hȧ·băk′ŭk), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. A book of the Old Testament. Abbreviation, *Hab.*

hab′er·dash′er (hăb′ĕr·dăsh′ĕr), *n.* A dealer in men's furnishings, such as gloves, neckties, socks, etc. — **hab′er·dash′er·y**, *n.*

ha·bil′i·ment (hȧ·bĭl′ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* [usually used in the *plural*, HABILIMENTS] Clothing.

hab′it (hăb′ĭt), *n.* 1. Dress; clothing. 2. The usual or characteristic way of acting, happening, or proceeding; as, a *habit* of rivers. 3. A way of action or behavior which by constant repetition has become customary; a practice; as, the *habit* of smoking.

hab′it·a·ble (hăb′ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being lived in; as, this *habitable* globe.

hab′i·tat (hăb′ĭ·tăt), *n.* The place where a plant or an animal grows or lives naturally.

hab′i·ta′tion (hăb′ĭ·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of inhabiting; occupancy. 2. A settled dwelling; residence; house.

ha·bit′u·al (hȧ·bĭt′ū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a habit; customary; as, *habitual* smoking. 2. Doing something as a matter of habit; as, a *habitual* reader of the Bible. 3. Usual; regular; as, his *habitual* topic of conversation. — **ha·bit′u·al·ly**, *adv.*

ha·bit′u·ate (hȧ·bĭt′ū·āt), *v.* To accustom.

Habs′burg (häps′bo͝orĸ). Same as HAPSBURG.

ha·cien′da (ä·syĕn′dä; hä′sĭ·ĕn′dä), *n.* In Spanish American countries, a large estate or establishment in the country.

hack (hăk), *v.* 1. To cut jaggedly; to chop. 2. To cough in a short, broken manner. — **hack**, *n.*

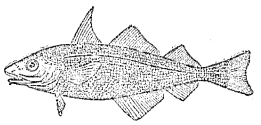
hack (hăk), *n.* 1. A horse let out for hire; also, a riding horse trained in various gaits. 2. A coach or carriage let out for hire. 3. A person who hires himself out for any kind of work; as, a literary *hack*. — **hack**, *adj.*

hack′ney (hăk′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HACKNEYS. 1. A horse for ordinary riding or driving. 2. A carriage kept for hire. — **hack′ney**, *adj.*

hack′neyed (hăk′nĭd), *adj.* So much used as to have become stale or commonplace; as, a *hackneyed* expression.

had (hăd), *past tense & past part.* of HAVE.

had′dock (hăd′ŭk), *n.* An important food fish of the North Atlantic Ocean. It is smaller than the cod.



Haddock. (1/16)

Ha′des (hā′dēz), *n.* 1. In Greek mythology, the god of the lower world; hence, the abode of the dead. 2. In colloquial use, hell.

haft (hăft), *n.* A handle or hilt, as of a knife.

hag (hăg), *n.* 1. A witch. 2. An ugly old woman, especially one of an evil nature.

Hag′ga·i (hăg′ă·ī), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. A book of the Old Testament. Abbreviation, *Hag.*

hag′gard (hăg′ĕrd), *adj.* Having the expression of a person suffering from want, worry, or old age; as, a *haggard* face.

hag′gle (hăg″l), *v.* To dispute; to wrangle; especially, to dispute over a bargain or price.

Hague, The (hāg). A city of the Netherlands, located on the North Sea.

hail (hāl), *n.* 1. Small, somewhat round lumps (*hail′stones′*) of ice and snow that fall from the clouds sometimes during thunderstorms. 2. A shower or volley; as, a *hail* of bullets. — *v.* To fall as hail; to shower down like hail.

hail (hāl), *v.* 1. To greet; to welcome. 2. To call out to a person; as, he *hailed* me from across the street. — *interj.* An exclamation of greeting, welcome, etc. — *n.* The act of hailing, greeting, or calling out to a person.

hair (hâr), *n.* 1. A slender threadlike growth out of the skin of animals; also, the entire mass of such growths, forming the coat of animals, the natural covering of the human head, etc. 2. Anything resembling a hair, as in slenderness; especially, a very small distance, space, etc.; as, the car missed me by a *hair*.

hair′i·ness, *n.* **hair′less**, *adj.* **hair′y**, *adj.*

hair′breadth′ (hâr′brĕdth′), **hairs′breadth′** (hârz′brĕdth′), *n.* The width of a hair; hence, a very, very small distance.

hair′cloth′ (hâr′klŏth′), *n.* A fabric made of camel's hair or horsehair and used chiefly for furniture covering. — **hair′cloth′**, *adj.*

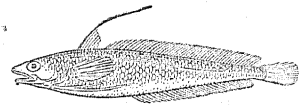
hair′pin′ (hâr′pĭn′), *n.* A pin, usually forked, for holding the hair in place.

hair′spring′ (hâr′sprĭng′), *n.* A very slender spring which by its constant pressure keeps a part of the mechanism in a watch vibrating.

hair′streak′ (hâr′strēk′), *n.* Any of certain butterflies with streaks under the wings. A ***purple hairstreak*** is shown in the colored picture of *butterflies*.

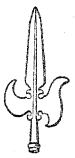
hair trig'ger. A trigger, as on a pistol, so set that a slight pressure will fire the weapon.

Hai'ti (hā'tĭ), *n.* 1. The island of Hispaniola. 2. A republic in western Hispaniola. — **Hai'ti·an** (hā'tĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*


Hake. (⅓)

hake (hāk), *n.* A valuable food fish, resembling the cod, found in the North Atlantic Ocean.

hal'berd (hăl'bẽrd), **hal'bert** (hăl'bẽrt), *n.* A long-handled weapon, used in the Middle Ages.


Head of a Halberd.

hal'cy·on (hăl'sĭ·ŭn), *n.* A bird (the kingfisher) which, according to ancient fable, nested at sea and calmed the waves. — *adj.* Calm; peaceful.

hale (hāl), *v.* To pull or drag; to haul; as, to *hale* the thief to prison.

hale (hāl), *adj.* Healthy; robust.

Hale (hāl), Captain Nathan, 1755–1776. American patriot, executed as a spy.

Ha'le·a'ka·la' (hä'lā·ä'kä·lä'), *n.* A volcanic mountain in the Hawaiian Islands.

half (häf; hăf), *n.*; *pl.* HALVES (hävz; hăvz). One of two equal parts into which anything is or may be divided. — *adj.* 1. Being a half. 2. About a half; partial. — *adv.* In an equal part or degree; by about a half.

half'-breed' (häf'brēd'; hăf'brēd'), *n.* A child of parents of different races.

half broth'er. A brother by one parent only.

half'-caste' (häf'kăst'; hăf'-), *n.* A half-breed.

half crown. An English silver coin worth two shillings and sixpence.

half'heart'ed (häf'här'tĕd; hăf'här'tĕd), *adj.* Lacking heart, spirit, or interest. **half'heart'ed·ly**, *adv.* **half'heart'ed·ness**, *n.*

half hitch. A kind of sailor's knot.

half'-hour' (häf'our'; hăf'our'), *n.* The midpoint of an hour. — **half'-hour'**, *adj.*

half'-mast' (häf'măst'; hăf'măst'), *n.* A point some distance, not necessarily halfway down, below the top of a mast or peak.

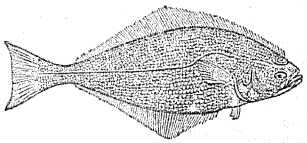
half'pen·ny (hā'pĕn·ĭ; hāp'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -PENCE (hā'pĕns), -PENNIES (hā'pĕn·ĭz; hāp'nĭz). In England, half a penny, or a coin of this value.

half sis'ter (häf; hăf). A sister by one parent only.

half step. In music, the difference in pitch which occurs when two keys which are next to each other on a keyboard instrument, as a piano, are sounded; a semitone.

half'way' (häf'wā'; hăf'wā'), *adj.* Equally distant from the opposite ends or sides of a thing; midway; hence, partial; incomplete; as *halfway* measures. — **half'way'**, *adv.*

hal'i·but (hăl'ĭ·bŭt; hŏl'ĭ·bŭt), *n.*; *pl.* HALIBUT, sometimes HALIBUTS. An excellent food fish, resembling the flounder or flatfish, found in the North Atlantic Ocean.


Halibut. (1/45)

Hal'i·fax (hăl'ĭ·făks), *n.* A seaport city, the capital of Nova Scotia.

hall (hôl), *n.* 1. A large imposing building used for public purposes; as, the city *hall*. 2. One of the dormitories, recitation or lecture buildings, etc., of a university or college; also, the assembly room in such a building; as, a lecture *hall*. 3. The entrance corridor or room in a private residence, a public building, etc.

hal'le·lu'jah, hal'le·lu'ia (hăl'ĕ·lōō'yȧ), *n.* & *interj.* Praise ye the Lord, an expression used chiefly in songs of praise or thanks.

hall'mark' (hôl'märk'), *n.* A mark showing quality, purity, excellence, etc.; as, *hallmarks* of good breeding. — *v.* To stamp with a hallmark.

hal·lo', **hal·loa'** (hă·lō'). Same as HOLLO.

hal·loo' (hă·lōō'), *n.*; *pl.* HALLOOS (-lōōz'). A loud shout to arouse an animal or to attract attention. — **hal·loo'**, *interj.* & *v.*

hal'low (hăl'ō), *v.* To set apart for holy use. — **hal'lowed** (hăl'ōd; *often*, hăl'ō·ĕd), *adj.*

Hal'low·een' (hăl'ō·ēn'), *n.* The evening of October 31, which precedes All Saints' Day.

hal·lu'ci·na'tion (hă·lū'sĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* The seeing of objects which do not exist; delusion.

hall'way' (hôl'wā'), *n.* A hall, especially an entrance hall.

ha'lo (hā'lō), *n.*; *pl.* HALOS or HALOES (-lōz). 1. A circle of light which is radiated around a shining body, such as the moon. 2. A circle of light drawn or painted around the head of a person in a picture, to indicate holiness.

Halo, 2.

halt (hôlt), *n.* A stop in marching, walking, etc. — **halt**, *v.*

halt (hôlt), *adj.* Lame; crippled. — *v.* 1. To walk lamely; to limp. 2. To be in doubt what to do; to hesitate. 3. To proceed slowly and with frequent stops; as, *halting* speech.

hal'ter (hôl'tẽr), *n.* 1. A rope or strap for leading or tying a horse or other animal. 2. A rope for hanging a criminal; a noose.

halve (häv; hăv), *v.* 1. To divide into halves; to share equally. 2. To reduce to one half.

halves (hävz; hăvz), *n.*; *pl.* of HALF.

hal'yard (hăl'yĕrd), *n.* A rope for raising or lowering yards, sails, etc., on a ship.

ham (hăm), *n.* The thigh of an animal, as a hog, prepared for food, as by salting, etc.

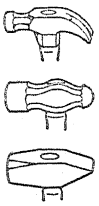
Ham'burg (hăm'bûrg; *German* häm'bo͝orĸ), *n.* A city and state in northern Germany.

Ham'burg steak (hăm'bûrg). Finely ground beef, cooked for food.

Ham'il·ton (hăm'ĭl·tŭn), Alexander, 1757–1804. An American statesman.

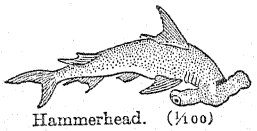
ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* A small village.

Ham'let (hăm'lĕt), *n.* The title and the hero of a tragedy by Shakespeare.



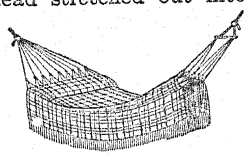
Hammer Heads.

ham'mer (hăm'ẽr), *n.* 1. An instrument for driving nails, beating metals, etc. It usually has a solid head, often of steel. 2. Something resembling a hammer; as, the *hammer* of a gun is the part that strikes the firing pin.
— *v.* 1. To strike with a hammer; to beat with heavy blows. 2. To fasten with a hammer, as by nailing. 3. To produce by means of repeated blows. 4. To labor long and hard at one thing.



Hammerhead. (1/100)

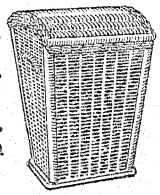
ham'mer·head' (hăm'ẽr·hĕd'), *n.* A shark, growing about fifteen feet long, which has the sides of the head stretched out into long flat growths, with the eyes located on the ends.



Hammock.

ham'mock (hăm'ŭk), *n.* A swinging couch or bed, made of canvas, netting, etc., and slung by ropes at the ends.

ham'per (hăm'pẽr), *n.* A large basket, usually covered.



Hamper.

ham'per (hăm'pẽr), *v.* To hinder; to embarrass; to impede; as, the mud *hampered* all our efforts at speed.

ham'string' (hăm'strĭng'), *v.* To lame by cutting the tendon back of the knee.

Han'cock (hăn'kŏk), John, 1737–1793. American statesman.

hand (hănd), *n.* 1. The end part of the arm, adapted for grasping, holding, etc. 2. Possession; ownership; control; management; as, in the *hands* of the enemy. 3. A part or share in doing something; as, he took a *hand* in the quarrel. 4. A pledge, especially of marriage; as, he asked for her *hand*. 5. Ability; skill; as, try your *hand* at playing. 6. Handwriting; as, a document in his own *hand*. 7. An employee; a laborer; as, a farm *hand*. 8. Something resembling the hand of a person; as, the *hands* of a clock; a *hand*, or cluster, of bananas. 9. Source; as, at first *hand*. 10. In playing cards, a single round of a game; also, the cards received by a player in one deal.
— *v.* 1. To guide or assist with one's hand; as, to *hand* the lady to her car. 2. To give or pass by hand; as, he *handed* me the letter; to transmit; as, to *hand* down a custom.
— *adj.* Of or relating to the hand; carried in the hand; operated by hand; as, a *hand* organ.

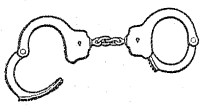
hand'bag' (hănd'băg'), *n.* A small bag for carrying parcels; a satchel.

hand'ball' (hănd'bôl'), *n.* A game played in a walled court by players who use their hands in striking a ball.

hand'bar'row (hănd'băr'ō), *n.* A frame or flat barrow, without a wheel, carried by handles.

hand'bill' (hănd'bĭl'), *n.* A printed sheet to be distributed by hand, as for advertising.

hand'book' (hănd'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book of reference to be carried in the hand.



Handcuffs, open and closed.

hand'cuff' (hănd'kŭf'), *n.* A metal ringlike fastening which can be locked around a person's wrist; a manacle. — **hand'cuff'**, *v.*

Han'del (hăn'd'l), Georg Friedrich, 1685–1759. German composer.

hand'ful (hănd'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* HANDFULS (-fo͝olz). A quantity which can be grasped or held in the hand; hence, a small number.

hand'i·cap (hăn'dĭ·kăp), *n.* 1. Any contest in which the more skilled contestants are required to compete under some disadvantage and the inferior contestants are given some advantage; also, the disadvantage or advantage allotted in such a contest. 2. Any disadvantage which makes progress or success more than ordinarily difficult.
— *v.*; HAND'I·CAPPED (hăn'dĭ·kăpt); HAND'I·CAP'PING. To give or be a handicap to.

hand'i·craft (hăn'dĭ·krȧft), *n.* A trade which requires skill of hand; also, manual skill.
— **hand'i·crafts'man**, *n.*

hand'i·ly (hăn'dĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a handy manner.

hand'i·ness (hăn'dĭ·nĕs), *n.* Quality of being handy, or skillful with the hands.

hand'i·work' (hăn'dĭ·wûrk'), *n.* Work done by the hands; hence, work done personally.

hand'ker·chief (hăng'kẽr·chĭf), *n.* A small piece of cloth for wiping the face, nose, etc.

han'dle (hăn'd'l), *v.* 1. To touch or feel with the hand. 2. To deal with, as in a book,

speech, etc. 3. To treat; to take care of; as, *handle* the prisoner gently. 4. To manage with the hands; as, to *handle* a spade. 5. To control; to direct; as, a boy hard to *handle*. 6. To deal or trade in.
— *n.* That part of a receptacle, utensil, tool, etc., which is held in the hand; as, the *handle*, or helve, of an ax.

hand'made' (hănd'mād'), *adj.* Made by hand instead of by machine.

hand'maid' (hănd'mād'), *n.* A female servant.

hand organ. A small musical instrument worked by a crank turned by hand.

hand'saw' (hănd'sô'), *n.* A saw made to be used with one hand.

hand'some (hăn'sŭm), *adj.* 1. Having a pleasing appearance; good-looking; as, a *handsome* person. 2. Considerable; ample; as, a *handsome* fortune. 3. Liberal; generous. — **hand'some·ly**, *adv.*

hand'spike' (hănd'spīk'), *n.* A bar used as a lever, as in working a windlass on a boat.

hand'spring' (hănd'sprĭng'), *n.* A feat accomplished by turning in the air, as in a somersault, with the help of a push from one hand or from both hands on the ground.

hand'-to-hand', *adj.* Engaged, meeting, etc., at close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* fight.

hand'writ'ing (hănd'rīt'ĭng), *n.* Writing done by hand; especially, one's own writing.

hand'y (hăn'dĭ), *adj.*; HAND'I·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); HAND'I·EST. 1. Conveniently near at hand; as, a *handy* table; suitable or convenient for reference or use; as, a *handy* book. 2. Skillful in the use of the hand or hands; dexterous.

hang (hăng), *v.*; HUNG or HANGED (hăngd); HANG'ING. With reference to the death penalty, *hanged* is preferred to *hung*. 1. To fasten, or to be fastened or attached, to some point without any support from below; to suspend; as, to *hang* paper. 2. To put to death by suspending from a gallows, etc. 3. To fasten so as to allow free motion to and fro; as, to *hang* a door. 4. To droop; as, to *hang* one's head. 5. To rest; to depend; as, his election *hangs* on a single vote. 6. To hover; as, evils that *hang* over the country.
— *n.* 1. The manner in which a thing hangs or is suspended. 2. Meaning; sense; as, the *hang* of an argument; also, method of use; knack; as, to get the *hang* of steering the machine.

hang'ar (hăng'ĕr; hăng'gär), *n.* A shelter for housing aircraft, especially airplanes.

hang'bird' (hăng'bûrd'), *n.* The oriole.

hang'dog' (hăng'dôg'), *adj.* Sneaking; ashamed; as, a *hangdog* look.

hang'er (hăng'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that hangs. 2. A short, usually slightly curved, sword. 3. Any hanging device for holding something; as, a coat *hanger*.

hang'er-on' (hăng'ĕr·ŏn'), *n.*; *pl.* HANGERS-ON. A person who sticks closely to another.

hang'ing (hăng'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of suspending anything. 2. Execution, as of a criminal, by hanging on a gallows. 3. Something which is hung, such as a drape.
— *adj.* Suspended; as, *hanging* shelves.

hang'man (hăng'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who hangs a condemned criminal.

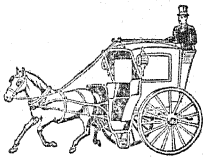
hang'nail' (hăng'nāl'), *n.* A small sliver of skin at the side or base of a fingernail.

hank (hăngk), *n.* A coil or skein of yarn.

han'ker (hăng'kĕr), *v.* To long for; to desire eagerly or intensely. — **han'ker·ing**, *n.*

Han'ni·bal (hăn'ĭ·băl), 247–183 B.C. A Carthaginian general who fought against Rome.

Han'o·ver (hăn'ō·vĕr), *n.* 1. A province of Prussia. 2. Capital of Hanover province.


Hansom.

han'som (hăn'sŭm), *n.*, *or* **han'som cab.** A light two-wheeled covered carriage, with the driver's seat raised and at the rear.

hap'haz'ard (hăp'hăz'ērd), *n.* Chance; accident; as, events which occurred at *haphazard*. — (hăp'hăz'ērd), *adj.* Accidental; chance; as, some *haphazard* remark. — *adv.* In a haphazard manner; as, things thrown together *haphazard*.

hap'less (hăp'lĕs), *adj.* Unfortunate.

hap'ly (hăp'lĭ), *adv.* By chance; perhaps.

hap'pen (hăp'ĕn), *v.* 1. To occur by chance; also, to take place; to occur; to befall; as, when did that *happen*? 2. To chance; as, I *happened* to hear his story. 3. To come upon, meet, etc., by chance; as, we *happened* on the right road.

hap'pen·ing (hăp'ĕn·ĭng), *n.* An event.

hap'pi·ness (hăp'ĭ·nĕs), *n.* 1. Good fortune; prosperity. 2. A state of pleasurable satisfaction with one's condition; contentment.

hap'py (hăp'ĭ), *adj.*; HAP'PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); HAP'PI·EST. 1. Fortunate; lucky; as, a *happy* outcome. 2. Fitting; suitable; as, a *happy* answer. 3. Enjoying one's condition, circumstances, etc.; also, expressing one's joy; joyous; as, *happy* laughter. — **hap'pi·ly**, *adv.*

hap'py-go-luck'y (hăp'ĭ·gō·lŭk'ĭ), *adj.* Trusting to luck; carefree.

Haps'burg (häps'bo͝orK; *English* hăps'bûrg). A German family to which belonged the rulers of Austria (1276–1918), Spain (1516–1700), and many of the Holy Roman emperors.

ha'ra-ki'ri (hä'rä·kē'rĭ), *n.* In Japan, suicide by ripping out one's bowels.

ha·rangue' (hȧ·răng'), *n.* A speech to a large assembly; sometimes, a noisy or ranting speech. — **ha·rangue'**, *v.*

har'ass (hăr'ȧs; hȧ·răs'), *v.* 1. To weary; to tire out by repeated efforts, worries, etc. 2. To lay waste; to raid. — **har'ass·ment**, *n.*

Har'bin' (här'bĭn'), *n.* A town and railroad center in central Manchuria.

har'bin·ger (här'bĭn·jẽr), *n.* A forerunner.

har'bor, har'bour (här'bẽr), *n.* A place of safety and comfort; a shelter; especially, a partly protected portion of a sea, lake, etc., which gives safety and calm water to ships; a port; a haven. — *v.* To give shelter, lodging, or refuge to; as, to *harbor* a fugitive. — **har'bor·age, har'bour·age**, *n.* — **har'bor·less, har'bour·less**, *adj.*

hard (härd), *adj.* 1. Not easily cut, pierced, or divided into parts; not soft. 2. Physically fit; hardy; as, an athlete *hard* as nails. 3. Carried on diligently; as, *hard* study; also, persevering; energetic; as, a *hard* student. 4. Severe; harsh; as, *hard* words; *hard* weather. 5. Unsympathetic; as, a *hard* heart. 6. Strong in alcohol; as, *hard* liquor. 7. Difficult to bear, to do, to cure, etc.; as, a *hard* fate; a *hard* problem. 8. Of the letters *c* and *g*, pronounced as in *picnic* and *geese*, not "soft" as in *city* and *gem*. 9. Containing substances that prevent the forming of a lather with soap; as, *hard* water. — *adv.* 1. With strain, energy, or great effort. 2. Tightly; firmly; as, hold on *hard*. 3. With difficulty; as, hatred dies *hard*. 4. Near by; as, they waited *hard* by.

hard'en (här'd'n), *v.* 1. To make or become hard or harder. 2. To make or become hardy, strong, etc.; as, muscles *hardened* by exercise. 3. To strengthen in feeling; to intensify. 4. To make or become unfeeling, unsympathetic, etc.; as, he *hardened* his heart.

hard'hack' (härd'hăk'), *n.* A shrub with rusty leaves and clusters of small flowers.

hard'head'ed (härd'hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Stubborn. 2. Having sound judgment; shrewd.

hard'heart'ed (härd'här'tĕd), *adj.* Unfeeling; cruel. — **hard'heart'ed·ness**, *n.*

har'di·hood (här'dĭ·ho͝od), *n.* Boldness.

Har'ding (här'dĭng), Warren Gamaliel, 1865–1923. The 29th president of the United States, 1921–1923.

hard'ly (härd'lĭ), *adv.* 1. Harshly; as, he has been *hardly* treated. 2. Scarcely; barely; as, he can *hardly* catch the train. 3. With difficulty; as, a fire *hardly* quenched.

hard'ness (härd'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being hard.

hard'pan' (härd'păn'), *n.* 1. A layer of soil, often containing clay, which is dense and difficult to dig. 2. The fundamental part of anything; the basis.

hard'ship (härd'shĭp), *n.* Something hard to bear, as extreme poverty, toil, etc.

hard'tack' (härd'tăk'), *n.* A hard biscuit much used by sailors.

hard'ware' (härd'wâr'), *n.* Articles made of metal, as cutlery, tools, parts of machines, etc.

hard'wood' (härd'wo͝od'), *n.* Any wood which is heavy, close-grained, and difficult to cut, saw, trim, etc. — **hard'wood'**, *adj.*

har'dy (här'dĭ), *adj.*; HAR'DI·ER (-dĭ·ẽr); HAR'DI·EST. 1. Bold; daring. 2. Capable of enduring fatigue, hardships, etc.; strong; robust; as, *hardy* pioneers; *hardy* plants.
har'di·ly, *adv.* **har'di·ness**, *n.*

hare (hâr), *n.* A timid, swift-footed animal like a rabbit. Hares have soft fur, usually gray or brown, a divided upper lip, and feed chiefly on herbage, bark, etc.

Hare. (1/30)

hare'bell' (hâr'bĕl'), *n.* The bluebell.

hare'lip' (hâr'lĭp'), *n.* A person's lip split like that of a hare, causing a slight deformity.

ha'rem (hā'rĕm; hâr'ĕm), *n.* In Mohammedan houses, the part of the house assigned to the women; also, the women members of the family occupying this part.

hark (härk), *v.* To listen; to hearken.

hark'en (här'kĕn), *v.* Same as HEARKEN.

Har'le·quin (här'lē·kwĭn; här'lē·kĭn), *n.* A comic character in old pantomimes; hence [written ***harlequin***], a buffoon; a clown.

har'lot (här'lŏt), *n.* A loose woman.

harm (härm), *n.* 1. Injury; damage; hurt. 2. Evil; wrong. — *v.* To injure; to damage.
harm'ful, *adj.* **harm'less**, *adj.*
harm'ful·ly, *adv.* **harm'less·ly**, *adv.*

har·mon'ic (här·mŏn'ĭk), *n.* In music, an overtone.

har·mon'i·ca (här·mŏn'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* A small musical instrument held in the hand and played by the mouth.

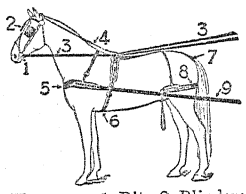
Harmonica.

har·mo'ni·ous (här·mō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Combining together so as to produce a pleasing effect; agreeable and suitable in arrangement; as, *harmonious* colors. 2. Marked by harmony in feeling and action; as, a *harmonious* discussion. — **har·mo'ni·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **har·mo'ni·ous·ness**, *n.*

har'mo·nize (här'mŏ·nīz), *v.* To agree in action, ideas, manner, sense, etc.; to go suitably and agreeably together; as, their opinions *harmonized;* also, to make harmonious.

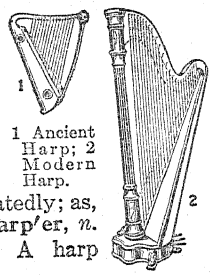
har′mo·ny (här′mō·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HARMONIES (-nĭz). **1.** A combination or arrangement of things in such a way as to produce a pleasing effect; as, a *harmony* of colors. **2.** Peaceful agreement in opinions, manners, interests, etc.; as, friends living in *harmony*. **3.** Tuneful sound. **4.** In music, the combination of tones into chords; the structure of a piece of music in relation to its chords.

har′ness (här′nĕs), *n.* The equipment or fittings for a draft animal, as a horse. — *v.* **1.** To make ready for draft work; to put harness on; as, to *harness* a horse. **2.** To equip something with the machinery necessary to make it yield power useful to man; as, to *harness* Niagara Falls for electric power.



Harness. 1 Bit; 2 Blinder; 3, 3 Reins; 4 Checkrein; 5 Breast Collar; 6 Bellyband, or Girth; 7 Crupper; 8 Breeching; 9 Trace.

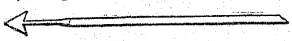
harp (härp), *n.* A musical instrument which consists of a triangular frame set with strings that are plucked by the fingers. — *v.* **1.** To play on a harp. **2.** To refer to something repeatedly; as, to *harp* on a subject. — **harp′er**, *n.*



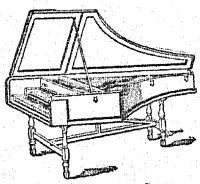
1 Ancient Harp; 2 Modern Harp.

harp′ist (här′pĭst), *n.* A harp player.

har·poon′ (här·pōōn′), *n.* A barbed spear used to strike whales, large fish, turtles, etc. — **har·poon′**, *v.* — **har·poon′er**, *n.*

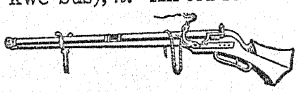

Harpoon.

harp′si·chord (härp′sĭ·kôrd), *n.* A harp-shaped wire-stringed musical instrument in use before the piano.


Harpsichord.

Har′py (här′pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HARPIES (-pĭz). **1.** In Greek mythology, a monster having a woman's head and upper part of the body, and a bird's wings, legs, tail, and claws. **2.** [written with a small letter, **harpy**] Any greedy person; a person who fastens upon and torments another person.

har′que·bus (här′kwē·bŭs), *n.* An old form of portable firearm.


Harquebus.

har′ri·dan (hăr′ĭ·dăn), *n.* An ill-tempered old woman.

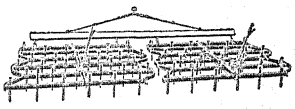
har′ri·er (hăr′ĭ·ēr), *n.* **1.** A small hound of a breed used for hunting hares. **2.** An athlete who takes part in a run across the open country.

Har′ris·burg (hăr′ĭs·bûrg), *n.* The capital of Pennsylvania.

Har′ri·son (hăr′ĭ·sŭn), Benjamin, 1833–1901. Grandson of W. H. Harrison. The 23d president of the United States, 1889–1893.

—, William Henry, 1773–1841. The 9th president of the United States, 1841.

har′row (hăr′ō), *n.* A farm implement, consisting of a frame set with teeth or with cutting disks, to be drawn over the soil to break up clods, remove weeds, etc. — *v.* **1.** To cultivate with a harrow. **2.** To break as with a harrow; to wound; to distress; as, the story *harrowed* his feelings.


Harrow.

har′ry (hăr′ĭ), *v.*; HAR′RIED (-ĭd); HAR′RY·ING. **1.** To raid and pillage; as, pirates *harried* the coast. **2.** To agitate; to worry.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* Coarse; rough; also, severe; unduly rigorous; as, *harsh* measures. **harsh′ly**, *adv.* **harsh′ness**, *n.*

hart (härt), *n.* A stag.

Hart′ford (härt′fĕrd), *n.* The capital of Connecticut.

harts′horn′ (härts′hôrn′), *n.* A preparation of ammonia used as smelling salts.

har′um-scar′um (hâr′ŭm·skâr′ŭm), *adj.* In colloquial use, reckless; rash.

har′vest (här′vĕst), *n.* **1.** The season of late summer and early autumn when grains and fruits are gathered; also, the gathering of a crop of any kind. **2.** A crop, as of wheat, corn, etc. — *v.* To reap or gather.

har′vest·er (här′vĕs·tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that harvests; especially, a machine for harvesting grains, sugar cane, etc.

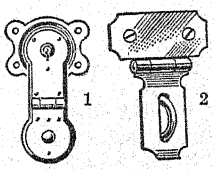
has (hăz), *3d person singular, present tense,* of HAVE.

hash (hăsh), *v.* **1.** To chop something, as meat and potatoes, into small pieces for cooking. **2.** To make a mess of something; to bungle. — *n.* **1.** A mixture of meat and vegetables, chopped, cooked, and served for food. **2.** A mess; a jumble.

hash′ish (hăsh′ēsh; hăsh′ĭsh), *n.* Hemp in a form that is chewed or smoked in the East for its intoxicating effect.

hasp (hăsp), *n.* A clasp or fastening, as for a door; especially, a hinged metal clasp for the lid of a trunk.

has′sock (hăs′ŭk), *n.* **1.** A thick tuft of coarse grass or sedge. **2.** A small stuffed cushion used as a footstool.



1 Hasp of a Trunk; 2 Hasp and Staple.

hast (hăst). A solemn form of the verb *have* used with *thou* when the time is the present.

haste (hāst), *n.* 1. Swiftness; speed; as, this business needed *haste.* 2. Hurry; rash quickness of action, decision, etc.

has'ten (hās''n), *v.* To hurry; to make haste.

hast'y (hās'tĭ), *adj.*; HAST'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); HAST'I·EST. 1. Done or made quickly; hurried; as, a *hasty* decision. 2. Acting, done, etc., without due thought; as, a *hasty* man.
hast'i·ly, *adv.* hast'i·ness, *n.*

hast'y pud'ding. A pudding of flour or oatmeal stirred into boiling water or milk.

hat (hăt), *n.* A covering for the head; especially, a covering with a crown and a brim.

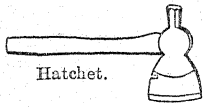
hatch (hăch), *n.* The covering of an opening in the deck of a ship or the roof of a building, etc.; also, the opening (*hatch'way'*).

hatch (hăch), *v.* 1. To produce young from eggs; as, to *hatch* a chicken; to *hatch* eggs. 2. Hence, to bring into being; to produce; as, to *hatch* some new ideas; to plot; to plan.

hatch'el (hăch'ĕl), *n.* A comblike implement with long iron teeth set in a board, used for separating the fine fibers of flax or hemp.

hatch'er·y (hăch'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HATCHERIES (-ĭz). A place for hatching eggs, as of poultry, fish, etc.

hatch'et (hăch'ĕt), *n.* A short-handled ax with a hammer head.


Hatchet.

hate (hāt), *v.*; HAT'ED (hāt'ĕd); HAT'ING. To dislike intensely; as, to *hate* one's enemies. — *n.* Intense dislike.
hate'ful, *adj.* hate'ful·ness, *n.*
hate'ful·ly, *adv.* hat'er, *n.*

hath (hăth). An old form of HAS.

ha'tred (hā'trĕd), *n.* Strong hate; ill will.

hat'ter (hăt'ẽr), *n.* A person who makes or sells hats.

Hat'ter·as, Cape (hăt'ẽr·ăs). A cape on an island off the eastern coast of North Carolina.

hau'berk (hô'bûrk), *n.* In medieval armor, a coat of mail.

Hauberk.

haugh'ty (hô'tĭ), *adj.*; HAUGH'TI·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); HAUGH'TI·EST. 1. Very proud; inclined to look down on other people; as, a *haughty* nobleman. 2. Proceeding from or showing great pride; proud; as, a *haughty* answer. — **haugh'ti·ly,** *adv.* — **haugh'ti·ness,** *n.*

haul (hôl), *v.* To pull or draw with force; to drag; as, to *haul* a log; to *haul* on a rope. — *n.* 1. A dragging with force; a pull. 2. The quantity, number, etc., caught at a single drawing of a net, springing of a trap, or the like; as, a large *haul* of fish. 3. The distance over which anything is hauled; as, a short *haul.*
— **haul'er,** *n.*

haunch (hônch; hänch), *n.* 1. The hip; [in the *plural*] the buttocks. 2. The leg and loin of a food animal taken together; as, a *haunch* of venison.

haunt (hônt; hänt), *v.* 1. To go to over and over again; to visit repeatedly; as, a man who *haunted* the library. 2. To visit repeatedly as a ghost or spirit; as, a *haunted* house. 3. To come to mind frequently, especially in a somewhat vague form. — *n.* A place which a person visits again and again; a resort.

Ha·van'a (hȧ·văn'ȧ), *n.* The capital of Cuba.

have (hăv), *v.*; HAD; HAV'ING (hăv'ĭng). 1. To possess; to own. 2. To be forced or compelled; as, he *had* to leave. 3. To hold, keep, or cherish in mind; as, he *had* no doubts. 4. To engage in; to share in; as, we *had* an adventure. 5. To state; to assert; as, rumor *has* it that he has fled. 6. To get; obtain; as, he must *have* food; to learn; as, he *had* his lesson perfectly. 7. To permit; to allow. 8. To cause to go, do, etc.; as, he *had* the man cut the grass.
☞ *Have* is used with the past participle of other verbs to form their perfect tenses or to express completed action; as, I *have* lived; I shall *have* eaten. *Had* is used for *would* or *would have* with adjectives, adverbs, or phrases of comparison (as *rather, better*) to show preference; as, I *had* rather go than stay.

ha'ven (hā'vĕn), *n.* A harbor; a shelter.

hav'er·sack (hăv'ẽr·săk), *n.* A bag or case in which to carry provisions on a march.

hav'oc (hăv'ŭk), *n.* Wide destruction; ruin.

haw (hô), *n.* The hawthorn or its berry.

haw (hô), *interj.* & *n.* A command for guiding a team, as of oxen, to the left side.

haw (hô), *interj.* An exclamation showing hesitation. — **haw,** *n.* & *v.*

Ha·wai'i (hä·wī'ē), *n.* 1. The largest of the Hawaiian Islands. 2. Also ***Ha·wai'ian Is'lands.*** A group of islands in the North Pacific, a territory of the United States. — **Ha·wai'ian** (hä·wī'yăn), *adj.* & *n.*

hawk (hôk), *n.* A bird of prey. Hawks are smaller than eagles, and have strong hooked bills and sharp curved claws. — *v.* To catch, or to try to catch, birds by means of hawks trained for the purpose. — **hawk'er,** *n.*

Pigeon Hawk. (1/10)

hawk (hôk), *v.* To utter a harsh sound, as in clearing the throat.

hawk (hôk), *v.* To offer for sale by crying out one's wares. — **hawk'er,** *n.*

hawse hole (hôz; hôs). One of the holes in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes.

haw'ser (hô'zẽr; hô'sẽr), *n.* A large rope for towing, mooring, fastening a ship at dock, etc.

haw'thorn (hô'thôrn), *n.* A spring-flowering shrub or small tree with shiny leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits (*haws*). The blossom of the *downy hawthorn* is the State flower of Missouri.

Hawthorn.

Haw'thorne (hô'thôrn), Nathaniel, 1804–1864. An American novelist.

hay (hā), *n.* Grass mowed or ready for mowing, as for fodder. — *v.* To cut grass for hay.

hay'cock' hay'loft' hay'rick'
hay'field' hay'mow' hay'stack'

Hay'dn (hā'd'n; hī'd'n), Joseph, 1732–1809. Austrian composer of music.

Hayes (hāz), Rutherford Birchard, 1822–1893. The 19th president of the United States, 1877–1881.

hay fe'ver. A disease resembling catarrh, causing inflammation of the eyes and nose passages. It is caused by the pollen of plants.

haz'ard (hăz'ẽrd), *n.* 1. An old game of chance played with dice. 2. Risk; danger; peril; also, a source of danger; as, a fire *hazard*. 3. Anything risked, as at gambling; a stake. — *v.* To risk; to venture.

haz'ard·ous (hăz'ẽr·dŭs), *adj.* Dangerous.

haze (hāz), *n.* 1. Light vapor or smoke in the air. 2. A clouded mental condition; a daze.

haze (hāz), *v.* In schools, colleges, etc., to play abusive and annoying tricks upon by way of initiation; as, to *haze* freshmen. — **haz'er** (hāz'ẽr), *n.*

ha'zel (hā'z'l), *n.* 1. A bush or small tree that bears an eatable nut; also, the somewhat rounded nut (*ha'zel·nut'*) borne on this bush or tree. The British tree and nut are sometimes called *filbert*. 2. An orange-brown color like that of hazelnuts.

Hazel.

ha'zy (hā'zĭ), *adj.*; HA'ZI·ER (-zĭ·ẽr); HA'ZI·EST. 1. Attended with, or partly concealed by, haze. 2. Somewhat obscure in thought, expression, etc.; vague; as, a *hazy* idea of the meaning.

ha'zi·ly, *adv.* **ha'zi·ness**, *n.*

he (hē), *pron.; possessive case* HIS; *objective case* HIM. 1. The male being previously named or mentioned. 2. Any person; anyone.

head (hĕd), *n.* 1. The part of the body containing the brain, eyes, ears, nose, mouth, etc. 2. The intellect; understanding; as, a *head* for figures; hence, a person with a good understanding. 3. Sense; judgment; as, he kept his *head* in time of danger. 4. A picture, statue, etc., of a head. 5. Each one among a number; as, thirty *head* of cattle. 6. The end of anything which is considered as the upper or front end; as, the *head* of a bed; the *head* of a stream is its source; the *head* of a plant is its top or leafy part. 7. A person who is in a position where he directs the duties, actions, etc., of others; as, the *head*, or president, of the company; the *head*, or headmaster, of a school; also, position of leadership or command. 8. A heading; a separate part or topic, as of a book or speech. 9. A projecting part at the top of anything; as, the *head* of a hammer, of a nail, of a mast, etc.

— *adj.* 1. Principal; as, a *head* cook. 2. Located at the head or front; as, *head* sails. 3. Coming from in front; as, a *head* wind.

— *v.* 1. To be or to put oneself at the head of; as, to *head* a revolt. 2. To get in front of so as to stop or turn back; to oppose; to restrain; as, he *headed* off further argument. 3. To lead, as in a race. 4. To be or stand at the top, beginning, etc.; as, he *heads* the list. 5. To go or point in a certain direction; as, crowds *heading* for the circus.

head'ache' (hĕd'āk'), *n.* Pain in the head.

head'dress' (hĕd'drĕs'), *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; also, a coiffure.

head'ed (hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* Having a head.

head'er (hĕd'ẽr), *n.* 1. In colloquial use, a fall or plunge headfirst. 2. A harvesting machine which cuts off the heads of grain and carries them up into a wagon.

head'first' (hĕd'fûrst'), **head'fore'most** (hĕd'fōr'mōst), *adv. & adj.* With the head foremost; headlong.

head'gear' (hĕd'gēr'), *n.* Headdress.

head'ing (hĕd'ĭng), *n.* Material that stands at the head, top, or beginning, as of a letter.

head'land (hĕd'lănd), *n.* A point of land jutting out into the sea; a promontory.

head'less (hĕd'lĕs), *adj.* Having no head.

head'light' (hĕd'līt'), *n.* A light at the head or front of a locomotive, automobile, etc.

head'line' (hĕd'līn'), *n.* A line at the top of a page, as in a book, giving a title or heading; a title line over an item in a newspaper.

head'long (hĕd'lŏng), *adv.* 1. Headfirst. 2. Rashly; hastily. — *adj.* 1. Rash; impetuous. 2. Headfirst.

head'man (hĕd'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A head, or leading man, especially of a clan, tribe, etc.

head'mas'ter (hĕd'măs'tẽr), *n.* In some schools, the principal master, or principal.

head'-on' (hĕd'ŏn'), *adj.* Having the head, or front, facing; as, a *head-on* collision.

head′piece′ (hĕd′pēs′), *n.* A covering or fitting for the head, as a piece of armor, an attachment with earphones for listening to a telephone, radio, etc.

head pin. In tenpins, the pin which stands at the head of the triangular group of pins.

head′quar′ters (hĕd′kwôr′tẽrz), *n. pl.;* also used as a *singular.* The quarters or place occupied by the commanding officer of an army, a police force, or similar body; hence, the center of authority or power.

heads′man (hĕdz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. An executioner who cuts off heads.

head′stone′ (hĕd′stōn′), *n.* The stone at the head of a grave.

head′strong (hĕd′strŏng), *adj.* 1. Not easily controlled or managed; stubborn; as, a *headstrong* boy. 2. Moved or inspired by stubbornness, obstinacy, etc.; as, a *headstrong* action.

head′wa′ters (hĕd′wô′tẽrz), *n. pl.* The source and upper part of a stream.

head′way′ (hĕd′wā′), *n.* 1. Motion in a forward direction; progress. 2. Clear space under an arch, girder, etc., sufficient to allow easy passing underneath.

head′y (hĕd′ĭ), *adj.;* HEAD′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); HEAD′I·EST. 1. Rash; violent. 2. Intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v.* To make or grow healthy, sound, or whole; to cure or be cured. — **heal′er,** *n.*

health (hĕlth), *n.* 1. State of being in good physical condition; well-being. 2. A wish of health and happiness; as, to drink a *health.*

health′ful (hĕlth′fo͝ol), *adj.* Healthy.
health′ful·ly, *adv.* **health′ful·ness,** *n.*

health′y (hĕl′thĭ), *adj.;* HEALTH′I·ER (-thĭ·ẽr); HEALTH′I·EST. 1. Enjoying health; free from disease, pain, etc.; sound and hearty. 2. Showing health; aiding or building up health.
health′i·ly, *adv.* **health′i·ness,** *n.*

heap (hēp), *n.* 1. A pile; a mass; as, a *heap* of earth or stones. 2. In colloquial use, a large number, quantity, or crowd; as, *heaps* of people. — *v.* 1. To pile or collect in a great quantity. 2. To give in large amounts; as, to *heap* blessings on one. 3. To fill a measure more than just barely full; as, a basket *heaped* to the brim.

hear (hēr), *v.;* HEARD (hûrd); HEAR′ING. 1. To take in through the ear; to gain knowledge of something through the sense of hearing. 2. To give attention; to listen to. 3. To grant, as a plea or a prayer. 4. To receive information as if through the ear. — **hear′er,** *n.*

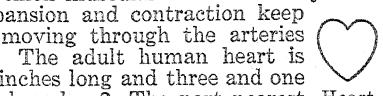
hear′ing (hēr′ĭng), *n.* 1. The act or power of taking in a sound or sounds through the ear; the sense by which a person hears. 2. A chance to be heard. 3. Distance within which sounds may be heard; as, within *hearing.* 4. Attention; as, it came to my *hearing.*

hark′en (här′kĕn), *v.* To listen; to hark.

hear′say′ (hēr′sā′), *n.* Something heard from another person; report. — hear′say′, *adj.*

hearse (hûrs), *n.* A vehicle for carrying the dead to the grave.

heart (härt), *n.* 1. A hollow organ of the body with thick muscular walls which by their regular expansion and contraction keep the blood moving through the arteries and veins. The adult human heart is about five inches long and three and one half inches broad. 2. The part nearest the center; as, in the *heart* of France; the *heart* of a pumpkin. 3. Something resembling a heart in shape; hence, a playing card belonging to the suit (called *hearts*) marked with red heart-shaped figures. 4. Human feelings; kindness; as, a man with some *heart;* love; affection; as, to lose one's *heart.* 5. Courage; spirit; enthusiasm; as, to take *heart.* 6. Temperament; mood; as, with a merry *heart.* 7. A man; a person; as, stout *hearts* who follow me. 8. The vital part; the real meaning; as, to get at the *heart* of the subject. 9. Memory; as, to learn by *heart.* 10. Purpose; desire; as, after one's own *heart.* — **heart′ed,** *adj.*


Heart, 3.

heart′ache′ (härt′āk′), *n.* Sorrow; deep grief.

heart′bro′ken (härt′brō′kĕn), *adj.* Overcome by sorrow.

heart′burn′ (härt′bûrn′), *n.* 1. A burning feeling about the heart, caused by acids rising from the stomach. 2. Envy; jealousy.

heart′en (här′t'n), *v.* To encourage; to cheer.

heart′felt′ (härt′fĕlt′), *adj.* Deeply felt; sincere; as, my *heartfelt* thanks.

hearth (härth), *n.* The brick or stone floor of a fireplace; hence, the fireside; the home.

hearth′stone′ (härth′stōn′), *n.* The stone forming the hearth; hence, the fireside.

heart′less (härt′lĕs), *adj.* 1. Without heart, courage, spirit, or enthusiasm. 2. Without sympathy, kindly feeling, etc.
heart′less·ly, *adv.* **heart′less·ness,** *n.*

heart′-rend′ing (härt′rĕn′dĭng), *adj.* Causing intense grief or anguish; as, *heart-rending* cries.

hearts′ease′, heart's′-ease′ (härts′ēz′), *n.* 1. Ease of heart; peace. 2. A small wild or garden flower, such as the wild pansy, a blue-flowered mint, and a kind of violet.

heart′sick′ (härt′sĭk′), *adj.* Sick at heart.

heart′string′ (härt′strĭng′), *n.* [often used in the *plural,* HEARTSTRINGS] The deepest feelings or affections.

heart′wood′ (härt′wo͝od′), *n.* The wood, usually dark-colored, in the center of a tree.

heart′y (här′tĭ), *adj.;* HEART′I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); HEART′I·EST. 1. Coming from the heart; sincere; cordial. 2. Strong; healthy; as, a *hearty*

man. 3. Nourishing; abundant; as, *hearty* food; also, enjoying abundant food; as, a *hearty* appetite.
heart'i·ly, *adv.* heart'i·ness, *n.*

heart'y (här'tĭ), *n.; pl.* HEARTIES (-tĭz). In sailors' language, comrade; hence, sailor.

heat (hēt), *n.* 1. A form of energy which causes a body to rise in temperature, to fuse, to evaporate, etc. 2. High temperature; as, the *heat* of summer; also, a period of hot weather; as, we cannot go out during this *heat*. 3. Intensity of feeling; as, the *heat* of his anger. 4. Some condition or appearance which shows a high temperature; as, iron at a white *heat*. 5. A period of stress or intense activity; as, in the *heat* of the argument. 6. A single race in a contest which consists of two or more races.
— *v.* 1. To make or become hot; as, to *heat* water. 2. To excite or inflame; to arouse.
heat'ed·ly, *adv.* heat'er, *n.*

heath (hēth), *n.* 1. In England, an open level area overgrown with low shrubs. 2. An evergreen bush that grows on waste land.

hea'then (hē'thĕn), *n.; pl.* HEATHENS or HEATHEN. A person who does not acknowledge and worship the God of the Bible; especially, such a person belonging to a people or nation not acknowledging God; a pagan. — hea'then, *adj.* — hea'then·ish, *adj.*

Heather.

heath'er (hĕth'ĕr), *n.* A British evergreen bush with lavender flowers, or a bush related to it. — heath'er·y, *adj.*

heave (hēv), *v.;* HEAVED (hēvd), HOVE; HEAV'ING. 1. To lift; to raise, usually with an effort; as, the wave *heaved* the boat on land. 2. To throw; to cast; to hurl; as, he *heaved* a rock at the animal; the sailor *hove* the lead on the ship. 3. To utter with an effort; as, the wounded man *heaved* a sigh. 4. In sailors' language, to haul; to pull; as, he *hove* alongside; to *heave* the ship ahead. 5. To rise and fall in successive motions, as the breast in deep breathing. — ***heave to.*** To bring a vessel directly toward the point from which the wind blows so that she lies motionless, making no headway.
— *n.* 1. An effort to lift, raise, or move something. 2. The act of hurling or throwing; a cast. 3. A regular rising and falling, as of the breast with deep breathing. 4. [used in the *plural,* HEAVES.] A disease, chiefly of horses, in which breathing is difficult.

heav'en (hĕv'ĕn), *n.* 1. [usually used in the *plural,* HEAVENS] The sky; the place where the sun, moon, and stars appear. 2. The dwelling place of God and of the blessed dead. 3. Any place of supreme happiness; also, joy; bliss. — heav'en·ward (hĕv'ĕn·wĕrd), *adj.*

heav'en·ly (hĕv'ĕn·lĭ), *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or dwelling in, heaven; celestial; as, *heavenly* bodies such as the sun, moon, and stars. 2. Divine; sacred; blessed; as, *heavenly* grace. 3. Supremely delightful; as, a *heavenly* day. — heav'en·li·ness, *n.*

heav'y (hĕv'ĭ), *adj.;* HEAV'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); HEAV'I·EST. 1. Hard to lift, carry, or bear; weighty. 2. Deep; profound; as, a *heavy* sleep. 3. Very large; very great; as, *heavy* crops; *heavy* traffic. 4. Burdened; bowed down with grief; as, a *heavy* heart. 5. Leadenlike; dull; as, *heavy* skies.
heav'i·ly, *adv.* heav'i·ness, *n.*

heav'y·weight' (hĕv'ĭ·wāt'), *n.* A person or thing of more than average weight; especially, in wrestling, boxing, etc., a contestant weighing over 175 pounds.

Heb. Abbreviation for *Hebrews.*

He'be (hē'bē), *n.* In Greek mythology, the goddess of youth.

He·bra'ic (hē·brā'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the Hebrews or with Hebrew.

He'brew (hē'brōō), *n.* 1. A member of that branch of the Semitic race which includes the Israelites; an Israelite; a Jew. 2. The language of the ancient Hebrews. — He'brew, *adj.*

He'brews (hē'brōōz), *n.* In the Bible, a book of the New Testament.

Heb'ri·des (hĕb'rĭ·dēz), *n.; pl.* A group of islands west of the northern part of Scotland.

He'bron (hē'brŏn), *n.* A town in Palestine.

Hec'a·te (hĕk'ə·tē), *n.* A Greek goddess often thought of as the goddess of magic and witchcraft.

heck'le (hĕk''l), *v.* To interrupt and annoy a speaker with questions, comments, etc.

hec'tic (hĕk'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Showing signs of suffering from a wasting disease; as, a *hectic* patient. 2. In careless use, full of excitement.

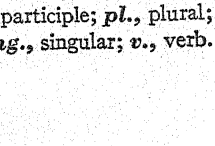
Hec'tor (hĕk'tĕr), *n.* In ancient Greek legend, one of the bravest of the Trojans.

hec'tor (hĕk'tĕr), *v.* To bully; to annoy.

hed'dle (hĕd''l), *n.* In a loom, one of the parts that guide the lengthwise threads.

hedge (hĕj), *n.* A row of bushes or shrubs forming a fence or boundary. — *v.* 1. To surround or protect with or as if with a hedge. 2. To fail to give a frank answer; to be evasive; as, he *hedged* when asked his name.

hedge'hog' (hĕj'hŏg'), *n.* 1. A European insect-eating animal whose back is covered with hair and spines. It can roll itself up into a spine-covered ball. 2. The porcupine.


Hedgehog, 1. (1/10)

hedge'row' (hĕj'rō'), *n.* A hedge of shrubs or trees.

He·djaz′ (hĕ·jäz′; hĕ·zhäz′), *n.* See HEJAZ.

heed (hēd), *v.* To pay or give careful attention; to mind; as, to *heed* advice. — *n.* Attention.
heed′ful, *adj.* **heed′less**, *adj.*
heed′ful·ly, *adv.* **heed′less·ly**, *adv.*
heed′ful·ness, *n.* **heed′less·ness**, *n.*

heel (hēl), *n.* 1. The part of the foot behind the arch and below the ankle. 2. The part of a stocking, shoe, etc., which covers the heel; also in a shoe, the solid part which supports the heel. 3. Something like a heel in some way; as, the *heel* or back part of a plowshare. — *v.* To make or put on a heel or heels.
heel′er, *n.* **heel′less**, *adj.*

heel (hēl), *v.* To lean to one side; to tilt.

heft (hĕft), *v.* In colloquial use, to test the weight, balance, etc., of a thing by lifting it; as, to *heft* a rifle. — **heft**, *n.*

heif′er (hĕf′ĕr), *n.* A young cow; a cow that has not calved.

height (hīt), *n.* 1. The condition of being raised up to some distance; altitude. 2. The measure of an object from its base or foot to its top. 3. The highest point, or part; as, the *height* of a storm; an extreme; as, the *height* of folly.

height′en (hīt′n), *v.* 1. To make high; to raise higher. 2. To advance; to increase; hence, to make more marked or outstanding.

hei′nous (hā′nŭs), *adj.* Hatefully bad; atrocious; as, a *heinous* offense.
hei′nous·ly, *adv.* **hei′nous·ness**, *n.*

heir (âr), *n.* A person who receives or is entitled to receive property left after the death of its owner; also, a person who has legal claim to property, to a title, a throne, etc., when the person holding it dies. — **heir′ess**, *n.*

heir ap·par′ent; *pl.* HEIRS APPARENT. An heir who has the certainty of succeeding if he outlives his ancestor.

heir′loom′ (âr′lōōm′), *n.* Any personal possession, such as a piece of jewelry, owned by a family for several generations.

He·jaz′, He·djaz′ (hĕ·jäz′; hĕ·zhäz′), *n.* A kingdom of western Arabia, on the Red Sea.

held (hĕld), *past tense & past part.* of HOLD.

Hel′e·na (hĕl′ĕ·nȧ), *n.* The capital of Montana. It is in the western part of the State.

Hel′en of Troy′ (hĕl′ĕn ŏv troi′). In Greek legend, the beautiful wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta. She was carried off to Troy by Paris, this action causing the Trojan War.

Hel′go·land′ (hĕl′gō·länt′), *n.* A German island in the North Sea. The spelling in English is ***Hel′i·go·land′*** (hĕl′ĭ·gō·länd′).

Hel′i·con, Mount (hĕl′ĭ·kŏn; hĕl′ĭ·kŭn). A mountain or mountain range in Greece, supposed to be the home of Apollo and the Muses.

He′li·os (hē′lĭ·ŏs), *n.* In Greek mythology, the sun-god.

he′li·o·trope (hē′lĭ·ō·trōp), *n.* 1. A flowering garden plant which bears fragrant heads of reddish-purple or reddish-blue flowers. 2. A deep reddish-purple color.

Heliotrope.

he′li·um (hē′lĭ·ŭm), *n.* A rare and very light gas used especially in inflating balloons. It is not inflammable.

hell (hĕl), *n.* 1. The abode of the dead or of the wicked after death. 2. Any place or state of misery, turmoil, wickedness, etc.
hell′ish, *adj.* **hell′ish·ness**, *n.*

Hel′las (hĕl′ȧs), *n.* Greece.

hel′le·bore (hĕl′ē·bōr), *n.* 1. A plant that is related to the buttercup, and has white, greenish, or purplish flowers; also, the dried roots of this plant, used in medicine. 2. A plant with greenish-yellow flowers and poisonous roots; also, its dried roots, powdered and used to kill insects.

Hellebore.

Hel′lene (hĕl′ēn), *n.* A Greek.

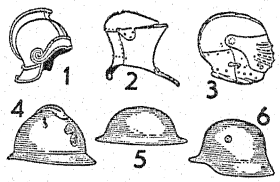
Hel·len′ic (hĕ·lĕn′ĭk; hĕ·lē′nĭk), *adj.* Greek.

Hel′les·pont (hĕl′ĕs·pŏnt), *n.* Same as DARDANELLES.

hel·lo′ (hĕ·lō′), *interj.* 1. A greeting more familiar than "how do you do!"; also, a call for attention over the telephone. 2. An exclamation of surprise, etc. — **hel·lo′** (hĕ·lō′; hĕl′ō), *n.*

helm (hĕlm), *n.* 1. The steering apparatus of a vessel; especially, the tiller or wheel alone. 2. The place, position, or duty of one who is in command; as, the general is at the *helm*.

hel′met (hĕl′mĕt), *n.* A defensive covering for the head.


1 Ancient Roman Helmet; 2 Medieval Tilting Helmet; 3 A 16th-century Helmet; 4–6 Modern Steel Helmets: 4 French; 5 British and American; 6 German.

hel′ms′man (hĕlmz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. The man at the helm; the person who steers.

hel′ot (hĕl′ŏt; hē′lŏt), *n.* A slave or serf.

help (hĕlp), *v.* 1. To aid; to assist. 2. To prevent; to hinder; to avoid; as, mistakes he cannot *help*. 3. To serve; as, to *help* oneself to food. — *n.* Act of helping; assistance; as, to give *help;* state of being helped; relief; as, to be beyond *help*. — **help′er**, *n.*

help'ful (hĕlp'fo͝ol), *adj.* Furnishing help; useful. — **help'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **help'ful·ness**, *n.*

help'ing (hĕl'pĭng), *n.* A serving of food.

help'less (hĕlp'lĕs), *adj.* Unable to help or defend oneself; weak; defenseless. **help'less·ly**, *adv.* **help'less·ness**, *n.*

help'mate' (hĕlp'māt'), **help'meet'** (-mēt'), *n.* A helper; especially, a good wife.

Hel'sing·fors' (hĕl'sĭng·fôrs'), *n.* A seaport city, the capital of Finland.

hel'ter-skel'ter (hĕl'tẽr·skĕl'tẽr), *adv.* In colloquial use, in hurry and confusion.

helve (hĕlv), *n.* The handle of a tool or weapon.

Hel·ve'ti·a (hĕl·vē'shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* An ancient country, including most of modern Switzerland.

hem (hĕm), *n.* A border of a garment, towel, etc., made by turning up a piece of the cloth and sewing down its edge. — *v.*; HEMMED (hĕmd); HEM'MING. 1. To make a hem upon. 2. To surround completely; as, the flood waters *hemmed* in the fugitives.

hem (hĕm), *v.* To make the sound of "hem" in clearing the throat; to hesitate in speaking; as, to *hem* and haw. — **hem**, *interj.* & *n.*

hem'i- (hĕm'ĭ-). A prefix meaning half of.

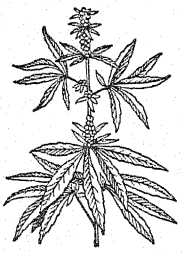
hem'i·sphere (hĕm'ĭ·sfēr), *n.* 1. The half of a sphere. 2. One of the halves of the earth as divided by the equator (***Northern*** and ***Southern Hemispheres***), or by a meridian (***Eastern*** and ***Western Hemispheres***); also, a representation of one of these halves, as on a map.

Hemlock. Leaves and Fruit.

hem'lock (hĕm'lŏk), *n.* 1. A poisonous plant of the carrot family. 2. An evergreen tree of the pine family, or its wood.

hem'or·rhage (hĕm'ŏ·rĭj), *n.* Any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

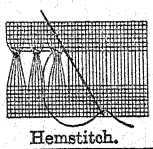
hemp (hĕmp), *n.* A tall plant widely grown, because of its tough woody fiber. The fiber is used in making cloth, mattings, rope, etc. The flowers and leaves of the hemp are used in drugs.



Hemp.

hemp'en (hĕmp'ĕn), *adj.* Made of hemp, or like hemp.

hem'stitch' (hĕm'stĭch'), *v.*; HEM'STITCHED' (-stĭcht'); HEM'STITCH'ING. To ornament the head of a hem by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in small clusters. — *n.* Ornamental needlework done by hemstitching.



Hemstitch.

hen (hĕn), *n.* The female of any bird, especially of the domestic fowl.

Hen.

hence (hĕns), *adv.* 1. From this place; as, go *hence!* 2. From this time; as, come back a week *hence*. 3. As a result; as, he worked hard, *hence* he succeeded.

hence'forth' (hĕns'fôrth'; hĕns'fôrth'), **hence'for'ward** (hĕns'fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* From this time forward.

hench'man (hĕnch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A trusted follower or supporter, as in politics.

hen'e·quen (hĕn'ē·kĕn), **hen'e·quin** (hĕn'ē·kĭn), *n.* A strong yellowish fiber obtained from the leaves of a Yucatán plant and used for making twine for binding grain; also, this plant.

hen'na (hĕn'ȧ), *n.* A brown color of a reddish-orange shade.

hen'ner·y (hĕn'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HENNERIES (-ĭz). 1. A poultry farm. 2. An enclosure for hens.

hen'pecked' (hĕn'pĕkt'), *adj.* Nagged or constantly scolded by one's wife.

Hen'ry (hĕn'rĭ), Patrick, 1736–1799. An American statesman.

he·pat'i·ca (hē·păt'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* A hairy-stemmed plant that blooms with white, pink, or purplish flowers in the early spring.

Hepatica.

hep'ta·gon (hĕp'tȧ·gŏn), *n.* A figure with seven angles and seven sides.

her (hûr), *pron.* The objective case of *she*. — *adj.* Of or belonging to her; by her.

He'ra (hē'rȧ), **He're** (hē'rē), *n.* A Greek goddess, queen of heaven, and wife of Zeus. She was goddess of women and of marriage.

her'ald (hĕr'ăld), *n.* 1. In former times, an official who made proclamations and announcements. 2. A person or thing that announces or foretells; as, the robin is the *herald* of spring. — *v.* To give tidings of; to usher in.

he·ral'dic (hĕ·răl'dĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to heraldry; as, *heraldic* emblems.

her'ald·ry (hĕr'ăld·rĭ), *n.* 1. The art or science of tracing a person's family and determining what coat of arms he is entitled to have. 2. A coat of arms. 3. Pomp and ceremony.

herb (ûrb; hûrb), *n.* 1. A seed plant that has more or less tender stalks and stems. 2. A plant used in making medicines, seasonings, etc.

her·ba'ceous (hûr·bā'shŭs), *adj.* Being an herb; of an herb or herbs; as, *herbaceous* plants; *herbaceous* borders.

herb'age (ûr'bĭj; hûr'bĭj), *n.* Herbs; green plants, especially those found in pastures.

her·biv′o·rous (hûr·bĭv′ō·rŭs), *adj.* Eating, or living on, plants; as, cattle are *herbivorous*.

her·cu′le·an (hûr·kū′lē·ăn; hûr′kū·lē′ăn), *adj.* Requiring the size and strength of a person as strong as ***Her′cu·les*** (hûr′kū·lēz), an ancient hero of Greek mythology.

Hercules.

herd (hûrd), *n.* **1.** A number of animals assembled or flocked together; as, a *herd* of buffaloes; a *herd* of sheep. **2.** People as a mass; also, a crowd or rabble. — *v.* To unite in a herd; to form or put into a herd.

herd (hûrd), *n.* A herdsman. — *v.* To tend, lead, or drive as a herdsman. — **herd′er**, *n.*

herds′man (hûrdz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who tends a flock or herd.

here (hēr), *adv.* **1.** In this place; as, stand *here*. **2.** To this place; hither; as, come *here*. **3.** In this life; as, to be happy *here* and hereafter. **4.** At this point; as, *here* he changed a word.

He′re (hē′rē). Same as HERA.

here′a·bout′ (hēr′ə·bout′), **here′a·bouts′** (-bouts′), *adv.* About this place; near here.

here·aft′er (hēr·ăf′tẽr), *adv.* In the future. — *n.* The future; also, the life after death.

here·by′ (hēr·bī′), *adv.* By means of this.

he·red′i·tar′y (hĕ·rĕd′ĭ·tĕr′ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Passing at the death of the person holding it to his heir; as, a *hereditary* title. **2.** Holding an office or title by inheritance; as, a *hereditary* prince. **3.** Capable of being transmitted from parent to child; as, a *hereditary* disease.

he·red′i·ty (hĕ·rĕd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The passing of characteristics from one generation of living things to the next; transmission of looks, ability, etc., from parent to child.

here·in′ (hēr·ĭn′), *adv.* In this.

here·of′ (hēr·ŏv′), *adv.* Of this; about this.

here·on′ (hēr·ŏn′), *adv.* On or upon this.

her′e·sy (hĕr′ĕ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HERESIES (-sĭz). **1.** Religious opinion or teaching contrary to the doctrines of a church. **2.** Any opinion contrary to popular belief and prejudices.

her′e·tic (hĕr′ĕ·tĭk), *n.* A person who teaches or maintains a heresy. — **her′e·tic**, *adj.*

he·ret′i·cal (hĕ·rĕt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Being a heresy; as, a *heretical* opinion; containing heresy.

here′to·fore′ (hēr′tōō·fōr′), *adv.* In time past; formerly.

here′un·to′ (hēr′ŭn·tōō′), *adv.* Up to now.

here′up·on′ (hēr′ŭ·pŏn′), *adv.* Upon this point; at this point.

here·with′ (hēr·wĭth′; hēr·wĭth′), *adv.* With this; as, money enclosed *herewith*.

her′it·a·ble (hĕr′ĭt·ə·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Capable of being passed on by inheritance; as, his *heritable* property. **2.** Capable of inheriting.

her′it·age (hĕr′ĭ·tĭj), *n.* Something inherited; as, freedom is the *heritage* of Americans.

Her′mes (hûr′mēz), *n.* A Greek god who was herald and messenger of the gods, giver of increase to herds, and god of science, eloquence, luck, cunning, theft. He led the dead to Hades.

her·met′ic (hûr·mĕt′ĭk), **her·met′i·cal** (hûr·mĕt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Made perfectly close or airtight. — **her·met′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

her′mit (hûr′mĭt), *n.* A person who lives apart from others, as for religious reasons.

her′mit·age (hûr′mĭ·tĭj), *n.* A hermit's dwelling.

he′ro (hēr′ō), *n.* **1.** A person whose feats of daring make him remembered and honored; as, the *heroes* of a nation. **2.** A person who shows great courage; as, to prove himself a *hero*. **3.** In a story, play, etc., the chief male character.

Her′od (hĕr′ŭd), 62?–4 B.C. Known as *The Great*. King of the Jews, 37–4 B.C.

He·rod′o·tus (hĕ·rŏd′ō·tŭs), 484?—425 B.C. A Greek historian.

he·ro′ic (hĕ·rō′ĭk), **he·ro′i·cal** (hĕ·rō′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or characteristic of a hero; courageous; as, a *heroic* deed. — **he·ro′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

her′o·ine (hĕr′ō·ĭn), *n.* **1.** A woman of courage and daring; a female hero. **2.** The chief female figure in a story, poem, or the like.

her′o·ism (hĕr′ō·ĭz′m), *n.* Heroic qualities, such as noble daring or courage; as, deeds of *heroism*.

her′on (hĕr′ŭn), *n.* A long-legged wading bird that eats frogs, lizards, and small fish. When the heron flies, its long neck is folded like a letter S.

Heron. (1/30)

her′ring (hĕr′ĭng), *n.*; *pl.* HERRING, HERRINGS. A food fish of the North Atlantic Ocean. The large fish are salted or smoked and the smaller ones are canned and widely sold as sardines. See the colored picture of *fishes*.

Herring. (1/11)

hers (hûrz), *pron.* Possessive case of *she*, used when no noun follows; as, the book is *hers*.

her·self′ (hûr·sĕlf′), *pron.* **1.** An emphatic form of *she*; as, she *herself* did it; she hurt *herself*. **2.** Her normal, proper, or true self; as, she was insane for a time, but is now *herself* again.

hes′i·tan·cy (hĕz′ĭ·tăn·sĭ), *n.* Hesitation; also, indecision; as, his *hesitancy* in answering the question.— **hes′i·tant** (hĕz′ĭ·tănt), *adj.*

hes'i·tate (hĕz'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To stop or pause because of uncertainty, forgetfulness, or inability to make up one's mind; to falter; as, to *hesitate* before answering. — **hes'i·tat'ing** (hĕz'ĭ·tāt'ĭng), *adj.* — **hes'i·tat'ing·ly**, *adv.*

hes'i·ta'tion (hĕz'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of hesitating; a pause, as from doubt, fear, or the like. 2. A faltering in speech; stammering.

Hes·per'i·des (hĕs·pĕr'ĭ·dēz), *n. pl.* In ancient mythology, the nymphs who guarded the garden of Hera.

Hes'per·us (hĕs'pĕr·ŭs), *n.* The evening star.

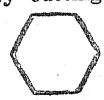
Hesse (hĕs), *n.* A state of Germany.

Hes'sian (hĕsh'ăn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Hesse, Germany. In the American Revolution, many Hessians served with the British Army as hired soldiers. — **Hes'sian**, *adj.*

het'er·o·dox (hĕt'ĕr·ō·dŏks), *adj.* Differing from some generally accepted standard; as, *heterodox* opinions or beliefs. — **het'er·o·dox'y**, *n.*

het'er·o·ge'ne·ous (hĕt'ĕr·ō·jē'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Unlike in kind; varied; as, a *heterogeneous* group.

hew (hū), *v.; past tense* HEWED (hūd); *past part.* HEWED or HEWN (hūn); *pres. part.* HEW'ING. 1. To chop or chop down; as, to *hew* logs; to *hew* trees. 2. To make or shape by cutting with an ax, etc. — **hew'er**, *n.*


Hexagon.

hex'a·gon (hĕk'sȧ·gŏn), *n.* A figure which has six angles and six sides.

hex·ag'o·nal (hĕks·ăg'ō·năl), *adj.* Six-sided. — **hex·ag'o·nal·ly**, *adv.*

hex·am'e·ter (hĕks·ăm'ē·tĕr), *n.* In poetry, a verse having six metrical feet.

hey (hā), *interj.* A call or an exclamation expressing surprise, encouragement, etc.

hey'day' (hā'dā'), *n.* Time of greatest strength, vigor, etc.; as, the *heyday* of power.

hhd. Abbreviation for *hogshead.*

hi·a'tus (hī·ā'tŭs), *n.; pl.* HIATUSES (-ĕz), HIATUS. An opening; a gap; especially, a break in a manuscript where some part is missing.

Hi'a·wa'tha (hī'ȧ·wô'thȧ; hī'ȧ·wŏth'ȧ; hē'ȧ-), *n.* 1. A Mohawk Indian chief who brought about the union of tribes known as the Five Nations or League of the Iroquois. 2. The title and hero of a poem by Longfellow.

hi'ber·nate (hī'bĕr·nāt), *v.* To pass the winter, as some animals do, in a condition resembling sleep. — **hi'ber·na'tion**, *n.*

hic'cup (hĭk'ŭp), **hic'cough** (hĭk'ŭp), *n.* A gulping sound caused by convulsive movements of muscles active in breathing. — **hic'cup**, *v.*

hick'o·ry (hĭk'ō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* HICKORIES (-rĭz). A tree of the walnut family, especially the ***shagbark***, whose rough bark peels off in strips; also, its wood. Hickories sometimes bear a hard-shelled, eatable nut (***hickory nut***).

hid (hĭd), *past tense & past part.* of HIDE.

hi·dal'go (hĭ·dăl'gō), *n.; pl.* HIDALGOS (-gōz). A Spanish nobleman of the lower class of nobility.

hid'den (hĭd''n), *past part.* of HIDE. — *adj.* Concealed; not known; mysterious.

hide (hīd), *n.* The raw or dressed skin of an animal. — *v.* To flog; to whip.

hide (hīd), *v. past tense* HID; *past part.* HID'DEN or HID; *pres. part.* HID'ING (hīd'ĭng). 1. To put out of sight; to conceal or be concealed. 2. To turn away so as not to see, hear, etc.

hide'bound' (hīd'bound'), *adj.* 1. Having a hide or skin that is not easily removed. 2. Having immovable opinions or beliefs; obstinately narrow; as, a *hidebound* skeptic.

hid'e·ous (hĭd'ē·ŭs), *adj.* Horribly ugly; shocking and disgusting; hateful. **hid'e·ous·ly**, *adv.* **hid'e·ous·ness**, *n.*

hid'ing (hīd'ĭng), *n.* A flogging; whipping.

hie (hī), *v.;* HIED (hīd); HY'ING, HIE'ING (hī'ĭng). To hasten; to hurry.

hi'er·arch'y (hī'ĕr·är'kĭ), *n.; pl.* HIERARCHIES (-kĭz). 1. A form of government, especially of a church, in which there are rulers of various ranks and grades. 2. A governing body forming a hierarchy; especially, bishops, archbishops, etc. — **hi'er·ar'chi·cal** (hī'ĕr·är'kĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Egyptian Hieroglyphics.

hi'er·o·glyph'ic (hī'ĕr·ō·glĭf'ĭk), *n.* 1. A character in the writing of the ancient Egyptians. 2. [used in the *plural,* HIEROGLYPHICS] The characters or method of writing used by the ancient Egyptians; hence, any writing that is hard to read.

hig'gle·dy-pig'gle·dy (hĭg''l·dĭ·pĭg''l·dĭ), *adv. & adj.* In confusion; topsy-turvy.

high (hī), *adj.* 1. Reaching far above the ground, floor, etc.; lofty; tall. 2. Above the average; in advance of that which is ordinary, usual. 3. Chief; principal; as, a *high* priest. 4. Among the best; superior; exalted; as, *high* marks; *high* birth. 5. Pitched or sounding above some other sound; sharp or shrill; as, a *high* tone. — *n.* A high place, a high speed, etc.

high'born' (hī'bôrn'), *adj.* Of noble birth.

high'-flown' (hī'flōn'), *adj.* Not plain or simple; pretentious; as, *high-flown* language.

high'hand'ed (hī'hăn'dĕd), *adj.* Following one's own opinion or wishes; arbitrary. **high'hand'ed·ly**, *adv.* **high'hand'ed·ness**, *n.*

high jump. In sports, the jump for height, whether from a standing position or from a running start.

high'land (hī'lănd), *n.* High or hilly country; a high plateau. — ***the Highlands.*** In Scotland, the high region or part of the country. — **high'land·er, High'land·er** (hī'lăn·dĕr), *n.*

high′ly (hī′lĭ), *adv.* In a high measure or degree; very much; as, *highly* pleased.

high′-mind′ed (hī′mīn′dĕd), *adj.* Having a noble pride; inspired by high motives.

high′ness (hī′nĕs), *n.* 1. The state of being high; especially, elevation; height. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Highness***] A title of honor given to kings, princes, and the like.

high′road′ (hī′rōd′), *n.* A highway.

high sea. The open, unenclosed part of the sea or ocean.

high′-sound′ing (hī′soun′dĭng), *adj.* Sounding loud or imposing; as, *high-sounding* language.

high′-spir′it·ed (hī′spĭr′ĭ·tĕd), *adj.* Bold, energetic, and animated; as, *high-spirited* boys.

high′-strung′ (hī′strŭng′), *adj.* Highly sensitive or nervous.

high tide. The tide of the sea when the water is at its highest flow; hence, the climax.

high′way′ (hī′wā′), *n.* A main road.

high′way′man (hī′wā′măn; hī·wā′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who robs on a highway.

hike (hīk), *v.* In colloquial use, to take a long walk or tramp. — **hike**, *n.* — **hik′er** (hīk′ẽr), *n.*

hi·lar′i·ous (hĭ·lâr′ĭ·ŭs; hī·lâr′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Noisily merry. — **hi·lar′i·ous·ly**, *adv.*

hi·lar′i·ty (hĭ·lăr′ĭ·tĭ; hī·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Hilarious conduct; boisterous merriment.

hill (hĭl), *n.* 1. A more or less rounded elevation of land. 2. A small heap or mound; as, a *hill* made by ants. 3. A heap of earth raised about a root or roots; also, the plant or cluster of plants so surrounded; as, a *hill* of potatoes. — *v.* To make a hill or hills; to surround with hills; as, to *hill* corn.

hill′i·ness, *n.* **hill′top′**, *n.*
hill′side′, *n.* **hill′y**, *adj.*

hill′ock (hĭl′ŭk), *n.* A small hill.

hilt (hĭlt), *n.* A handle of a saber, dagger, etc.

him (hĭm). Objective case of *he*.

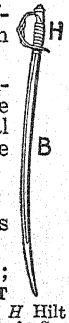
Hi·ma′la·yas, the (hĭ·mä′lȧ·yȧz; hĭm′ȧ·lā′yȧz). A mountain system between India and Tibet.

him·self′ (hĭm·sĕlf′), *pron.* 1. An emphatic form of *he;* as, it is he, *himself;* he hurt *himself*. 2. His proper or normal self; as, he was insane for a time, but he is now *himself* again.

hind (hīnd), *n.* A farm hand.

hind (hīnd), *n.*; *pl.* HINDS, sometimes HIND. The female of the red deer.

hind (hīnd), *adj.*; HIND′ER (hīn′dẽr); HIND′MOST (hīnd′mōst) or HIND′ER·MOST (hīn′dẽr·mōst). At the end or back; rear; as, the *hind* legs of a horse; the *hind* man.



H Hilt of a Saber; *B* Blade.

Hin′den·burg (hĭn′dĕn·bo͝orĸ), Paul von, 1847–1934. A German general, and president of Germany, 1925–1934.

hin′der (hĭn′dẽr), *v.* To keep back or behind; to prevent starting, moving, acting, etc.

hind′er (hīn′dẽr), *adj.* Rear; back; hind.

hind′quar′ter (hīnd′kwôr′tẽr), *n.* The back part of the half of a carcass of beef, veal, or lamb.

hin′drance (hĭn′drăns), *n.* 1. The act of hindering; a check, stoppage, etc.; as, free from *hindrance*. 2. A person or thing that hinders.

Hin′du, Hin′doo (hĭn′do͞o; hĭn′do͞o′), *n.* A person who accepts the religious and social beliefs of ***Hin′du·ism*** (hĭn′do͞o·ĭz′m), the native religious and social system of India. — **Hin′du, Hin′doo**, *adj.*

Hin′du Kush′ (hĭn′do͞o ko͞osh′). A mountain range of northeastern Afghanistan.

Hin′du·stan′ (hĭn′do͞o·stän′), *n.* The Persian name for India.

hinge (hĭnj), *n.* A jointed piece on which a door, gate, lid, etc., turns or swings. — *v.* 1. To furnish with a hinge or hinges. 2. To hang or turn as if on a hinge; as, success *hinged* on this decision.

hint (hĭnt), *n.* A slight reference; an indirect suggestion or reminder. — *v.* To bring to mind by a hint; to make a hint.

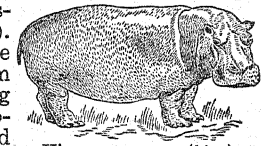
hin′ter·land′ (hĭn′tẽr·lănd′), *n.* The land or region lying behind the coast district; also, a region far from cities or towns; a frontier.

hip (hĭp), *n.* The part of the body which curves outward below the waist on either side.

hip (hĭp), *n.* The seed pod of a rosebush.

hip′po·drome (hĭp′ō·drōm), *n.* 1. In ancient times, an oval track for horse races and chariot races. 2. Now, an arena; a place where horse shows, rodeos, etc., are staged.

hip′po·pot′a·mus (hĭp′ō·pŏt′ȧ·mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* HIPPOPOTAMUSES (-mŭs·ĕz), HIPPOPOTAMI (-mī). A very large hoglike animal which can swim well and remain long under water. The hippopotamus has bare and very thick skin, and short legs with four toes on each foot.


Hippopotamus. (1/120)

hire (hīr), *n.* 1. Money paid or to be paid for services or for temporary use of something; wages or salary or rental price; as, the laborer is worthy of his *hire*. 2. Act of hiring; rent. — *v.* 1. To secure the services of a person for wages or a salary; as, to *hire* a servant. 2. To rent; as, to *hire* a house. — **hired** (hīrd), *adj.*

hire′ling (hīr′lĭng), *n.* A person who serves for wages; especially, one whose only interest in his work is the wage he receives; a mercenary.

his (hĭz), *pron.* The possessive case of *he;* as, the book is *his.* — *adj.* Of or belonging to him; as, *his* hair; by him; as, *his* writings.

His'pan·io'la (hĭs'păn·yō'lə), *n.* A West Indian island, formerly called *Haiti.* It contains Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

hiss (hĭs), *n.* **1.** A sound made by prolonging the utterance of the letter *s,* especially as a sign of dislike or contempt. **2.** A sound like this; as, the *hiss* of steam in a radiator. — *v.* To make a hiss; to condemn by uttering hisses; as, to *hiss* a bad play. — **hiss'er,** *n.*

hist (hĭst), *interj.* Hush! Be still!

his·to'ri·an (hĭs·tō'rĭ·ăn), *n.* A person who writes histories or knows much about history.

his·tor'ic (hĭs·tŏr'ĭk), *adj.* Belonging to or connected with history; making history.

his·tor'i·cal (hĭs·tŏr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or about history; as, *historical* writings; based upon history; as, a *historical* novel. **2.** Known to be true; in accordance with actual fact.

his'to·ry (hĭs'tŏ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* HISTORIES (-rĭz). **1.** The branch of knowledge which records and studies past events; also, a writing narrating such events and explaining their influence. **2.** Any account of events; narrative.

hit (hĭt), *v.;* HIT; HIT'TING. **1.** To strike or touch, especially with force; to reach or knock against; as, to *hit* a ball; his head *hit* the ceiling. **2.** To come upon by chance, by searching, etc.; to discover; as, to *hit* upon the answer. **3.** To make uncomfortable, unhappy, etc.; to sting; as, the taunt *hit* him hard. — *n.* **1.** A blow, stroke, etc., that does not miss its aim; as, he scored a *hit.* **2.** A great success; as, the play was a *hit.* — **hit'ter,** *n.*

hitch (hĭch), *v.* **1.** To move or pull with jerks or jerkily; as, he *hitched* his chair nearer. **2.** To catch or fasten as by a hook or knot; to make fast; as, to *hitch* a horse to a tree. **3.** To become entangled or caught; as, the fishing line *hitched* just as he felt a bite at his bait. — *n.* **1.** Act of hitching; a jerky pull; as, he gave his trousers a *hitch.* **2.** A sudden stop; an unforeseen obstacle; as, no *hitches* in the performance. **3.** A knot, especially one used for temporary fastening, as on a vessel.

hith'er (hĭth'ĕr), *adv.* To this place; here. — *adj.* Toward the person speaking; nearer.

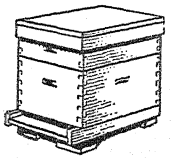
hith'er·to' (hĭth'ĕr·tōō'), *adv.* Up to the present; until now.

hith'er·ward (hĭth'ĕr·wĕrd), *adv.* Toward this place.

Hit'ler (hĭt'lĕr), Adolf, born 1889. German Nazi leader, chancellor of Germany since 1934.

Hit'tite (hĭt'īt), *n.* A member of a conquering people of Asia Minor and Syria, finally overthrown about the 12th century B.C.

hive (hīv), *n.* **1.** A box or container for housing honey bees; a beehive. **2.** The bees belonging to a hive; a swarm of bees. **3.** A place swarming with busy occupants; hence, an active multitude of people. — *v.* **1.** To enter or cause to enter a hive; to settle together as in a hive. **2.** To store up in or as in a hive.



Hive.

hives (hīvz), *n.* A disease marked by the appearance of an itching rash on the skin.

H.M.S. Abbreviation for *His* (or *Her*) *Majesty's Service* or *Ship.*

ho (hō), *interj.* **1.** A cry of surprise, delight, etc. **2.** A call to attract attention or to give warning.

hoar (hōr), *adj.* White or light-gray; hoary.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* A store or accumulation; as, a *hoard* of provisions. — *v.* To lay up; to store away secretly; to gather together as a miser; as, to *hoard* grain; to *hoard* money.

hoar'frost' (hōr'frŏst'), *n.* A night frost marked by fine silvery-white needles of ice.

hoar'hound' (hōr'hound'), *n.* Same as HOREHOUND.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* Harsh or grating in sound, as the voice of a person who has a cold; as, *hoarse* cries; also, making such a sound. **hoarse'ly,** *adv.* **hoarse'ness,** *n.*

hoar'y (hōr'ĭ), *adj.* White or gray with age.

hoax (hōks), *n.; pl.* HOAXES (-ĕz). A trick intended to fool or deceive; something false passed off or exhibited as genuine. — *v.* To fool by a hoax. — **hoax'er,** *n.*

hob'ble (hŏb''l), *v.* **1.** To walk with a limp. **2.** To fetter by tying the legs. — *n.* **1.** A limping walk. **2.** A fetter for a horse's legs.

hob'by (hŏb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* HOBBIES (-ĭz). An interest, activity, etc., outside of a person's main occupation; as, the *hobby* of stamp collecting.

hob'by·horse' (hŏb'ĭ·hôrs'), *n.* A wooden or toy horse; a rocking horse.

hob'gob'lin (hŏb'gŏb'lĭn), *n.* **1.** A mischievous sprite. **2.** A strange unreal being whom children fear; hence, any bugaboo.

hob'nail' (hŏb'nāl'), *n.* A short large-headed nail used in the soles of shoes worn by farm laborers, etc. — **hob'nailed'** (hŏb'nāld'), *adj.*

hob'nob' (hŏb'nŏb'), *v.;* HOB'NOBBED' (-nŏbd'); HOB'NOB'BING. To associate on familiar terms with a person.

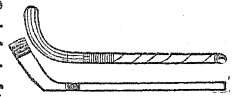
ho'bo (hō'bō), *n.; pl.* HOBOS, HOBOES (-bōz). A tramp.

hock (hŏk), *n.* The joint midway between the hoof and the thigh in a hind leg of a four-footed animal.

hock (hŏk), *n.* A white wine.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

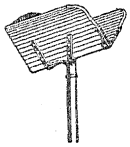
hock'ey (hŏk'ĭ), *n.* A game in which two groups of players seek to drive a ball through opposite goals. Each player wields a stick (***hockey stick***) with a curved or hooked end. Hockey is played on a field (***field hockey***), or on ice (***ice hockey***) by skaters.



1 Field Hockey Stick. 2 Ice Hockey Stick.

ho'cus-po'cus (hō'kŭs·pō'kŭs), *n.* A juggler's trick; sleight of hand; hence, a cheat; a piece of nonsense to cover up some fraud.

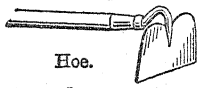
hod (hŏd), *n.* **1.** A long-handled wooden tray or trough used to carry mortar, bricks, etc., as in building operations. **2.** A kind of bucket for holding or carrying coal.



Hod.

hodge'podge' (hŏj'pŏj'), *n.* A mixture; a mess.

hoe (hō), *n.* An implement for weeding, hilling, etc., having a long handle attached to a thin flat blade. — *v.* To loosen the soil with a hoe; to dig out weeds around plants with a hoe; as, to *hoe* potatoes.



Hoe.

hoe'cake' (hō'kāk'), *n.* A cake of Indian meal, water, salt, etc., baked before a fire or in hot ashes.

hog (hŏg), *n.* **1.** A swine. **2.** In colloquial use, a person who is greedy, selfish, dirty, etc.

hog'gish (hŏg'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a hog; greedy. **hog'gish·ly**, *adv.* **hog'gish·ness**, *n.*

hogs'head (hŏgz'hĕd), *n.* **1.** A very large cask. **2.** A measure for liquids, equal to 63 gallons.

Hoh'en·zol'lern (hō'ĕn·tsōl'ĕrn; hō'ĕn·tsōl'-ĕrn), *n.* A German princely family, members of which were kings of Prussia 1701–1918, and German emperors 1871–1918.

hoist (hoist), *v.* To raise; to lift by means of a pulley or other tackle; also, to rise or be hoisted; as, this sail *hoists* on the mainmast. — *n.* **1.** A hoisting apparatus; especially, an elevator. **2.** In colloquial use, a lift; a boost.

Hok'kai'do (hŏk'kī'dō), *n.* An island of Japan, north of Honshu.

hold (hōld), *v.*; HELD; HOLD'ING. **1.** To keep in one's possession or under one's control; not to let go; as, to *hold* a fort. **2.** To keep fixed in place; to support, secure, fasten, etc.; as, a nail will *hold* it. **3.** To receive and contain; as, this pail *holds* a quart. **4.** To have the right or title to an office, an estate, etc.; as, to *hold* property. **5.** To have as one's belief, opinion, etc.; as, to *hold* certain beliefs. — ***to hold forth.*** To speak in public; to preach or harangue. — ***to hold one's peace.*** To keep silent. — *n.* **1.** Act of holding; also, grasp. **2.** A strong or controlling influence; power; as, to have a *hold* over a person. **3.** In music, a pause. — **hold'er**, *n.*

hold (hōld), *n.* The part of a ship below decks where the cargo is stored.

hold'ing (hōl'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Land held by a person for cultivation, residence, etc.; especially, such land rented from another person. **2.** Property of any kind, such as stocks and bonds.

hole (hōl), *n.* **1.** An opening into or through a thing. **2.** A hollow; a cavity. **3.** A den or burrow. **4.** In golf, the little cavity on the putting green into which the ball is to be played; also, the part of the course from the tee to the hole, or the play made from the tee to the hole. — *v.* To drive, put, etc., into a hole.

hol'i·day (hŏl'ĭ·dā), *n.* A day of freedom from work; especially, such a day as fixed by law.

ho'li·ness (hō'lĭ·nĕs), *n.* **1.** Sanctity; saintliness; holy character. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Holiness***] A title of the Pope.

Hol'land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* The Netherlands.

hol'land (hŏl'ănd), *n.* A linen or cotton cloth now used chiefly for window shades.

Hol'land·er (hŏl'ăn·dĕr), *n.* A Dutchman.

hol'lo (hŏl'ō; hŏ·lō'), *interj.* Ho there! Stop!

hol'low (hŏl'ō), *adj.* **1.** Having a hole inside; not solid throughout; as, a *hollow* ball. **2.** Sunken; not filled out; as *hollow* cheeks. **3.** Having the sound of or like a noise that comes from a cavity; as, a *hollow* roar. **4.** Not sincere; not wholehearted; as, *hollow* praise. — *n.* A hollow place; a hole; a valley. — *v.* To make or become hollow. **hol'low·ly**, *adv.* **hol'low·ness**, *n.*

hol'ly (hŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HOLLIES (-ĭz). A tree or bush with prickly-edged shiny leaves and red berries. Its branches are much used for Christmas decorations.

Holly.

hol'ly·hock (hŏl'ĭ·hŏk), *n.* A tall straight plant with broad leaves and round, flattish flowers.

Hol'ly·wood' (hŏl'ĭ·wo͝od'), *n.* A part of Los Angeles, California, an important center of the motion-picture industry.

holm (hōm), *n.* An evergreen oak (***holm oak***), native to southern Europe; also, its wood.

hol'o·caust (hŏl'ō·kôst), *n.* Destruction by fire, especially of a number of persons or animals.

Hol'stein-Frie'sian (hōl'stīn·frē'zhăn), *n.* An animal of the largest breed of dairy cattle.

hol'ster (hōl'stĕr), *n.* A leather case for a pistol, usually worn at the belt.

ho'ly (hō'lĭ), *adj.*; HO'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); HO'LI·EST. **1.** Set apart for the service of God or of a divine being; sacred; hallowed; as, a *holy* temple. **2.** Infinitely good, perfect, and worthy of homage; as, the *Holy* Ghost. **3.** Godly; pious; as, *holy* men.

Ho'ly Cit'y. A city which is the center of religious worship and traditions, as Jerusalem.

Ho'ly Com·mun'ion. The Eucharist.

ho'ly·day' (hō'lĭ·dā'), *n.* A religious feast day.

Ho'ly Ghost. The third person of the Trinity; God as present and active in the spiritual experience of men.

Ho'ly Grail. See GRAIL.

Ho'ly Land. Palestine.

Ho'ly Ro'man Em'pire. The loose group of western European countries from the time of the crowning of Charlemagne as Roman emperor by the Pope (800) until the time of Napoleon I of France (1806). The word "Holy" was not applied to this empire until after 1155.

Ho'ly See. In the Roman Catholic Church, the Roman see; hence, the authority of the Pope.

ho'ly·stone' (hō'lĭ·stōn'), *n.* A soft sandstone used to scrub the decks of ships. — *v.* To scrub with a holystone.

Ho'ly Week. The week before Easter.

Ho'ly Writ. The sacred Scriptures.

hom'age (hŏm'ĭj; ŏm'ĭj), *n.* 1. A ceremony in which a person pledged his allegiance to a lord and became his vassal. 2. Respect; honor.

home (hōm), *n.* 1. The place in which a person lives; also, the social unit formed by a family residing together in one dwelling. 2. An asylum; as, a *home* for the blind. 3. In various games, the ultimate point aimed at in a course or progress, as the plate in baseball.

home'land', *n.* **home'like'**, *adj.*
home'less, *adj.* **home'made'**, *adj.*
home'less·ness, *n.* **home'mak'er**, *n.*

home'ly (hōm'lĭ), *adj.*; HOME'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); HOME'LI·EST. 1. Plain; simple; as, *homely* meals; *homely* comforts. 2. Not handsome; as, a *homely* girl. — **home'li·ness**, *n.*

Ho·mer'ic (hō·mĕr'ĭk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or written by, ***Ho'mer*** (hō'mẽr), the Greek epic poet, who lived about the 9th century B.C.

home run. In baseball, a hit which enables the batter to make a complete circuit of the bases without the aid of an error by the opponents.

home'sick' (hōm'sĭk'), *adj.* Longing or pining for home. — **home'sick'ness**, *n.*

home'spun' (hōm'spŭn'), *adj.* Spun at home; as, *homespun* yarn; also, made of yarn spun at home. — *n.* A cloth made of homespun yarn or of yarn resembling it; especially, a rough, loosely woven, plain-colored woolen cloth.

home'stead (hōm'stĕd), *n.* A home and the land surrounding it.

home'ward (hōm'wẽrd), **home'wards** (hōm'wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward, or in the direction of, home. — **home'ward**, *adj.*

home'work' (hōm'wûrk'), *n.* Work, especially school lessons, to be done at home.

home'y (hōm'ĭ), *adj.* Like home; cozy.

hom'i·cide (hŏm'ĭ·sīd), *n.* 1. The killing of one person by another. 2. A murderer.

hom'i·ly (hŏm'ĭ·lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HOMILIES (-lĭz). A sermon; hence, any serious private talk.

hom'ing (hōm'ĭng), *adj.* Returning or trained to return home; as, *homing* pigeons.

hom'i·ny (hŏm'ĭ·nĭ), *n.* Hulled and coarsely broken corn, to be cooked and used as food.

ho'mo·ge'ne·ous (hō'mō·jē'nē·ŭs; hŏm'ō·jē'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Of the same kind; consisting of similar parts; as, one *homogeneous* nation.

hom'o·nym (hŏm'ō·nĭm; hō'mō·nĭm), *n.* A word having the same pronunciation as another but a different meaning or spelling. *Bear* and *bare* are homonyms.

Hon. Abbreviation for *Honorable.*

Hon·du'ras (hŏn·dōō'răs; hŏn·dū'răs), *n.* A republic of Central America.

hone (hōn), *n.* A fine-grained stone used especially for sharpening razors. — *v.* To sharpen on a hone; as, to *hone* a razor.

hon'est (ŏn'ĕst), *adj.* 1. Fair and straightforward in speech, conduct, thought, etc.; as, an *honest* judge. 2. Free from fraud or deceit; genuine; as, an *honest* measure. 3. Open; frank; as, an *honest* face. — **hon'est·ly**, *adv.*

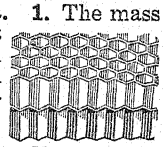
hon'es·ty (ŏn'ĕs·tĭ), *n.* Fairness and straightforwardness in conduct, speech, etc.; freedom from fraud, deceit, or lying; truthfulness.

hon'ey (hŭn'ĭ), *n.* 1. A sweet sticky fluid made by bees from the nectar of flowers and stored in honeycombs. 2. Something like honey.

Honeybee. (⅜)

hon'ey·bee' (hŭn'ĭ·bē'), *n.* A bee of a kind whose honey is used by man as food. See the colored picture of *insects.*

hon'ey·comb' (hŭn'ĭ·kōm'), *n.* 1. The mass or network of cells of wax built by bees in their nests or hives and used for storing young bees and honey. 2. Anything like a honeycomb in appearance.


Honeycomb.

hon'ey·dew' (hŭn'ĭ·dū'), *n.* 1. Sweet material given out by the leaves of many plants. 2. A honeylike secretion of certain insects, such as aphids.

hon'ey·dew' mel'on. A roundish white melon with sweet, greenish flesh.

hon'eyed (hŭn'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Sweetened, as with honey. 2. Soothing; flattering; as, *honeyed* words.

hon'ey lo'cust. A tree with a thorny trunk. It bears long flat pods.

hon′ey·moon′ (hŭn′ĭ·mōōn′), *n.* The time immediately after marriage. — **hon′ey·moon′**, *v.*

hon′ey·suck′le (hŭn′ĭ·sŭk′l), *n.* A climbing vine or a bush with tube-shaped and fragrant white, yellow, or red flowers.

Honeysuckle.

Hong′ Kong′ (hŏng′ kŏng′). A British island and colony off the southern coast of China.

honk (hŏngk), *n.* The cry of a wild goose; also, a sound like it; as, the *honk* of a horn. — **honk**, *v.*

Ho′no·lu′lu (hō′nō·lōō′lōō; hŏn′ō·lōō′lōō), *n.* A seaport city, the capital of Hawaii.

hon′or, hon′our (ŏn′ẽr), *n.* **1.** Respect; esteem; reverence; as, to owe *honor* to a hero. **2.** A mark of respect; a courtesy, a ceremony, etc. showing esteem or reverence; as, to heap *honors* on a victorious general. **3.** A person who brings glory to other persons, or to things associated with him; as, an *honor* to his profession. **4.** High worth; especially, faithfulness to the code of one's business, profession, etc.; as, military *honor*. **5.** [used in the *plural*, HONORS] High rank or grades in school or college. **6.** [written with a capital letter, ***Honor***] A title of respect.
— *v.* To treat or regard with honor.

hon′or·a·ble, hon′our·a·ble (ŏn′ẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Worthy of honor; noble. **2.** Guided by principles of honor; as, *honorable* intentions. **3.** Conferring honor; as, an *honorable* discharge. **4.** Entitled to honor.
hon′or·a·ble·ness, *n.* **hon′or·a·bly**, *adv.*

hon′or·ar′y (ŏn′ẽr·ĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Given as an honor; as, an *honorary* title.

Hon′shu (hŏn′shōō), *n.* The largest island of Japan.

hood (hŏŏd), *n.* **1.** A soft bonnet covering the head and neck; as, a baby's *hood*. **2.** Something like a hood in shape or use. — *v.* To cover as with a hood; hence, to hide; to blind.

-hood (-hŏŏd). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or adjective] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *girl* + *-hood* (girlhood); *hardy* + *-hood* (hardihood). It means: **1.** The state or quality of a person or thing that is; thus, *boyhood* is the state of one who is a boy. **2.** All the persons or things that are; as in *knighthood*, all knights. **3.** A thing that is; thus, a *falsehood* is a statement that is false.

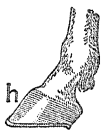
hood′ed (hŏŏd′ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Covered with a hood or something like a hood. **2.** Of a leaf, flower, or the like, rolled up in a conical form.

hood′lum (hōōd′lŭm), *n.* A young rowdy.

hoo′doo (hōō′dōō), *n.* In colloquial use, a person or thing that brings bad luck; hence, bad luck; misfortune. — **hoo′doo**, *v.*

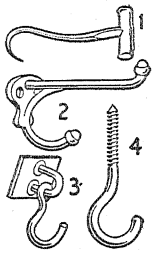
hood′wink (hŏŏd′wĭngk), *v.* To mislead.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* The curved covering of horn which protects the front ends of the toes of a horse, ox, etc.; also, the whole foot. — **hoofed** (hōōft), *adj.*



h Hoof.

hook (hŏŏk), *n.* **1.** A piece of tough metal, or the like, bent so that it can be used to catch, hold, or pull something. **2.** Something like a hook in shape or use, such as a sharp bend in a road or stream, a curved implement for cutting grass or grain, etc.
— *v.* **1.** To bend in the shape of a hook; as, to *hook* the arm. **2.** To catch or fasten by means of a hook or hooks; as, to *hook* a fish; to *hook* a dress.
— **hooked** (hŏŏkt; hŏŏk′ĕd), *adj.*



1 Box Hook; 2 Coat Hook; 3 Hammock Hook; 4 Screw Hook.

hook′up′ (hŏŏk′ŭp′), *n.* Apparatus used for a special purpose, as for sending or receiving radio messages; as, a broadcast over a national *hookup*.

hook′worm′ (hŏŏk′wûrm′), *n.* A worm having hooks or spines about its mouth. Hookworms cause disease in people.

hoop (hōōp), *n.* **1.** A circular band of wood, iron, etc., used to hold together the staves of a barrel, tub, etc.; also, such a band used by children for rolling. **2.** A circle or framework of circles of wire, bone, etc., formerly used to expand ladies' skirts. **3.** In the game of croquet, a wicket. — *v.* To bind something with a hoop.

H, H Hoops.

hoot (hōōt), *n.* **1.** A loud shout; especially, a scornful shout. **2.** The cry of an owl, or a similar cry. — *v.* To utter a hoot or a similar sound; also, to attack a person with hoots.

Hoo′ver (hōō′vẽr), Herbert Clark, born 1874. 31st president of the United States, 1929–1933.

hop (hŏp), *v.*; HOPPED (hŏpt); HOP′PING. **1.** To move in short quick jumps; also, to jump on one foot, to limp, or to walk as if lame. **2.** To jump over something. — *n.* A short quick leap or jump, especially on one leg.

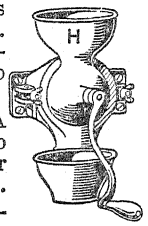
hop (hŏp), *n.* **1.** A twining vine whose greenish flowers look like cones. **2.** [in the *plural*, HOPS] The dried conelike flowers of this plant, used chiefly to give a bitter taste to beer, ale, etc.

Hops.

hope (hōp), *n.* **1.** The desire for something which a person believes can be obtained or expects he will get; also, the thing that is desired. **2.** A person or thing that gives

promise for future actions, etc.; source of hope; as, he is the *hope* of his family. — *v.* To have hope; to desire; as, I *hope* to go.
hope'ful, *adj.* **hope'less**, *adj.*
hope'ful·ly, *adv.* **hope'less·ly**, *adv.*
hope'ful·ness, *n.* **hope'less·ness**, *n.*

hop'per (hŏp'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that hops; especially, any one of various leaping insects; as, a leaf *hopper*. 2. A chute, box, etc., often funnel-shaped, for delivering material into a machine, coal into a bin, etc.



H Hopper of a Coffee Mill.

hop'scotch' (hŏp'skŏch'), *n.* A child's game in which the players hop from one compartment to another of a figure traced on the ground.

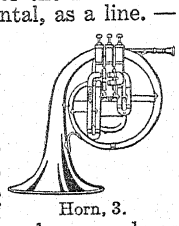
horde (hôrd), *n.* A loosely organized group of wandering people; hence, a large crowd.

hore'hound' (hôr'hound'), *n.* 1. A fragrant, bitter plant, one to three feet tall, with whitish hairy leaves and small white flowers. 2. A candy flavored with an extract from this plant.

ho·ri'zon (hō·rī'z'n), *n.* 1. The line where it seems that the earth or sea meets the sky. 2. Hence, the limit or range of a person's outlook or experience.

hor'i·zon'tal (hŏr'ĭ·zŏn'tăl), *adj.* On a level; pointing along the line of the horizon. — *n.* Something that is horizontal, as a line. — **hor'i·zon'tal·ly**, *adv.*

horn (hôrn), *n.* 1. One of the hard bony growths on the head of hoofed animals, as cattle, goats, sheep, etc.; also, the material of which horn is composed, or a similar material, as that on the outside of a horse's hoof. 2. Something made of horn, or shaped somewhat like a horn, such as either end of a crescent moon, etc. 3. A musical wind instrument of brass.


Horn, 3.

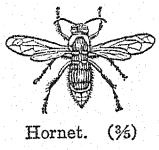
horned, *adj.* **horn'less**, *adj.*

Horn, Cape (hôrn). A cape on an island at the southern end of South America.

horned pout (hôrnd). See BULLHEAD.

horned toad. A small harmless lizard with scales and hornlike spines.

hor'net (hôr'nĕt), *n.* A large troublesome wasp which inflicts a severe sting. See the colored picture of *insects*.


Hornet. (⅜)

horn of plen'ty. A cornucopia, as an emblem of plenty.

horn'pipe' (hôrn'pīp'), *n.* A lively dance popular among sailors; also, a tune for this.

horn'y (hôr'nĭ), *adj.* Made of horn or a similar substance; like horn; hard; callous.

hor'o·scope (hŏr'ŏ·skōp), *n.* The position of the stars at the time of a person's birth; also, a diagram or plan that represents the twelve divisions of heaven used by astrologers to foretell the events of a person's life.

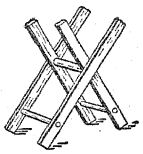
hor'ri·ble (hŏr'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Arousing horror; terrible. — **hor'ri·bly** (hŏr'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

hor'rid (hŏr'ĭd), *adj.* Hideous; shocking.

hor'ri·fy (hŏr'ĭ·fī), *v.*; HOR'RI·FIED (-fid); -FY'ING. To cause a person to feel horror.

hor'ror (hŏr'ẽr), *n.* 1. A painful feeling of great fear, dislike, dread, etc. 2. The condition of being horrible; also, a person or thing that arouses horror.

horse (hôrs), *n.* 1. A large well-known hoofed animal which feeds on grasses; especially, the male of this animal. 2. A frame that supports something, such as a frame (*saw'horse*) to support wood while being cut, a frame (*clothes'horse*) to hold clothes, etc. 3. A gymnasium apparatus used for vaulting exercises. 4. Soldiers on horseback; as, a troop of *horse*.


Horse (Sawhorse).

horse'back' (hôrs'băk'), *n.* The back of a horse. — *adv.* On horseback.

horse'car' (hôrs'kär'), *n.* 1. A car drawn by horses. 2. A car used to transport horses.

horse chest'nut (chĕs'nŭt; chĕst'nŭt). 1. A tree that has leaves divided into fingerlike parts and bears creamy flower clusters that always point upward. 2. The seed of this tree, a shiny brown nut incased in a bur.

horse'fly' (hôrs'flī'), *n.*; *pl.* -FLIES. A swift, two-winged, usually large-sized, fly which is troublesome to horses and cattle.

Horsefly. (¾)

horse'hair' (hôrs'hâr'), *n.* 1. The hair of a horse, especially of the tail. 2. Haircloth; as, a sofa of *horsehair*. — **horse'hair'**, *adj.*

horse'hide' (hôrs'hīd'), *n.* Leather made from a horse's hide. — **horse'hide'**, *adj.*

horse lat'i·tudes. A region of calms about 30° north and south of the equator.

horse'man (hôrs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A horseback rider; also, a person skilled in the care of horses. — **horse'man·ship**, *n.*

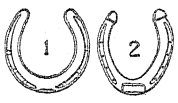
horse pis'tol. A large pistol, formerly carried by horseback riders.

horse'play' (hôrs'plā'), *n.* Rude, rough play.

horse'pow'er (hôrs'pou'ẽr), *n.* The full power which a horse is able to use in pulling; hence, a standard unit used to state the full power which an engine is able to use in pulling.

horse'-rad'ish (hôrs'răd'ĭsh), *n.* 1. A white-flowered plant whose fleshy, hot-tasting root is

ground and eaten as a relish with meats, etc. 2. A relish made from this root.



Horseshoes: 1 Plain; 2 With Calks.

horse'shoe' (hôrs'shōō'), *n.* A narrow, curved iron shoe which is nailed to the rim of a horse's hoof; hence, something shaped like a horseshoe. — **horse'shoe'**, *adj.* & *v.*

horse'shoe' crab. A large crablike marine animal shaped like a horseshoe.

horse'sho'er (hôrs'shōō'ĕr), *n.* A person who shoes horses or makes horseshoes.

horse'tail' (hôrs'tāl'), *n.* 1. The tail of a horse. 2. A flowerless plant with very narrow, jointed green leaves that grow around the stem.

horse'whip' (hôrs'hwĭp'), *n.* A whip for horses. — **horse'whip'**, *v.*

horse'wom'an (hôrs'wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* HORSEWOMEN. A woman who rides on horseback.

hors'y (hôr'sĭ), *adj.* Like a horse; having to do with horses, horse racing, etc.

hor'ti·cul'ture (hôr'tĭ·kŭl'tu̇r), *n.* 1. The science which collects, studies, and explains the facts about growing fruits, vegetables, and flowers. 2. The cultivation of a garden, an orchard, or the like. — **hor'ti·cul'tur·al** (hôr'tĭ·kŭl'tu̇r·ăl), *adj.* — **hor'ti·cul'tur·ist**, *n.*

Hos. Abbreviation for *Hosea.*

ho·san'na (hō·zăn'ȧ), *interj.* & *n.* An exclamation of praise to the Lord.

hose (hōz), *n.*; *pl.* HOSE. 1. A stocking. 2. Close-fitting coverings for the legs and waist similar to tights; also, formerly, breeches. 3. A flexible pipe for carrying water or other liquid; as, a rubber *hose.* — *v.* To wet or drench with liquid from a hose.

Ho·se'a (hō·zē'ȧ; hō·zā'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

ho'sier·y (hō'zhĕr·ĭ), *n.* Stockings.

hos'pice (hŏs'pĭs), *n.* An inn, especially one belonging to a religious order.

hos'pi·ta·ble (hŏs'pĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Generous and kindly in receiving and entertaining guests. — **hos'pi·ta·bly** (hŏs'pĭ·tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

hos'pi·tal (hŏs'pĭt·ăl), *n.* A place in which the sick or injured are cared for.

hos'pi·tal'i·ty (hŏs'pĭ·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Hospitable acts, treatment, manners, etc.

host (hōst), *n.* An army; a great number.

host (hōst), *n.* 1. A person who entertains a guest; also, a person who runs an inn. 2. An animal or plant on or in which another lives.

Host (hōst), *n.* The wafer, or the bread, consecrated in the Mass.

hos'tage (hŏs'tĭj), *n.* A person given as a pledge that certain promises will be kept.

hos'tel (hŏs'tĕl), *n.* An inn or lodginghouse.

hos'tel·ry (hŏs'tĕl·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HOSTELRIES (-rĭz). An inn or lodginghouse.

host'ess (hōs'tĕs), *n.* A woman or girl who acts as host.

hos'tile (hŏs'tĭl; hŏs'tīl), *adj.* Belonging to an enemy; as, *hostile* troops; also, unfriendly; showing ill will. — **hos'tile·ly**, *adv.*

hos·til'i·ty (hŏs·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HOSTILITIES (-tĭz). 1. State of being hostile or unfriendly. 2. A hostile act; especially, acts of warfare.

hos'tler (hŏs'lĕr; ŏs'lĕr), *n.* A person in charge of horses at an inn or a stable; a groom

hot (hŏt), *adj.*; HOT'TER; HOT'TEST. 1. Above the normal temperature; as, a *hot* day. 2. Greater than the normal speed, activity, excitement, anger, etc.; as, in *hot* temper. 3. Biting or sharp in taste; as, *hot* pepper. 4. Strong or clear; as, a *hot* trail in hunting.

hot'bed' (hŏt'bĕd'), *n.* A bed of earth, in a glass-covered frame, prepared for growing plants earlier than they can be grown in a garden; hence, a place favorable to the rapid growth of something; as, a *hotbed* of rebellion.

ho·tel' (hō·tĕl'), *n.* A place where strangers, travelers, etc., are lodged or fed; an inn.

hot'head'ed (hŏt'hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* Hasty; rash.

hot'house' (hŏt'hous'), *n.* A heated glass-enclosed house used to raise tender plants.

hot'ly (hŏt'lĭ), *adv.* In a hot manner.

hot'ness (hŏt'nĕs), *n.* State of being hot.

Hot'ten·tot (hŏt''n·tŏt), *n.* A person of a savage South African race; also, their language.

hound (hound), *n.* A dog used in hunting. It has large drooping ears and a deep bark. — *v.* To hunt with hounds; also, to pursue a person or thing constantly and closely.

hour (our), *n.* 1. One of the 24 divisions of a day; 60 minutes. 2. Time of day; as, what is the *hour?* 3. A particular time; as, business *hours.* 4. A measure of distance reckoned by the amount of time it will take to cover it; as, two *hours* distant. — **hour'ly**, *adv.* & *adj.*

hour'glass' (our'glȧs'), *n.* A device to measure time. It is a glass vessel with two parts. A quantity of sand, etc., runs from the upper into the lower part in a definite length of time, as an hour.

Hourglass.

hou'ri (hōō'rĭ; hou'rĭ), *n.* A nymph, eternally young and beautiful, of the Mohammedan heaven.

house (hous), *n.* 1. A place built for human inhabitants; hence, a building for any special purpose; as, a *house* for storing goods; a tool *house.* 2. Anything used by an animal for shelter, such as a fox's lair. 3. A household; also, a group of people descended from the same

ancestor. 4. A body of persons assembled to discuss or make the laws of a nation; also, the place where one of these bodies meets. 5. A business firm. 6. A theater; hence, an audience. 7. A religious community, as of monks, or nuns; also, the place where the members live.

house (houz), *v.* To take or put into a house or under cover; to shelter.

house′boat′ (hous′bōt′), *n.* A boat used as a dwelling.

house′break′ing (hous′brāk′ĭng), *n.* The act of breaking open and entering another person's house with the intention of committing a crime. — **house′break′er**, *n.*

house′fly′ (hous′flī′), *n.; pl.* -FLIES. A two-winged fly common about dwelling houses.

house′hold (hous′hōld; hous′ōld), *n.* All the persons who live in one house; a family.

house′hold′er (hous′hōl′dĕr), *n.* The head of a household or family.

house′keep′er (hous′kēp′ĕr), *n.* A person who does, or manages, the work of a house. — **house′keep′ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

house′maid′ (hous′mād′), *n.* A girl or woman who acts as a servant in a house.

House of Com′mons. The lower house of the British Parliament. The upper house is the *House of Lords.*

House of Rep′re·sent′a·tives. The lower branch of the United States Congress, and of many State and national legislatures.

house′top′ (hous′tŏp′), *n.* A roof.

house′warm′ing (hous′wôr′mĭng), *n.* A party to celebrate the opening of a new house.

house′wife′ (hous′wīf′), *n.; pl.* HOUSEWIVES. 1. A woman at the head of a house. 2. A sewing kit. — **house′wife′ly**, *adv.*

house′work′ (hous′wûrk′), *n.* The work of keeping house, as sweeping, cleaning, etc.

hous′ing (houz′ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of sheltering; also, a shelter. 2. The provision of dwelling places; as, the *housing* of the officers.

hous′ing (houz′ĭng), *n.* A cover; especially, an ornamental covering for a horse's saddle.

Hous′ton (hūs′tŭn), *n.* A city of Texas.

hove (hōv), *past tense & past part.* of HEAVE.

hov′el (hŏv′ĕl; hŭv′ĕl), *n.* A poor cottage, cabin, or shed; a hut.

hov′er (hŭv′ĕr; hŏv′ĕr), *v.* To flutter about, hang about, or move around, near a place.

how (hou), *adv.* 1. In what way? By what means? 2. To or at what amount, extent, degree, etc.? 3. In what condition or state of health? 4. Why? as, *how* is it you are here? 5. By what name? With what meaning, purpose, etc.? as, *how* say you?

how·be′it (hou·bē′ĭt), *conj.* Nevertheless.

how′dah (hou′dȧ), *n.* A seat, usually covered, on the back of an elephant.

how·ev′er (hou·ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* 1. In whatever way; by whatever means. 2. Nevertheless; yet.

how′itz·er (hou′ĭt·sĕr), *n.* A short-barreled, lightweight cannon, used to fire shells with a curved line of flight; as, mountain *howitzers.*

howl (houl), *v.* 1. To utter a loud, long, mournful cry; as, their dog *howls* at night; hence, to make a wailing cry or noise; as, the wind *howled.* 2. To utter something with a howl; as, he *howled* the song. 3. To drive a person to silence, madness, etc., by howls. — **howl**, *n.*

how′so·ev′er (hou′sō·ĕv′ĕr), *adv.* In whatever manner; to whatever extent, degree, etc.

hoy′den (hoi′d'n), *n.* A rude, bold girl.

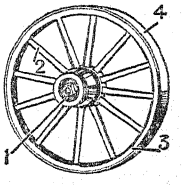
h.p. Abbreviation for *horsepower.*

hr., hrs. Abbreviation for *hour, hours.*

H.R.H. Abbreviation for *His* (or *Her*) *Royal Highness.*

Hsin′king′ (shĭn′chĭng′), *n.* See CHANGCHUN.

hub (hŭb), *n.* The center of a wheel; hence, the center of anything; as, the *hub* of the universe.



1 Hub of a Wheel; 2 Spokes; 3 Felly; 4 Tire.

hub′bub (hŭb′ŭb), *n.* An uproar; a din.

huck′le·ber′ry (hŭk′'l·bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES. The eatable, many-seeded black or blue-black berry of a certain bush; also, this bush.

huck′ster (hŭk′stĕr), *n.* A peddler; hawker.

hud′dle (hŭd′'l), *v.* 1. To crowd, pile, or push together, as from haste, fear, confusion, etc.; as, she *huddled* the clothes into a trunk. 2. To draw oneself up into a heap. — *n.* 1. A confused crowd or heap; confusion. 2. In football, the gathering of a team into a group to receive signals, etc.

Hud′son (hŭd′s'n), *n.* A river flowing from northern New York to New York Bay.

— Bay. An inland sea of eastern Canada.

Hud′son seal. The fur of the muskrat dyed and prepared to resemble seal.

hue (hū), *n.* Color; as, the *hue* of a dress; especially, one of the rainbow colors.

hue (hū), *n.* A shouting, as while hunting. *Hue* is not now used except in ***hue and cry.***

huff (hŭf), *n.* A sudden fit of sulkiness, anger, etc. — **huff′y**, *adj.*

hug (hŭg), *v.* 1. To clasp a person or thing in one's arms; to embrace. 2. To cling to an idea, etc.; as, the peasants *hug* their old customs. 3. To keep close to something; as, ships *hug* the coast. — *n.* A close embrace.

huge (hūj), *adj.* Very large; enormous; vast. **huge'ly**, *adv.* **huge'ness**, *n.*

Hu'gue·not (hū'gē·nŏt), *n.* A French Protestant person of the 16th or 17th century.

hulk (hŭlk), *n.* 1. A ship; especially, a heavy clumsy ship; also, the remains of a worn-out or wrecked ship. 2. A person or thing that is bulky or clumsy; as, a great *hulk* of a man.

hulk'ing (hŭl'kĭng), *adj.* Bulky; awkward.

hull (hŭl), *n.* 1. The outside covering of a fruit or seed, of corn, peas, etc. 2. The outer frame of the main body of a ship, airship, or seaplane. — *v.* To remove the hulls from something, as cotton bolls, kernels of corn, etc.

hul'la·ba·loo' (hŭl'ȧ·bȧ·lōō'; hŭl'ȧ·bȧ·lōō'), *n.* A great noise; an uproar.

hul·lo' (hŭ·lō'). Same as HOLLO.

hum (hŭm), *v.*; HUMMED (hŭmd); HUM'MING. 1. To utter an *m*-like sound with the mouth closed, as in surprise, doubt, praise, etc. 2. To buzz, as a bee in flight. 3. To sing with the lips closed. 4. To give forth a low murmur or a confused sound. 5. In colloquial use, to be lively or active; as, he made things *hum*. — *n.* The act or sound of humming.

hu'man (hū'măn), *adj.* 1. Belonging or relating to man; having to do with people; as, the *human* race. 2. Feeling the natural emotions common to all men; sympathetic. — *n.* A man, woman, or child; a human being.

hu·mane' (hū·mān'), *adj.* 1. Kind; sympathetic; as, a *humane* judge. 2. Tending to improve conditions of living, etc. **hu·mane'ly**, *adv.* **hu·mane'ness**, *n.*

hu·man'i·tar'i·an (hū·măn'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Concerned with or having to do with the welfare of human beings; charitable. — **hu·man'i·tar'i·an**, *n.*

hu·man'i·ty (hū·măn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Human nature. 2. Kindness or sympathy. 3. The human race.

hu'man·ize (hū'măn·īz), *v.* 1. To make a thing human. 2. To civilize, refine, etc.

hu'man·kind' (hū'măn·kīnd'), *n.* Mankind; the human race.

hu'man·ly (hū'măn·lĭ), *adv.* In a human manner; within the power or experience of a human being; as, not *humanly* possible.

hum'ble (hŭm'b'l), *adj.* 1. Not bold or proud; meek. 2. Simple; low in rank, condition, etc. — *v.* To reduce the power, pride, freedom, etc., of; as, the defeat *humbled* him. **hum'ble·ness**, *n.* **hum'bly**, *adv.*

hum'bug' (hŭm'bŭg'), *n.* A false or deceptive person or thing; fraud. — *v.*; HUM'BUGGED'; HUM'BUG'GING. To deceive.

hum'drum' (hŭm'drŭm'), *adj.* Dull; tiresome; as, a *humdrum* life. — **hum'drum'**, *n.*

hu'mid (hū'mĭd), *adj.* Damp; moist; as, a *humid* day. — **hu·mid'i·ty** (hū·mĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

hu·mil'i·ate (hū·mĭl'ĭ·āt), *v.* To lower the rank, self-respect, etc., of a person; to humble. — **hu·mil'i·a'tion**, *n.*

hu·mil'i·ty (hū·mĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Freedom from a proud or haughty manner; meekness.

hum'ming (hŭm'ĭng), *n.* A buzzing or droning sound; a hum.

hum'ming·bird' (hŭm'ĭng·bûrd'), *n.* Any of various tiny brilliantly colored birds, found mostly in tropical America.

hum'mock (hŭm'ŭk), *n.* 1. A rounded mound of earth; a knoll. 2. A ridge or pile of ice on an ice field. — **hum'mock·y**, *adj.*

hu'mor (hū'mẽr; ū'mẽr), *n.* 1. Disposition; mood; as, a good or bad *humor;* also, a whim. 2. The funny side of things; also, the power to see or tell about the funny side of things. — *v.* To yield to the wishes of another person.

hu'mor·ist (hū'mẽr·ĭst; ū'mẽr·ĭst), *n.* A person who writes or talks with humor.

hu'mor·ous (hū'mẽr·ŭs; ū'mẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Full of humor; funny. — **hu'mor·ous·ly**, *adv.*

hu'mour, etc. Same as HUMOR, *etc.*

hump (hŭmp), *n.* 1. A rounded bulge or lump, as on the back of a camel. 2. A mound or hummock. — *v.* To make something hump-shaped; as, they *humped* up the pile.

hump'back' (hŭmp'băk'), *n.* 1. A crooked back. 2. A hunchback. — **hump'backed'**, *adj.*

humph (hŭmf), *interj.* & *n.* An exclamation like a grunt. — *v.* To say "humph."

hu'mus (hū'mŭs), *n.* The dark rich part of earth formed by decaying matter; mold.

Hun (hŭn), *n.* One of a rude Asiatic people who invaded Europe in early times.

hunch (hŭnch), *v.* 1. To push out or bend into a hump. 2. To push or move oneself forward jerkily; as, he *hunched* nearer the fire. — *n.* 1. A hump or lump. 2. In colloquial use, a strong feeling about what will happen; as, I have a *hunch* that he will win.

hunch'back' (hŭnch'băk'), *n.* A back with a hunch or hump; also, a person who has such a back. — **hunch'backed'** (hŭnch'băkt'), *adj.*

hun'dred (hŭn'drĕd), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **hun'dredth** (hŭn'drĕdth), *n.* & *adj.*

hun'dred·fold' (hŭn'drĕd·fōld'), *adj.* & *adv.* A hundred times as much or as many.

hun'dred·weight' (hŭn'drĕd·wāt'), *n.* An avoirdupois weight, 100 pounds in the United States and 112 pounds in England.

hung (hŭng), *past tense & past part.* of HANG.

Hun'ga·ry (hŭng'gȧ·rĭ), *n.* A monarchy of central Europe. — **Hun·gar'i·an** (hŭng·gâr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

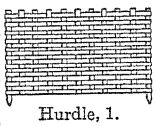
hun'ger (hŭng'gẽr), *n.* A desire or need for food; hence, any strong or eager desire for something. — *v.* To feel hunger for something; hence, to have eager desire.

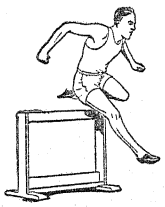
hun'gry (hŭng'grĭ), *adj.* Feeling or showing hunger; as, the dog had a *hungry* look; showing an intense desire. — **hun'gri·ly**, *adv.*

hunk (hŭngk), *n.* In colloquial use, a piece or lump; as, a *hunk* of cheese.

hunt (hŭnt), *v.* 1. To follow or search for game; hence, to seek carefully or pursue any person or thing. 2. To search a place carefully. — *n.* 1. The act or practice of hunting. 2. A group of people engaged in hunting.
hunt'er, *n.* **hunt'ress**, *n.*
hunt'ing, *n.* & *adj.* **hunts'man**, *n.*

hur'dle (hûr'd'l), *n.* 1. A movable frame made of twigs, canes, etc., and used for fencing land. 2. A barrier to be jumped in a race; also [in the *plural*, HURDLES], a race in which such barriers are used. 3. A sledge on which criminals in England were formerly drawn to the place of execution. — *v.* To leap over while running, as a person leaps a hurdle in a race; hence, to overcome difficulties. — **hur'dler** (hûr'dlẽr), *n.*


Hurdle, 1.


Hurdle, 2.

hur'dy-gur'dy (hûr'dĭ·gûr'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HURDY-GURDIES (-dĭz). A hand organ.

hurl (hûrl), *v.* 1. To throw violently; to fling; also, to overthrow. 2. To utter with great force; as, to *hurl* names. — *n.* A violent throw; a fling. — **hurl'er**, *n.*

hurl'y-burl'y (hûr'lĭ·bûr'lĭ), *n.* A tumult.

Hu'ron, Lake (hū'rŏn). The second in size of the Great Lakes.

hur·rah' (hŏŏ·rô'; hŭ-; -rä'), *interj.* & *n.* An exclamation of joy, applause, etc. — *v.* To cheer; to shout "hurrah."

hur·ray' (hŏŏ·rā'; hŭ-), *n.* Same as HURRAH.

hur'ri·cane (hûr'ĭ·kān; hûr'ĭ·kăn), *n.* A severe cyclone, usually in the tropics.

hur'ried (hûr'ĭd), *adj.* Hasty; as, *hurried* visits. — **hur'ried·ly**, *adv.*

hur'ry (hûr'ĭ), *v.*; HUR'RIED (-ĭd); HUR'RY·ING. To move or make someone else move hastily; to hasten. — *n.* Quick motion; haste.

hurt (hûrt), *v.*; HURT; HURT'ING. 1. To cause pain or injury to a person or thing; as, my tooth *hurts;* also, to offend; as, she *hurt* his feelings. 2. To damage in any way; as, water *hurts* this cloth. — *n.* A blow, bruise, injury, etc., or the pain it causes; also, harm; damage.
hurt'ful, *adj.* **hurt'ful·ly**, *adv.*

hur'tle (hûr't'l), *v.* To move, drive, fling, etc., violently; as, the rock *hurtled* down.

hus'band (hŭz'bănd), *n.* A man who has a wife. — *v.* To manage with thrift; to use carefully; as, to *husband* one's money.

hus'band·man (hŭz'bănd·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A farmer.

hus'band·ry (hŭz'bănd·rĭ), *n.* 1. The management of a person's business; especially, good management; hence, thrift. 2. Farming.

hush (hŭsh), *v.* 1. To make a person or thing quiet, calm, or still; to soothe. 2. To become or stay quiet. 3. To keep something from becoming known. — *n.* Stillness; quiet.

husk (hŭsk), *n.* The outer covering of a fruit or seed, as of corn, grain, coconuts, etc. — *v.* To strip the husk from anything; as, to *husk* corn.

Husk of Corn.

husk'ing (hŭs'kĭng), *n.* A gathering of neighbors or friends to husk corn. Also written ***husk'ing bee.***

husk'y (hŭs'kĭ), *adj.*; HUSK'I·ER (-kĭ·ẽr); HUSK'I·EST. Dry, like a husk; also, harsh or rough; as, a *husky* voice.
husk'i·ly, *adv.* **husk'i·ness**, *n.*

hus'ky (hŭs'kĭ), *adj.* In colloquial use, powerful, strong; as, a *husky* boy. — **hus'ky**, *n.*

Hus'ky (hŭs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HUSKIES (-kĭz). An Eskimo; also, an Eskimo dog.

hus·sar' (hŏŏ·zär'), *n.* A light cavalry soldier in European armies.

Hussar.

hus'tle (hŭs''l), *v.* To push, crowd, or force forward roughly; also, in colloquial use, to move or work rapidly. — *n.* The act of a person who hustles; in colloquial use, energy; vigor. — **hus'tler** (hŭs'lẽr), *n.*

hut (hŭt), *n.* A small rude house.

hutch (hŭch), *n.* 1. A box, bin, coop, etc. 2. A hut.

huz·za' (hŭ·zä'; hŏŏ·zä'), *interj.* & *n.* An exclamation of joy, praise, etc.; hurrah.

Hwang' Ho' (hwäng' hō'). A river of China.

hy'a·cinth (hī'ȧ·sĭnth), *n.* A plant of the lily family, with spikes of fragrant, bell-shaped flowers.

Hyacinth.

hy'brid (hī'brĭd), *n.* 1. An animal or plant whose parents are of two different races, varieties, etc. 2. Anything of mixed origin, such as a word having parts from more than one language. — **hy'brid**, *adj.* — **hy'brid·ize** (hī'brĭd·īz), *v.*

Hy'dra (hī'drȧ), *n.* In Greek mythology, a many-headed monster slain by Hercules.

hy·dran′ge·a (hī·drān′jē·ȧ; hī·drăn′jē·ȧ), *n.* A bush with broad, pointed leaves and rounded white, bluish, or pinkish flower clusters.

hy′drant (hī′drănt), *n.* A pipe with a spout through which water may be drawn from the main pipes; as, a fire *hydrant.*

hy·drau′lic (hī·drô′lĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with hydraulics; carrying water; acting or done by means of water; as, *hydraulic* mining. 2. Becoming hard or firm under water; as, *hydraulic* cement. 3. Designating a piece of machinery which operates by using the resistance offered when a body of liquid is forced through a small hole; as, *hydraulic* brakes.

hy·drau′lics (hī·drô′lĭks), *n.* The science which studies facts about water or other fluid in motion, its use in driving machinery, etc.

hy′dro·car′bon (hī′drō·kär′bŏn), *n.* A chemical compound of hydrogen and carbon.

hy′dro·chlo′ric ac′id (hī′drō·klō′rĭk; hī′drō·klŏr′ĭk). A colorless sharp-smelling acid much used in the arts, in manufacturing, etc.

hy′dro·e·lec′tric (hī′drō·ē·lĕk′trĭk), *adj.* Having to do with, or used in, making electricity by water power, steam, etc.; as, a *hydroelectric* power plant. — **hy′dro·e·lec′tric′i·ty** (hī′drō·ē·lĕk′trĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

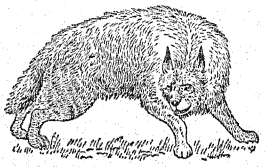
hy′dro·gen (hī′drō·jĕn), *n.* A colorless, odorless, tasteless gas which is an element and is the lightest substance known. It is used to fill balloons, create very low temperatures, etc.

hy·drom′e·ter (hī·drŏm′ē·tēr), *n.* A floating instrument that tells how different liquids compare in weight, especially when referred to an equal quantity of water as a standard.

hy′dro·pho′bi·a (hī′drō·fō′bĭ·ȧ), *n.* A very fatal disease of dogs and other animals.

hy′dro·plane (hī′drō·plān), *n.* 1. A motorboat that glides on the water and is so made that when in motion it rises partly out of the water. 2. A seaplane.

hy·e′na (hī·ē′nȧ), *n.* A large but cowardly flesh-eating animal of Asia and Africa.



Hyena. (1/40)

hy′giene (hī′jēn; hī′jĭ·ēn), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains the facts about health; as, personal *hygiene.* — **hy′gi·en′ic** (hī′jĭ·ĕn′ĭk; hī·jē′nĭk), *adj.*

hy′ing (hī′ĭng), *pres. part.* of HIE.

hy′la (hī′lȧ), *n.* A tree toad.

Hy′men (hī′mĕn), *n.* In Greek mythology, the god of marriage.

hymn (hĭm), *n.* A song of praise or adoration, especially to God.

hym′nal (hĭm′năl), *n.* A book of hymns.

hy′per- (hī′pĕr-). A prefix which means: too, too great, too much; as in: *hy′per·sen′si·tive,* too sensitive.

hy·per′bo·le (hī·pûr′bō·lē; hī·pûr′bō·lē), *n.* Exaggeration of statement about anything, made for its effect upon the hearer or reader.

hy′per·crit′i·cal (hī′pĕr·krĭt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Too critical; more than ordinarily critical.

hy′phen (hī′fĕn), *n.* A mark [-] used to separate the parts of a compound word, or the syllables of a word, as at the end of a line. — *v.* To connect with a hyphen.

hy′phen·ate (hī′fĕn·āt), *v.* To hyphen.

hyp·not′ic (hĭp·nŏt′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Tending to produce sleep; as, a *hypnotic* drug. 2. Having to do with hypnotism; as, a *hypnotic* trance. — *n.* A narcotic; an opiate.

hyp′no·tism (hĭp′nō·tĭz′m), *n.* The practice of putting a person or animal into a sleep-like condition or trance, in which he is under the influence of someone else's suggestions or commands. — **hyp′no·tist** (hĭp′nō·tĭst), *n.* — **hyp′no·tize** (-tīz), *v.* — **hyp′no·tiz′er** (-tīz′ẽr), *n.*

hy′po (hī′pō), *n.* Short for HYPOSULPHITE.

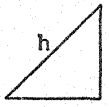
hy′po·chon′dri·a (hī′pō·kŏn′drĭ·ȧ), *n.* Morbid worry about one's health. — **hy′po·chon′dri·ac** (hī′pō·kŏn′drĭ·ăk), *adj.* & *n.*

hy·poc′ri·sy (hĭ·pŏk′rĭ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* HYPOCRISIES (-sĭz). The act or practice of a person who pretends to be better than he really is.

hyp′o·crite (hĭp′ō·krĭt), *n.* A person who pretends to be different and better than he is. — **hyp′o·crit′i·cal** (hĭp′ō·krĭt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

hy′po·sul′phite (hī′pō·sŭl′fīt), *n.* A kind of salt used in photography as a fixing agent.

hy·pot′e·nuse (hī·pŏt′ē·nūs; hĭ·pŏt′ē·nūs), *n.* The side opposite the right angle in a right-angled triangle.



h Hypotenuse.

hy·poth′e·sis (hī·pŏth′ē·sĭs; hĭ·pŏth′ē·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* -SES (-sēz). A statement, theory, etc., which is made a basis of reasoning, whether or not it is believed to be true.

hy′po·thet′i·cal (hī′pō·thĕt′ĭ·kăl; hĭp′ō·thĕt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with hypotheses; assumed without proof.

hys′sop (hĭs′ŭp), *n.* 1. A plant whose twigs were sprinkled in ancient Jewish ceremonies. 2. In incorrect use, the sprinkler which a Roman Catholic priest uses in some ceremonies; also, the water which is sprinkled.

hys·te′ri·a (hĭs·tēr′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. A prolonged nervous condition somewhat like hysterics. 2. A wild uncontrolled outburst of emotion.

hys·ter′ics (hĭs·tĕr′ĭks), *n.* A fit of uncontrolled nervousness or emotion; a fit of wild laughter or crying. — **hys·ter′ic, hys·ter′i·cal,** *adj.* — **hys·ter′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

I

I, i (ī), *n.* 1. The ninth letter of the alphabet. 2. Anything shaped like an I. 3. As a Roman numeral, I or i stands for 1. — *adj.* Shaped like an I; as, an *I* beam.

I (ī), *pron.* The nominative case of the pronoun of the first person. See ME, MINE, MY.

I.; *pl.* Is. Abbreviation for *Island* or *Islands*.

Ia. Abbreviation for *Iowa*.

-ial. Same as -AL.

-ian. Same as -AN.

I·be′ri·an Pen·in′su·la (ī·bēr′ĭ·ăn). The peninsula in southwestern Europe including Spain and Portugal.

-i·bil′i·ty (-ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ). A suffix of nouns made from adjectives ending in *-ible*, as in *insensibility*.

i′bis (ī′bĭs), *n.*; *pl.* IBIS, IBISES (-ĕz). A heronlike bird found in warm countries of the Old World and the New World. The ***sacred ibis*** of Egypt is a well-known example.

Sacred Ibis. (⅛s)

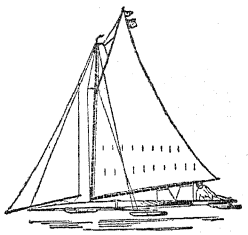
-i·ble (-ĭ·b'l). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [an adjective]; as, *corrupt* + *-ible* (corruptible). It means: capable of being; as in *expressible*, capable of being expressed. — **-i·bly** (-ĭ·blĭ).

-ic (-ĭk), **-i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective]; as, *angel* + *-ic* or *-ical* (angelic, angelical). Sometimes the last letter or part of the word is dropped, as in *historic* (from history); sometimes letters are added before the suffix, as in *dramatic* (from drama). It means: 1. Of or belonging to; as, *heroic*, of a hero. 2. Having to do with; as, *historical* works, works dealing with history. 3. Coming from; as, *volcanic* matter, matter from volcanoes. 4. Like; as, *dramatic*, like a drama. — **-i·cal·ly** (-ĭ·kăl·ĭ).

ice (īs), *n.* 1. Frozen water. 2. A frozen dessert, as of fruit juice. 3. A substance that looks like ice; as, camphor *ice*. 4. Icing; frosting, such as that on a cake.
ice′box′, *n.* **ice′house′**, *n.* **ice′man′**, *n.*
— *v.* 1. To cover with or supply with ice; to change into ice. 2. To cool; as, to *ice* lemonade. — *adj.* 1. Of ice; as, an *ice* pack; *ice* cubes. 2. Used or done on ice; as, *ice* skates; *ice* hockey.

ice′berg′ (īs′bûrg′), *n.* A mass of ice which has broken off from the end of a glacier and is floating in the sea.

ice′boat′ (īs′bōt′), *n.* 1. A boat or frame on three runners, propelled over smooth ice by means of sails. 2. A strong steamboat used to break up ice in rivers, harbors, etc.



Iceboat.

ice cream. A frozen food usually containing cream, flavoring, sweetening, and eggs.

Ice′land (īs′lănd), *n.* An island of the North Atlantic Ocean, in union with Denmark.

Ice·lan′dic (īs·lăn′dĭk), *adj.* Belonging to, or having to do with Iceland, its people, or its language. — *n.* The language of Iceland.

i′ci·cle (ī′sĭk·'l), *n.* A hanging pointed mass of ice formed from dripping water.

ic′ing (ĭs′ĭng), *n.* Frosting for cakes.

i′con (ī′kŏn), *n.* An image or picture; especially in the Eastern Church, an image or picture of Christ, the Virgin Mary, or a saint.

i·con′o·clast (ī·kŏn′ŏ·klăst), *n.* 1. A person who destroys icons, or attacks the religious use of icons. 2. A person who attacks popular beliefs and calls them false, mistaken, etc.

-ics (-ĭks). A suffix used in forming the names of some sciences (as in *physics*) or of some pursuits of people (as in *politics*, *athletics*).

ic′y (īs′ĭ), *adj.*; IC′I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); IC′I·EST. 1. Having to do with, full of, or like, ice; cold; frosty; as, an *icy* wind. 2. Cold or unfriendly; as, an *icy* stare.
ic′i·ly, *adv.* **ic′i·ness**, *n.*

I′da·ho (ī′dȧ·hō), *n.* A State in northwestern United States.

i·de′a (ī·dē′ȧ), *n.* 1. An ideal or pattern to strive for; hence, a plan; as, his *idea* is perfect. 2. Something imagined or pictured in the mind; a fancy; also, a notion, belief, opinion, etc. 3. The meaning, explanation, or purpose of a thing; as, the *idea* is to raise money.

i·de′al (ī·dē′ăl), *adj.* 1. Existing only in the mind; as, an *ideal* government. 2. Perfect, or considered as perfect. — *n.* An idea of something in its perfect form; a standard of beauty, goodness, etc. — **i·de′al·ly**, *adv.*

i·de′al·ism (ī·dē′ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* The practice of forming, or living according to, ideals; the ability or tendency to see things as they should be rather than as they are; as, religious *idealism*. — **i·de′al·ist** (ī·dē′ăl·ĭst), *n.* — **i·de′al·is′tic** (ī·dē′ăl·ĭs′tĭk), *adj.*

i·de′al·ize (ī·dē′ăl·īz), *v.* To think of, or to represent, as ideal; as, to *idealize* real life. — **i·de′al·i·za′tion** (ī·dē′ăl·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

i·den′ti·cal (ī·dĕn′tĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. The very same; as, that is the *identical* book I lost. 2. Exactly alike or equal. — **i·den′ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

i·den′ti·fy (ī·dĕn′tĭ·fī), *v.*; I·DEN′TI·FIED (-fīd); I·DEN′TI·FY′ING. 1. To determine or prove that a person or thing is the same as one already known; as, the man *identified* the prisoner. 2. To make, treat, or regard a thing the same as something else; as, to *identify* patriotism with good citizenship. — **i·den′ti·fi·ca′tion** (ī·dĕn′tĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

i·den′ti·ty (ī·dĕn′tĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IDENTITIES (-tĭz). 1. The fact or condition of being identical; sameness; as, the *identity* of these pearls with the ones stolen. 2. The fact or condition of being oneself or itself and not some other person or thing; as, she proved her *identity*.

ides (īdz), *n.* In the ancient Roman calendar, one of the days from which people reckoned dates. In March, May, July, and October, the ides were on the 15th, and in the other months on the 13th, of the month.

id′i·o·cy (ĭd′ĭ·ō·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IDIOCIES (-sĭz). Extreme lack of intelligence.

id′i·om (ĭd′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* 1. A language or dialect. 2. The form or mode of expression of a language; as, the French *idiom*. 3. An expression impossible to understand from the meanings of the separate words; as, "how are you?" is an *idiom* meaning "what is the condition of your health?" — **id′i·o·mat′ic** (ĭd′ĭ·ō·măt′ĭk), *adj.* — **id′i·o·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

id′i·o·syn′cra·sy (ĭd′ĭ·ō·sĭng′krə·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IDIOSYNCRASIES (-sĭz). A queer, unusual, or individual way of acting, dressing, etc.

id′i·ot (ĭd′ĭ·ŭt), *n.* A person who has no brains; hence, a foolish or silly person. — **id′i·ot′ic** (ĭd′ĭ·ŏt′ĭk), *adj.* — **id′i·ot′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

i′dle (ī′d'l), *adj.* 1. Not based on facts; also, worthless; as, *idle* talk. 2. Not occupied, used, employed, etc.; as, *idle* workers. 3. Lazy. — *v.* 1. To spend time doing nothing; also, to waste time, money, etc. 2. To run without being in gear; as, the motor is *idling*.
i′dle·ness, *n.* **i′dly**, *adv.*

i′dler (ī′dlẽr), *n.* An idle or lazy person.

i′dol (ī′dŭl), *n.* 1. An image of a god used as an object of worship; especially, in the Bible, etc., a false god. 2. Any person or thing that is greatly loved. — **i′dol·ize** (ī′dŭl·īz), *v.*

i·dol′a·ter (ī·dŏl′ə·tẽr), *n.* A person who worships idols. — **i·dol′a·tress**, *n.*

i·dol′a·try (ī·dŏl′ə·trĭ), *n.* 1. The worship of idols. 2. Too much love for a person or thing. — **i·dol′a·trous** (ī·dŏl′ə·trŭs), *adj.*

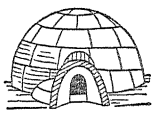
i′dyl, i′dyll (ī′dĭl), *n.* 1. A short descriptive poem about country life; hence, any simple description. 2. A subject suitable for an idyl. — **i·dyl′lic** (ī·dĭl′ĭk; ĭ·dĭl′ĭk), *adj.*

i. e. Abbreviation for Latin *id est*, that is.

-ie (-ĭ). A suffix meaning *small* or *little*. It is used in forming pet names, as in *Katie*.

if (ĭf), *conj.* 1. In case that; supposing that. 2. Whether; as, he asked *if* his son was there.

ig′loo, ig′lu (ĭg′loō), *n.* An Eskimo hut. Temporary igloos are often dome-shaped and made of snow blocks.


Igloo.

ig′ne·ous (ĭg′nē·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or like, fire. 2. Resulting from, or produced by, the action of heat inside the earth; as, *igneous* rocks.

ig·nite′ (ĭg·nīt′), *v.* To set on fire; to light; to catch fire; as, dry wood *ignites* quickly.

ig·ni′tion (ĭg·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of igniting; the setting on fire of anything. 2. In certain engines, the process of, or the means for, igniting the fuel mixture.

ig·no′ble (ĭg·nō′b'l), *adj.* Not of noble birth; also, not honorable; mean; as, an *ignoble* thought. — **ig·no′bly** (ĭg·nō′blĭ), *adv.*

ig′no·min′i·ous (ĭg′nŏ·mĭn′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Disgraced or disgraceful; dishonorable; as, an *ignominious* defeat. — **ig′no·min′i·ous·ly**, *adv.*

ig′no·min·y (ĭg′nŏ·mĭn·ĭ), *n.* Disgrace.

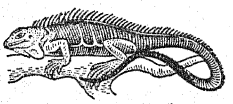
ig′no·ra′mus (ĭg′nŏ·rā′mŭs), *n.*; *pl.* IGNORAMUSES (-mŭs·ĕz). An ignorant person.

ig′no·rance (ĭg′nŏ·răns), *n.* Condition of being ignorant; lack of knowledge.

ig′no·rant (ĭg′nŏ·rănt), *adj.* 1. Having no knowledge; not educated. 2. Not knowing; unaware. 3. Resulting from, or showing, lack of knowledge. — **ig′no·rant·ly**, *adv.*

ig·nore′ (ĭg·nōr′), *v.* To refuse to take notice of; to disregard; as, he *ignored* certain facts.

i·gua′na (ĭ·gwä′nä), *n.* A tropical American lizard. The best-known kind grows five or six feet long.


Iguana. (1/40)

il- (ĭl-). A prefix meaning *not*.

Il′i·ad (ĭl′ĭ·ăd), *n.* A Greek epic poem, supposed to have been written by Homer. It tells the events of the Trojan War.

Il′i·um (ĭl′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* Ancient Troy.

ilk (ĭlk), *n.* Family; breed; as, of that *ilk*.

ill (ĭl), *adj.*; *comparative* WORSE (wûrs); *superlative* WORST (wûrst). 1. Disagreeable; unfavorable; as, *ill* news. 2. Showing unfriendliness; unkind; as, *ill* will. 3. Not healthy; sick; as, an *ill* man. 4. Not right or proper; as, an *ill* use of one's power.
— *adv.* In an ill manner; badly.
— *n.* Evil; misfortune.

Ill. Abbreviation for *Illinois*.

I 'll (īl). Short for *I will* or *I shall.*

ill'-bred' (ĭl'brĕd'), *adj.* Badly brought up; rude.

il·le'gal (ĭl·lē'găl), *adj.* Not lawful. — **il'le·gal'i·ty** (ĭl'lē·găl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **il·le'gal·ly**, *adv.*

il·leg'i·ble (ĭl·lĕj'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not legible; as, *illegible* handwriting. — **il·leg'i·bil'i·ty** (ĭl·lĕj'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **il·leg'i·bly** (ĭl·lĕj'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

il'le·git'i·mate (ĭl'lē·jĭt'ĭ·mĭt), *adj.* Not legitimate.

ill'-fa'vored, ill'-fa'voured (ĭl'fā'vērd), *adj.* Ugly; especially, evil-looking.

ill'-hu'mor (ĭl'hū'mēr), *n.* Bad temper; crossness. — **ill'-hu'mored** (ĭl'hū'mērd), *adj.*

il·lib'er·al (ĭl·lĭb'ĕr·ăl), *adj.* Not liberal; narrow.

il·lic'it (ĭl·lĭs'ĭt; ĭ·lĭs'ĭt), *adj.* Not allowed; unlawful.

il·lim'it·a·ble (ĭl·lĭm'ĭt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being limited or bounded; boundless.

Il'li·nois' (ĭl'ĭ·noi'; ĭl'ĭ·noiz'), *n.* A northern central State of the United States.

il·lit'er·a·cy (ĭl·lĭt'ĕr·ȧ·sĭ), *n.* Lack of learning or knowledge; inability to read and write.

il·lit'er·ate (ĭl·lĭt'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Not knowing how to read or write; not educated. 2. Showing lack of education; as, *illiterate* speech. — *n.* A person who is illiterate.

ill'-man'nered (ĭl'măn'ērd), *adj.* Impolite.

ill'-na'tured (ĭl'nā'tūrd), *adj.* Cross; surly.

ill'ness (ĭl'nĕs), *n.* Sickness.

il·log'i·cal (ĭl·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Not according to good reasoning. — **il·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ill'-tem'pered (ĭl'tĕm'pērd), *adj.* Ill-natured; cross; quarrelsome. — **ill tem'per.**

ill'-treat' (ĭl'trēt'), *v.* To treat cruelly or improperly; to misuse. — **ill'-treat'ment**, *n.*

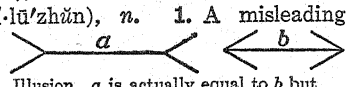
il·lu'mi·nate (ĭ·lū'mĭ·nāt), *v.* 1. To make light; to light up; to supply with light. 2. To make clear; as, to *illuminate* a question. — **il·lu'mi·na'tion** (ĭ·lū'mĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.*

il·lu'mine (ĭ·lū'mĭn), *v.* To illuminate.

ill'-use' (ĭl'ūz'), *v.* To treat badly.

ill'-use' (ĭl'ūs'), *n.* Bad or unkind treatment.

il·lu'sion (ĭ·lū'zhŭn), *n.* 1. A misleading image presented to the sight. 2. A mistaken idea; as, the *illusions* of childhood. — **il·lu'sive** (ĭ·lū'sĭv), *adj.* — **il·lu'so·ry** (ĭ·lū'sō·rĭ), *adj.*



Illusion. *a* is actually equal to *b* but seems longer.

illust. Abbreviation for *illustration.*

il'lus·trate (ĭl'ŭs·trāt; ĭ·lŭs'trāt), *v.* 1. To make clear or explain, as by examples. 2. To supply or to decorate with pictures, diagrams, etc.; as, to *illustrate* a book. — **il'lus·tra'tor**, *n.*

il'lus·tra'tion (ĭl'ŭs·trā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The furnishing of a book, article, etc., with explanatory pictures or drawings. 2. An example, comparison, or the like, which makes some statement, article, etc., easily understood. 3. A picture, drawing, etc., intended to explain or decorate a book, article, or the like. — **il·lus'tra·tive** (ĭ·lŭs'trȧ·tĭv; ĭl'ŭs·trā'tĭv), *adj.*

il·lus'tri·ous (ĭ·lŭs'trĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Eminent; famous; renowned; as, *illustrious* heroes. **il·lus'tri·ous·ly**, *adv.* **il·lus'tri·ous·ness**, *n.*

ill will. Unfriendly feeling; spitefulness.

I 'm (īm). A shortened form of *I am.*

im- (ĭm-). A prefix meaning *not.*

im'age (ĭm'ĭj), *n.* 1. A likeness or imitation of any person or thing; especially, a statue; as, wooden *images* of heathen gods. 2. A person or thing seemingly just like another; as, she is the *image* of her mother. 3. A picture presented by the fancy or imagination; hence, an idea. 4. A reflection from a mirror; also, a picture of an object as seen through a lens, as of a camera.

— *v.* 1. To show, picture, etc., in words. 2. To form a likeness of some person or thing in one's mind. 3. To reflect; to mirror.

im'age·ry (ĭm'ĭj·rĭ; ĭm'ĭj·ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* IMAGERIES (-rĭz). 1. Language which gives a vivid mental picture. 2. A set of mental pictures.

im·ag'i·na·ble (ĭ·măj'ĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being imagined.

im·ag'i·nar'y (ĭ·măj'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Existing only in the imagination, or fancy; not real.

im·ag'i·na'tion (ĭ·măj'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or the power of imagining. 2. A mental figure or picture of a person or object not actually present; sometimes, a fanciful idea.

im·ag'i·na'tive (ĭ·măj'ĭ·nā'tĭv; -nȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Having a lively imagination; showing imagination. — **im·ag'i·na'tive·ly**, *adv.*

im·ag'ine (ĭ·măj'ĭn), *v.* To form a mental picture of; to picture to oneself; to fancy; as, to *imagine* how the house will look when it is finished.

im'be·cile (ĭm'bē·sĭl; -sēl; -sīl), *adj.* Mentally weak; stupid; idiotic. — *n.* An imbecile person. — **im'be·cil'i·ty** (ĭm'bē·sĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

im·bed' (ĭm·bĕd'), *v.;* IM·BED'DED; IM·BED'DING. To embed.

im·bibe' (ĭm·bīb'), *v.* 1. To drink. 2. To receive and make a part of one's knowledge; as, to *imbibe* new ideas.

im·bro'glio (ĭm·brōl'yō), *n.; pl.* IMBROGLIOS (-yōz). An embarrassing state of affairs.

im·bue' (ĭm·bū'), *v.* 1. To tinge or color deeply; as, clothes *imbued* with black. 2. To impress deeply; to fill; as, *imbued* with courage.

im'i·tate (ĭm'ĭ·tāt), *v.* 1. To follow as a pattern or model; to copy. 2. To resemble; as, to *imitate* leather. — **im'i·ta'tor**, *n.*

im'i·ta'tion (ĭm'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of imitating or copying. 2. A likeness; a counterfeit. — **im'i·ta'tion**, *adj.* — **im'i·ta'tive**, *adj.*

im·mac'u·late (ĭ·măk'ū·lĭt), *adj.* 1. Without blemish; pure. 2. Spotlessly clean; as, *immaculate* linen. — **im·mac'u·late·ly**, *adv.*

Im·man'u·el (ĭ·măn'ū·ĕl), *n.* God with us. It is used as a name of Christ.

im'ma·te'ri·al (ĭm'mȧ·tēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Not consisting of solid substance; as, *immaterial* spirits. 2. Unimportant; trifling.

im'ma·ture' (ĭm'ȧ·tūr'), *adj.* Not mature. **im'ma·ture'ly**, *adv.* **im'ma·tu'ri·ty**, *n.*

im·meas'ur·a·ble (ĭ·mĕzh'ēr·ȧ·b'l; ĭm·mĕzh'ēr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not measurable; boundless. — **im·meas'ur·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

im·me'di·ate (ĭ·mē'dĭ·ĕt), *adj.* 1. Acting directly; as, an *immediate* cause. 2. Not distant or separated; next; as, his *immediate* neighbors. 3. Coming or occurring without delay. — **im·me'di·ate·ly**, *adv.*

im'me·mo'ri·al (ĭm'mĕ·mō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Extending beyond the reach of memory or record.

im·mense' (ĭ·mĕns'), *adj.* Very great; vast. **im·mense'ly**, *adv.* **im·men'si·ty**, *n.*

im·merse' (ĭ·mûrs'), *v.* 1. To plunge into a liquid; to sink. 2. To baptize by plunging in water. 3. To absorb one's attention. — **im·mer'sion** (ĭ·mûr'shŭn), *n.*

im'mi·grant (ĭm'ĭ·grănt; ĭm'ĭ·grănt), *n.* A person of foreign birth who enters a country to become a permanent resident.

im'mi·grate (ĭm'ĭ·grāt), *v.* To come into a strange country for the purpose of permanent residence. — **im'mi·gra'tion**, *n.*

im'mi·nent (ĭm'ĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* Threatening to occur immediately; near at hand; as, *imminent* danger. — **im'mi·nence**, *n.*

im·mod'er·ate (ĭm·mŏd'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* Not moderate; excessive. — **im·mod'er·ate·ly**, *adv.*

im·mod'est (ĭm·mŏd'ĕst; ĭ·mŏd'ĕst), *adj.* Not modest or decent; as, *immodest* clothing; forward; bold; as, *immodest* boasting. **im·mod'est·ly**, *adv.* **im·mod'es·ty**, *n.*

im·mor'al (ĭm·mŏr'ăl; ĭ·mŏr'ăl), *adj.* Not moral; wicked; vicious. — **im·mor'al·ly**, *adv.*

im'mo·ral'i·ty (ĭm'mŏ·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IMMORALITIES (-tĭz). Vice; wickedness.

im·mor'tal (ĭ·môr'tăl), *adj.* Not mortal; living or lasting forever; as, *immortal* glory. — **im·mor'tal**, *n.* — **im·mor'tal·ly**, *adv.*

im'mor·tal'i·ty (ĭm'ôr·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The state of being immortal; unending existence; also, lasting glory, fame, etc.

im·mor'tal·ize (ĭ·môr'tăl·īz), *v.* To render immortal; to give lasting fame to.

im·mov'a·ble (ĭm·mōōv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Firm; steadfast; as, an *immovable* purpose.

im·mune' (ĭ·mūn'), *adj.* 1. Free; protected; as, *immune* from attack or criticism. 2. Protected, as by vaccination, against some disease.

im·mu'ni·ty (ĭ·mū'nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IMMUNITIES (-tĭz). 1. Freedom from any charge, tax, penalty, etc.; as, *immunity* from arrest. 2. A power of resisting disease, as by vaccination, etc.

im'mu·nize (ĭm'ū·nīz; ĭ·mūn'īz), *v.* To render a person immune, as by vaccination.

im·mure' (ĭ·mūr'), *v.* To enclose in walls.

im·mu'ta·ble (ĭ·mū'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unchangeable; as, *immutable* laws of nature.

imp (ĭmp), *n.* 1. A small hateful and malicious spirit. 2. A mischievous child.

im'pact (ĭm'păkt), *n.* A striking together of two bodies; a collision.

im·pair' (ĭm·pâr'), *v.* To make less in quantity, value, strength, etc.; as, to *impair* one's health. — **im·pair'ment**, *n.*

im·pale' (ĭm·pāl'), *v.* 1. To torture or punish by fixing the victim on a sharpened stake. 2. To pierce with anything sharp.

im·pal'pa·ble (ĭm·păl'pȧ·b'l), *adj.* So fine, soft, etc., that it can scarcely be perceived.

im·pan'el (ĭm·păn'ĕl), *v.* To enter or place upon a list; to enroll.

im·part' (ĭm·pärt'), *v.* 1. To give, grant, or bestow; as, the sun *imparts* its heat. 2. To tell; to disclose; as, he *imparted* the news.

im·par'tial (ĭm·pär'shăl), *adj.* Not partial; fair; just. — **im'par·ti·al'i·ty** (ĭm'pär·shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **im·par'tial·ly**, *adv.*

im·pass'a·ble (ĭm·pȧs'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being passed, crossed, traveled, etc.; as, an *impassable* road. — **im·pass'a·bil'i·ty**, *n.*

im·pas'sioned (ĭm·păsh'ŭnd), *adj.* Moved with passion, zeal, etc.; showing strong feeling.

im·pas'sive (ĭm·păs'ĭv), *adj.* Not feeling or not showing any emotion; calm; serene.

im·pa'tience (ĭm·pā'shĕns), *n.* 1. Vexation at the prospect of delay, opposition, etc. 2. Restless or eager desire; as, *impatience* to get started.

im·pa'tient (ĭm·pā'shĕnt), *adj.* 1. Not patient; irritable. 2. Showing, or arising from, impatience; as, *impatient* answers. 3. Restlessly desirous. — **im·pa'tient·ly**, *adv.*

im·peach' (ĭm·pēch'), *v.* 1. To bring official charges against a public officer for misconduct of his office. 2. To charge with some fault, defect, etc.; to throw discredit upon. — **im·peach'a·ble**, *adj.* — **im·peach'ment**, *n.*

im·pec'ca·ble (ĭm·pĕk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Free from fault or error; faultless.

im'pe·cu'ni·ous (ĭm'pĕ·kū'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not having money; poor.

im·pede' (ĭm·pēd'), *v.* To obstruct; to hinder.

im·ped'i·ment (ĭm·pĕd'ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* Anything that impedes, hinders, or obstructs.

im·pel' (ĭm·pĕl'), *v.*; IM·PELLED'; IM·PEL'LING. To drive or urge on; to incite to action; to compel; to force; as, necessity *impelled* him to speak.

im·pend' (ĭm·pĕnd'), *v.* To hang or be suspended over; as, *impending* cliffs; hence, to be near; to threaten; as, danger is *impending*.

im·pen'e·tra·ble (ĭm·pĕn'ē·trȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not capable of being penetrated, or pierced. 2. Incapable of being understood; as, an *impenetrable* mystery. 3. Not capable of being moved by reason, sympathy, etc. — **im·pen'e·tra·bil'i·ty** (ĭm·pĕn'ē·trȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

im·pen'i·tent (ĭm·pĕn'ĭ·tĕnt), *adj.* Not penitent; not sorry for something one has done.

im·per'a·tive (ĭm·pĕr'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. In grammar, having to do with the mood of a verb used to express a command or entreaty. 2. Authoritative; as, an *imperative* order. 3. Not to be avoided; compulsory. — *n.* The imperative mood, or a verb used in this mood.

im'per·cep'ti·ble (ĭm'pĕr·sĕp'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* So slight as not to be noticeable. — **im'per·cep'ti·bly** (ĭm'pĕr·sĕp'tĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

im·per'fect (ĭm·pûr'fĕkt), *adj.* Not perfect. **im·per'fect·ly**, *adv.* **im·per'fect·ness**, *n.*

im'per·fec'tion (ĭm'pĕr·fĕk'shŭn), *n.* Incompleteness; a deficiency, fault, or blemish.

im·pe'ri·al (ĭm·pē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with an empire; as, *imperial* provinces; of or relating to an emperor; as, his *imperial* decrees. 2. Of superior or unusual size, quality, etc. — *n.* A small, sharply pointed beard.

im·pe'ri·al·ism (ĭm·pē'rĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* The policy of seeking to extend the control, sovereignty, or territories of a nation. **im·pe'ri·al·ist**, *n.* **im·pe'ri·al·is'tic**, *adj.*

im·per'il (ĭm·pĕr'ĭl), *v.* To bring into danger.

im·pe'ri·ous (ĭm·pē'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Commanding; lordly; haughty. 2. Urgent; as, *imperious* need. **im·pe'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.* **im·pe'ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

im·per'ish·a·ble (ĭm·pĕr'ĭsh·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not perishable; as, *imperishable* glory.

im·per'son·al (ĭm·pûr'sŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Not having reference to any particular person. 2. Not existing as a person; as, an *impersonal* power called Fate. — **im·per'son·al·ly**, *adv.*

im·per'son·ate (ĭm·pûr'sŭn·āt), *v.* To act the part of, or pretend to be, some other person. **im·per'son·a'tion**, *n.* **im·per'son·a'tor**, *n.*

im·per'ti·nence (ĭm·pûr'tĭ·nĕns), *n.* 1. Insolence; impudence. 2. An insolent act.

im·per'ti·nent (ĭm·pûr'tĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* Rude; insolent. — **im·per'ti·nent·ly**, *adv.*

im'per·turb'a·ble (ĭm'pĕr·tûr'bȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being disturbed; calm. — **im'per·turb'a·bil'i·ty** (ĭm'pĕr·tûr'bȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

im·per'vi·ous (ĭm·pûr'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not admitting entrance or passage through; as, stone *impervious* to water. — **im·per'vi·ous·ness**, *n.*

im·pet'u·ous (ĭm·pĕt͡ch'ū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Rushing forcibly; violent; as, an *impetuous* current. 2. Violent and hasty in action; as, *impetuous* daring. — **im·pet'u·os'i·ty** (ĭm·pĕt͡ch'ū·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

im'pe·tus (ĭm'pē·tŭs), *n.* The tendency of a moving body to continue in motion after the force which has kept it moving is stopped.

im·pi'e·ty (ĭm·pī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IMPIETIES (-tĭz). 1. A lack of piety or reverence; ungodliness. 2. An act showing a lack of piety or reverence.

im·pinge' (ĭm·pĭnj'), *v.* To strike or dash on or against something; to collide with.

im'pi·ous (ĭm'pĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not pious; lacking due respect, etc. — **im'pi·ous·ly**, *adv.*

imp'ish (ĭmp'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat resembling an imp; hence, mischievous; as, an *impish* glance. **imp'ish·ly**, *adv.* **imp'ish·ness**, *n.*

im·pla'ca·ble (ĭm·plā'kȧ·b'l; ĭm·plăk'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being pacified; as, an *implacable* enemy. — **im·pla'ca·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

im·plant' (ĭm·plănt'), *v.* To plant or set deeply and securely; hence, to fix firmly.

im'ple·ment (ĭm'plĕ·mĕnt), *n.* A tool; utensil; instrument; as, farm *implements*.

im'pli·cate (ĭm'plĭ·kāt), *v.* To bring into connection; to involve; as, many persons were *implicated* by his confession.

im'pli·ca'tion (ĭm'plĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Close or intimate connection. 2. A meaning suggested indirectly; a hint.

im·plic'it (ĭm·plĭs'ĭt), *adj.* 1. Understood though not directly stated. 2. Trusting completely in the word or authority of another; as, *implicit* confidence. — **im·plic'it·ly**, *adv.*

im·plore' (ĭm·plōr'), *v.* To call upon in prayer; to beg. — **im·plor'ing·ly**, *adv.*

im·ply' (ĭm·plī'), *v.*; IM·PLIED' (-plīd'); IM·PLY'ING. To express indirectly; to suggest.

im'po·lite' (ĭm'pō·līt'), *adj.* Not polite. **im'po·lite'ly**, *adv.* **im'po·lite'ness**, *n.*

im·pol'i·tic (ĭm·pŏl'ĭ·tĭk), *adj.* Not wise; contrary to good policy; as, an *impolitic* law.

im·port' (ĭm·pōrt'; ĭm'pōrt), *v.* To bring in or introduce from a foreign country.

im'port (ĭm'pōrt), *n.* 1. Meaning; significance; as, words of doubtful *import*. 2. Importance; as, events of great *import*. 3. [usually used in the *plural*] Something, especially goods, brought into a country from abroad.

im·por′tance (ĭm·pôr′tăns), *n.* The quality of being important; significance; consequence.

im·por′tant (ĭm·pôr′tănt), *adj.* 1. Having significance or consequence; full of meaning; weighty; as, an *important* event. 2. Showing a feeling of personal importance; pompous; as, an *important* manner. — **im·por′tant·ly**, *adv.*

im′por·ta′tion (ĭm′pôr·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of importing goods into a country. 2. Something which is imported; an import.

im·port′er (ĭm·pōr′tẽr; ĭm′pōr·tẽr), *n.* A person engaged in importing goods as a business.

im·por′tu·nate (ĭm·pôr′tū·nĭt), *adj.* Urgent in request; pressing; as, an *importunate* plea.

im′por·tune′ (ĭm′pôr·tūn′; ĭm·pôr′tūn), *v.* To urge persistently; to beg earnestly. — **im′por·tu′ni·ty** (ĭm′pôr·tū′nĭ·tĭ), *n.*

im·pose′ (ĭm·pōz′), *v.* 1. To lay a tax, penalty, or the like, upon a person or property; as, to *impose* a duty on imports. 2. To use trickery, etc., to accomplish one's purpose; as, he *imposed* upon the ignorant man. 3. To thrust oneself; to presume; as, she *imposed* on my good nature.

im·pos′ing (ĭm·pōz′ĭng), *adj.* Impressive.

im′po·si′tion (ĭm′pŏ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of imposing. 2. Something which is imposed, such as a tax, etc. 3. A trick or deception.

im·pos′si·ble (ĭm·pŏs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not possible; not capable of being done. — **im·pos′si·bil′i·ty** (ĭm·pŏs′ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **im·pos′si·bly** (ĭm·pŏs′ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

im′post (ĭm′pōst), *n.* A tax.

im·pos′tor (ĭm·pŏs′tẽr), *n.* A person who practices deceit; especially, one who represents himself as being some one else.

im·pos′ture (ĭm·pŏs′tūr), *n.* Deception.

im′po·tence (ĭm′pŏ·tĕns), *n.* Lack of strength or power; weakness. — **im′po·tent**, *adj.*

im·pound′ (ĭm·pound′), *v.* 1. To shut up in a pound; as, to *impound* stray cats. 2. To collect water, as for a city's water supply.

im·pov′er·ish (ĭm·pŏv′ẽr·ĭsh), *v.* 1. To make poor. 2. To exhaust the strength or richness of. — **im·pov′er·ish·ment**, *n.*

im·prac′ti·ca·ble (ĭm·prăk′tĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not practicable; as, an *impracticable* plan.

im·prac′ti·cal (ĭm·prăk′tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Not practical; as, an *impractical* person.

im′pre·ca′tion (ĭm′prĕ·kā′shŭn), *n.* A curse.

im·preg′na·ble (ĭm·prĕg′nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being taken by assault; unconquerable. — **im·preg′na·bil′i·ty**, *n.*

im·preg′nate (ĭm·prĕg′nāt), *v.* 1. To cause some substance to be filled or mixed thoroughly with some other substance; as, to *impregnate* rubber with sulphur. 2. To render fertile. — **im′preg·na′tion** (ĭm′prĕg·nā′shŭn), *n.*

im′pre·sa′ri·o (ĭm′prȧ·sä′rĭ·ō), *n.*; *pl.* IMPRESARIOS (-ōz). The manager or conductor of an opera or concert company.

im·press′ (ĭm·prĕs′), *v.* 1. To enlist forcibly into service; as, to *impress* sailors. 2. To get the aid or services of a person by strong argument, appeal, etc.; as, to *impress* citizens in the campaign. — **im·press′ment**, *n.*

im′press (ĭm′prĕs), *n.* A mark made by pressing; a stamp; a characteristic mark.

im·press′ (ĭm·prĕs′), *v.* 1. To press, stamp, or print something; as, to *impress* a name with a stamp. 2. To produce a vivid impression on the memory, imagination, etc. 3. To influence or affect, especially strongly.

im·pres′sion (ĭm·prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of impressing. 2. A mark, stamp, or figure made by impressing. 3. The influence which something has on one's feeling, sense, or mind; as, the story made a deep *impression* on him. 4. A vague or indefinite idea, opinion, etc.

im·pres′sion·a·ble (ĭm·prĕsh′ŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Sensitive to impressions; responsive.

im·pres′sive (ĭm·prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* Having the power to impress; as, an *impressive* speech. **im·pres′sive·ly**, *adv.* **im·pres′sive·ness**, *n.*

im′print (ĭm′prĭnt), *n.* 1. Something stamped or printed; an impression. 2. The publisher's name, the date, and the place of publication, as printed on the title page of a book.

im·print′ (ĭm·prĭnt′), *v.* 1. To impress; to stamp. 2. To mark or print, as letters on paper.

im·pris′on (ĭm·prĭz′n), *v.* To put in prison or jail; to confine. — **im·pris′on·ment**, *n.*

im·prob′a·ble (ĭm·prŏb′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not probable; not likely to be true or to occur. — **im·prob′a·bil′i·ty** (ĭm·prŏb′ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **im·prob′a·bly** (ĭm·prŏb′ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

im·promp′tu (ĭm·prŏmp′tū), *adj.* Made or done without previous study; as, an *impromptu* speech. — **im·promp′tu**, *adv.*

im·prop′er (ĭm·prŏp′ẽr), *adj.* 1. Not proper, fit, or suitable; as, *improper* dress for the occasion. 2. Incorrect; inaccurate. 3. Not in accordance with good taste or good manners; as, *improper* language. — **im·prop′er·ly**, *adv.*

im·prop′er frac′tion. A fraction in which the numerator is greater than the denominator.

im′pro·pri′e·ty (ĭm′prŏ·prī′ĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* IMPROPRIETIES (-tĭz). 1. The fact of being improper. 2. An unsuitable act, word, etc.

im·prove′ (ĭm·prōōv′), *v.* 1. To make good use of; as, to *improve* one's time. 2. To make or become better; as, to *improve* in health.

im·prove′ment (ĭm·prōōv′mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of improving. 2. Improved health, value, etc. 3. Something that improves or adds to the appearance, value, etc., of a thing.

im·prov'i·dent (ĭm·prŏv'ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Not providing for the future; thriftless.
im·prov'i·dence, *n.* **im·prov'i·dent·ly**, *adv.*

im'pro·vise (ĭm'prō·vīz; ĭm'prŏ·vīz'), *v.* 1. To compose, recite, or sing something without previous practice, study, preparation, etc.; as, to *improvise* on the piano. 2. To fix, arrange, or make without previous preparation; as, they *improvised* a sail out of their shirts. — **im'pro·vi·sa'tion** (ĭm'prŏ·vĭ·zā'shŭn; ĭm'prŏv·ĭ-), *n.*

im·pru'dent (ĭm·prōō'dĕnt), *adj.* Not prudent, careful, or discreet, unwise; rash.
im·pru'dence, *n.* **im·pru'dent·ly**, *adv.*

im'pu·dent (ĭm'pū·dĕnt), *adj.* Bold or saucy.
im'pu·dence, *n.* **im'pu·dent·ly**, *adv.*

im·pugn' (ĭm·pūn'), *v.* To attack by words, arguments, etc.; as, to *impugn* one's honesty.

im'pulse (ĭm'pŭls), *n.* 1. A force which starts a body into motion; also, the motion produced by such a force. 2. An arousing of the mind and spirit to do something; an inclination to action; as, he acted on a sudden *impulse.*

im·pul'sion (ĭm·pŭl'shŭn), *n.* 1. The force which starts a body into motion. 2. An impulse.

im·pul'sive (ĭm·pŭl'sĭv), *adj.* Acting, or liable to act, on impulse; hence, hasty; impetuous.
im·pul'sive·ly, *adv.* **im·pul'sive·ness**, *n.*

im·pu'ni·ty (ĭm·pū'nĭ·tĭ), *n.* Freedom from punishment, harm, or loss.

im·pure' (ĭm·pūr'), *adj.* 1. Not pure; unclean; dirty; as, *impure* water. 2. Mixed with some inferior substance; as, *impure* drugs.

im·pu'ri·ty (ĭm·pū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* IMPURITIES (-tĭz). 1. The condition of being impure. 2. Anything unclean; as, *impurities* in the water.

im·pute' (ĭm·pūt'), *v.* To charge a fault or to credit a virtue to; as, he *imputed* the mistake to ignorance. — **im'pu·ta'tion** (ĭm'pū·tā'shŭn), *n.*

in (ĭn), *prep.* Expressing position in relation to something surrounding or enclosing; as, *in* the house; *in* his hands.
— *adv.* To or toward the inside; as, come *in;* within a place; as, to shut a person *in.*
— *adj.* 1. Going toward the inside; as, an *in* curve; coming in; as, the *in* train. 2. Located on the inside; as, the Republicans were *in.*
— *n.* [usually used in the *plural,* INS] Persons who are in an inside position, in power, etc.

in. Abbreviation for *inch* or *inches.*

in- (ĭn-). A prefix meaning *not,* as in *inactive.*

in'a·bil'i·ty (ĭn'ə·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* INABILITIES (-tĭz). Lack of ability.

in'ac·ces'si·ble (ĭn'ăk·sĕs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not accessible; not to be reached or obtained.

in·ac'cu·ra·cy (ĭn·ăk'ū·rə·sĭ), *n.; pl.* INACCURACIES (-sĭz). Want of accuracy; inexactness; also, a mistake; an error.

in·ac'cu·rate (ĭn·ăk'ū·rĭt), *adj.* Not accurate; not exact. — **in·ac'cu·rate·ly**, *adv.*

in·ac'tion (ĭn·ăk'shŭn), *n.* Lack of action.

in·ac'tive (ĭn·ăk'tĭv), *adj.* Not active; idle.
— **in'ac·tiv'i·ty** (ĭn'ăk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·ad'e·quate (ĭn·ăd'ē·kwĭt), *adj.* Not adequate; insufficient. — **in·ad'e·qua·cy** (ĭn·ăd'ē·kwə·sĭ), *n.* — **in·ad'e·quate·ly**, *adv.*

in'ad·mis'si·ble (ĭn'ăd·mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not admissible; as, *inadmissible* evidence.

in'ad·vert'ent (ĭn'ăd·vûr'tĕnt), *adj.* Heedless; careless; as, an *inadvertent* remark.
in'ad·vert'ence, *n.* **in'ad·vert'ent·ly**, *adv.*

in'ad·vis'a·ble (ĭn'ăd·vīz'ə·b'l), *adj.* Not advisable; as, an *inadvisable* plan.

in·al'ien·a·ble (ĭn·āl'yĕn·ə·b'l; ĭn·ā'lĭ·ĕn·ə·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being given up or transferred; as, a man's *inalienable* rights.

in·ane' (ĭn·ān'), *adj.* Silly; foolish; trifling. — **in·ane'ly**, *adv.* — **in·an'i·ty** (ĭn·ăn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·an'i·mate (ĭn·ăn'ĭ·mĭt), *adj.* 1. Not endowed with life or spirit; as, stones are *inanimate.* 2. Dead; lifeless; as, his *inanimate* body.

in'a·ni'tion (ĭn'ə·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Exhaustion from lack of food.

in·ap'pli·ca·ble (ĭn·ăp'lĭ·kə·b'l), *adj.* Not applicable; as, a rule *inapplicable* in this case.

in'ap·pre'ci·a·ble (ĭn'ə·prē'shĭ·ə·b'l), *adj.* Too small or slight to be felt or seen.

in'ap·pro'pri·ate (ĭn'ə·prō'prĭ·ĭt), *adj.* Not appropriate; unsuitable; improper. — **in'ap·pro'pri·ate·ly**, *adv.* — **in'ap·pro'pri·ate·ness**, *n.*

in·apt' (ĭn·ăpt'), *adj.* Not apt or suitable; as, an *inapt* criticism; also, not ready, skillful, etc.
in·apt'ly, *adv.* **in·apt'ness**, *n.*

in·apt'i·tude (ĭn·ăp'tĭ·tūd), *n.* Lack of skill or fitness.

in'ar·tic'u·late (ĭn'är·tĭk'ū·lĭt), *adj.* 1. Not understandable as spoken words; as, *inarticulate* cries. 2. Not having the power of distinct utterance; as, the masses of men are *inarticulate.* — **in'ar·tic'u·late·ly**, *adv.*

in'ar·tis'tic (ĭn'är·tĭs'tĭk), *adj.* Not artistic; lacking in taste. — **in'ar·tis'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

in'as·much' (ĭn'ăz·mŭch'), *adv.* In as much; in like manner; in so far.

in'at·ten'tion (ĭn'ə·tĕn'shŭn), *n.* Failure to pay attention; heedlessness.

in'at·ten'tive (ĭn'ə·tĕn'tĭv), *adj.* Not attentive; heedless.
in'at·ten'tive·ly, *adv.* **in'at·ten'tive·ness**, *n.*

in·au'di·ble (ĭn·ô'dĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being heard. — **in·au'di·bly** (ĭn·ô'dĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in·au'gu·ral (ĭn·ô'gū·rəl), *adj.* Having to do with an inauguration; as, an *inaugural* address.
— *n.* An address given at an inauguration.

in·au′gu·rate (ĭn·ô′gū·rāt), *v.* 1. To introduce into office with suitable ceremonies. 2. To celebrate the opening of; as, to *inaugurate* the new post office. — **in·au′gu·ra′tion**, *n.*

in′aus·pi′cious (ĭn′ôs·pĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Not auspicious; unlucky.

in′born′ (ĭn′bôrn′), *adj.* Born in or with a person; natural; as, *inborn* passions.

in′bred′ (ĭn′brĕd′), *adj.* Bred or produced within a person; inborn; as, *inbred* modesty.

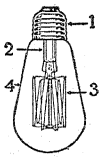
in′breed′ing (ĭn′brēd′ĭng), *n.* The breeding or mating of two animals closely related by blood, as horses, in order to fix favorable characters in a strain, such as speed, looks, etc.

inc. Abbreviation for *incorporated.*

In′ca (ĭng′kȧ), *n.* An Indian of a group of tribes living in Peru at the period of the Spanish conquest; especially, the ruler of these tribes.

in·cal′cu·la·ble (ĭn·kăl′kū·lȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not capable of being calculated; very great; as, an *incalculable* number. 2. Not capable of being known in advance; as, an *incalculable* temper.

in′can·des′cent (ĭn′kăn·dĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* 1. White or glowing with intense heat; hence, shining; brilliant. 2. Designating a device for producing light by utilizing the glow from a heated substance; as, an *incandescent* bulb or lamp. — **in′can·des′cence**, *n.*



Incandescent Lamp. 1 Base; 2 Stem; 3 Filament; 4 Bulb.

in′can·ta′tion (ĭn′kăn·tā′shŭn), *n.* The use of charms or spells in magic ceremonies; also, the spells thus used.

in·ca′pa·ble (ĭn·kā′pȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not capable or able; as, he is *incapable* of learning. 2. Not admitting; as, a force *incapable* of measurement. — **in′ca·pa·bil′i·ty** (ĭn′kā·pȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·ca′pa·bly** (ĭn·kā′pȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′ca·pac′i·tate (ĭn′kȧ·păs′ĭ·tāt), *v.* To render incapable or unfit.

in′ca·pac′i·ty (ĭn′kȧ·păs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* INCAPACITIES (-tĭz). Lack of power, authority, etc.

in·car′cer·ate (ĭn·kär′sĕr·āt), *v.* To imprison. — **in·car′cer·a′tion**, *n.*

in·car′nate (ĭn·kär′nāt), *adj.* Clothed in flesh; embodied in human form. — (ĭn·kär′nāt), *v.* To embody in fleshly or human form.

in′car·na′tion (ĭn′kär·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The assuming or taking on of a body of human form. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Incarnation***] The union of Divinity with humanity in Jesus Christ.

in·case′ (ĭn·kās′), *v.* To enclose in a case; to cover with something solid. — **in·case′ment**, *n.*

in·cau′tious (ĭn·kô′shŭs), *adj.* Not cautious; rash. — **in·cau′tious·ly**, *adv.*

in·cen′di·ar′y (ĭn·sĕn′dĭ·ĕr′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the malicious burning of property. 2. Tending to arouse quarrels, fighting, etc. — *n.* 1. A person who maliciously sets fire to property. 2. A person who excites quarrels, etc.

in·cense′ (ĭn·sĕns′), *v.* To inflame with anger.

in′cense (ĭn′sĕns), *n.* Material, such as fragrant gums and spices, used to produce a perfume when burned; also, the perfume.

in·cen′tive (ĭn·sĕn′tĭv), *n.* Anything which arouses or inspires a person to active effort.

in·cep′tion (ĭn·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* Beginning.

in·ces′sant (ĭn·sĕs′ănt), *adj.* Unceasing; continual; as, *incessant* rains. — **in·ces′sant·ly**, *adv.*

inch (ĭnch), *n.* A measure of length, the twelfth part of a foot. — *v.* To move, advance, or retire by small distances at a time; as, to *inch* along.

in′ci·dent (ĭn′sĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Liable to happen; apt to occur, especially in connection with some other event; as, difficulties *incident* to the trip. — *n.* A happening; event; occurrence.

in′ci·den′tal (ĭn′sĭ·dĕn′tăl), *adj.* 1. Not having to do with the main part, object, purpose, etc.; as, *incidental* expenses. 2. Likely to happen along with something else; as, the difficulties *incidental* to business. — *n.* [used in the *plural,* INCIDENTALS] Items of secondary importance, which go along with a main thing. — **in′ci·den′tal·ly**, *adv.*

in·cin′er·a′tor (ĭn·sĭn′ĕr·ā′tĕr), *n.* A furnace for burning rubbish and waste.

in·cip′i·ent (ĭn·sĭp′ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Beginning to show itself; as, *incipient* measles.

in·ci′sion (ĭn·sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* A cutting into something; also, a cut; a gash.

in·ci′sive (ĭn·sī′sĭv), *adj.* Clear-cut; sharp. **in·ci′sive·ly**, *adv.* **in·ci′sive·ness**, *n.*

in·ci′sor (ĭn·sī′zĕr), *n.* A tooth for cutting; in human beings, one of the front teeth.

in·cite′ (ĭn·sīt′), *v.* To move to action. — **in·cite′ment**, *n.* — **in·cit′er** (ĭn·sīt′ĕr), *n.*

in′ci·vil′i·ty (ĭn′sĭ·vĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* INCIVILITIES (-tĭz). Discourtesy; rudeness; impoliteness.

in·clem′ent (ĭn·klĕm′ĕnt), *adj.* Stormy; as, *inclement* weather. — **in·clem′en·cy** (-ĕn·sĭ), *n.*

in′cli·na′tion (ĭn′klĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. A natural leaning or favor toward some object, course of action, etc.; as, against his *inclination.* 2. A nod; a bow; as, an *inclination* of the head. 3. A leaning or bending away from a straight line.

in·cline′ (ĭn·klīn′), *v.* 1. To bend the head or body forward; to bow. 2. To favor a person, an opinion, a course of action, etc.; as, he was not *inclined* to listen. 3. To lean; to slope; to slant. — (ĭn′klīn; ĭn·klīn′), *n.* An ascent or descent; a slope or grade. — **in·clined′** (ĭn·klīnd′), *adj.*

in·close′ (ĭn·klōz′), *v.* To enclose.

in·clo′sure (ĭn·klō′zhẽr), *n.* Enclosure.

in·clude′ (ĭn·klōōd′), *v.* **1.** To confine; to enclose. **2.** To contain; to take in as parts of a whole; as, the sale *included* the furniture as well as the house.

in·clu′sion (ĭn·klōō′zhŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of including. **2.** Something that is included.

in·clu′sive (ĭn·klōō′sĭv), *adj.* Containing; especially, taking in the two extremes; as, Monday to Friday *inclusive*.
in·clu′sive·ly, *adv.* **in·clu′sive·ness**, *n.*

in·cog′ni·to (ĭn·kŏg′nĭ·tō), *adj.* & *adv.* With one's identity concealed, as under some assumed name or title; as, the prince traveled *incognito*. Abbreviation, *incog.*

in′co·her′ent (ĭn′kō·hēr′ĕnt), *adj.* Not coherent; not clearly connected; rambling.
in′co·her′ence, *n.* **in′co·her′ent·ly**, *adv.*

in′com·bus′ti·ble (ĭn′kŏm·bŭs′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not combustible; not capable of being burned.

in′come (ĭn′kŭm), *n.* The gain or advantage, usually figured in money, which comes in from labor, business, or property; receipts.

in′com′ing (ĭn′kŭm′ĭng), *adj.* Coming in.

in′com·men′su·rate (ĭn′kŏ·mĕn′shōō·rĭt), *adj.* Not adequate; not enough to satisfy.

in′com·mode′ (ĭn′kŏ·mōd′), *v.* To give trouble or inconvenience to; to disturb.

in′com·mu′ni·ca·ble (ĭn′kŏ·mū′nĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being communicated.

in·com′pa·ra·ble (ĭn·kŏm′pȧ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Matchless; unrivaled. — **in·com′pa·ra·bly** (ĭn·kŏm′pȧ·rȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′com·pat′i·ble (ĭn′kŏm·păt′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being brought together in harmonious or agreeable relations; as, conduct *incompatible* with a sense of honor. — **in′com·pat′i·bil′i·ty** (ĭn′kŏm·păt′ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in′com·pat′i·bly** (ĭn′kŏm·păt′ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in·com′pe·tent (ĭn·kŏm′pĕ·tĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Not competent; lacking strength, ability, etc. **2.** Not legally qualified. — **in·com′pe·tence** (ĭn·kŏm′pĕ·tĕns), *n.* — **in·com′pe·tent·ly**, *adv.*

in′com·plete′ (ĭn′kŏm·plēt′), *adj.* Not complete; not finished; imperfect.
in′com·plete′ly, *adv.* **in′com·plete′ness**, *n.*

in′com·pre·hen′si·ble (ĭn′kŏm·prē·hĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being understood. — **in′com·pre·hen′si·bil′i·ty** (-hĕn′sĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in′com·pre·hen′si·bly** (-hĕn′sĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′com·press′i·ble (ĭn′kŏm·prĕs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being squeezed into smaller space.

in′con·ceiv′a·ble (ĭn′kŏn·sēv′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not conceivable; unthinkable, unbelievable, etc.

in′con·clu′sive (ĭn′kŏn·klōō′sĭv), *adj.* Not leading to a definite conclusion or result.

in·con′gru·ous (ĭn·kŏng′grōō·ŭs), *adj.* Not in accordance with what is proper, reasonable, or right; as, *incongruous* colors; an *incongruous* story. — **in′con·gru′i·ty** (ĭn′kŏng·grōō′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·con′gru·ous·ly**, *adv.*

in·con′se·quen′tial (ĭn·kŏn′sē·kwĕn′shăl), *adj.* Not important; of no consequence.

in′con·sid′er·a·ble (ĭn′kŏn·sĭd′ẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not worth considering; trifling; trivial.

in′con·sid′er·ate (ĭn′kŏn·sĭd′ẽr·ĭt), *adj.* Not attentive to the rights or feelings of others.

in′con·sist′ent (ĭn′kŏn·sĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Not consistent; not in agreement, harmony, etc.; as, a statement *inconsistent* with facts. **2.** Not logical in thinking, acting, etc.; unreliable; changeable. — **in′con·sist′en·cy** (ĭn′kŏn·sĭs′tĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **in′con·sist′ent·ly**, *adv.*

in′con·sol′a·ble (ĭn′kŏn·sōl′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being consoled; as, *inconsolable* grief. — **in′con·sol′a·bly** (ĭn′kŏn·sōl′ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′con·spic′u·ous (ĭn′kŏn·spĭk′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Not conspicuous; not easily noticeable. — **in′con·spic′u·ous·ly**, *adv.*

in·con′stant (ĭn·kŏn′stănt), *adj.* Not constant; liable to sudden changes; changeable. — **in·con′stan·cy** (ĭn·kŏn′stăn·sĭ), *n.*

in′con·test′a·ble (ĭn′kŏn·tĕs′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being disputed or called in question.

in·con′ti·nent (ĭn·kŏn′tĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* Not restraining the passions or appetites. — **in·con′ti·nence**, *n.* — **in·con′ti·nent·ly**, *adv.*

in′con·tro·vert′i·ble (ĭn′kŏn·trŏ·vûr′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being disputed.

in′con·ven′ience (ĭn′kŏn·vēn′yĕns), *n.* **1.** Lack of suitability for personal comfort; discomfort. **2.** Something that causes annoyance or trouble. — *v.* To cause inconvenience to.

in′con·ven′ient (ĭn′kŏn·vēn′yĕnt), *adj.* Giving trouble. — **in′con·ven′ient·ly**, *adv.*

in·cor′po·rate (ĭn·kôr′pŏ·rāt), *v.* **1.** To join or unite closely into a single mass or body. **2.** To form into a legal body; to form a corporation; as, to *incorporate* a bank. — **in·cor′po·ra′tion**, *n.*

in·cor′po·rat′ed (ĭn·kôr′pŏ·rāt′ĕd), *adj.* Formed into a corporation, as by charter.

in′cor·po′re·al (ĭn′kôr·pō′rē·ăl), *adj.* Not having a material body; as, *incorporeal* spirits.

in′cor·rect′ (ĭn′kŏ·rĕkt′), *adj.* **1.** Not accurate or true; as, an *incorrect* answer. **2.** Not proper or right; as, *incorrect* dress.
in′cor·rect′ly, *adv.* **in′cor·rect′ness**, *n.*

in·cor′ri·gi·ble (ĭn·kŏr′ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being corrected, reformed, etc.

in′cor·rupt′i·ble (ĭn′kŏ·rŭp′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Not corruptible; not capable of decay; as, *incorruptible* spirits. **2.** Not capable of being bribed or morally corrupted; as, *incorruptible* judges.

in·crease′ (ĭn·krēs′), *v.* To make or become greater in size, number, value, power, etc.

in′crease (ĭn′krēs), *n.* 1. Addition or enlargement in size, number, etc.; growth. 2. Anything produced by increasing or growth.

in·creas′ing (ĭn·krēs′ĭng), *adj.* Growing or becoming larger, etc. — **in·creas′ing·ly**, *adv.*

in·cred′i·ble (ĭn·krĕd′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not believable; almost beyond belief; as, an *incredible* story; to move at *incredible* speed.

in·cred′u·lous (ĭn·krĕd′ū·lŭs), *adj.* Not believing; not easily fooled. — **in′cre·du′li·ty** (ĭn′krē·dū′lĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in′cre·ment (ĭn′krē·mĕnt; ĭng′krē·mĕnt), *n.* 1. Growth in bulk, number, etc.; increase. 2. An added amount; one of a series of regular additions or increases of similar kind and amount.

in·crim′i·nate (ĭn·krĭm′ĭ·nāt), *v.* To charge with a crime or fault. — **in·crim′i·na′tion**, *n.*

in·crust′ (ĭn·krŭst′), *v.* To cover or coat with, or as if with, a crust; as, iron *incrusted* by rust.

in′cu·bate (ĭn′kū·bāt; ĭng′kū·bāt), *v.* 1. To sit upon eggs to hatch them by warmth. 2. To grow in an incubator. — **in′cu·ba′tion**, *n.*

in′cu·ba′tor (ĭn′kū·bā′tẽr; ĭng′kū·bā′tẽr), *n.* An apparatus which supplies enough heat to hatch eggs artificially; also, a similar apparatus to help the growth of tiny newborn babies.

in′cu·bus (ĭn′kū·bŭs; ĭng′kū-), *n.* A burden; something oppressive; as, the *incubus* of debt.

in·cul′cate (ĭn·kŭl′kāt; ĭn′kŭl·kāt), *v.* To teach so as to impress upon the mind. **in′cul·ca′tion**, *n.* **in·cul′ca·tor**, *n.*

in·cum′bent (ĭn·kŭm′bĕnt), *adj.* 1. Lying down; reclining. 2. Laid upon a person as a duty or a charge; as, it is *incumbent* on us to heed good advice. — *n.* The person who holds an office, a position, or a pastorate. — **in·cum′ben·cy** (ĭn·kŭm′bĕn·sĭ), *n.*

in·cum′ber (ĭn·kŭm′bẽr), etc. Same as ENCUMBER, etc.

in·cur′ (ĭn·kûr′), *v.*; IN·CURRED′ (-kûrd′); IN·CUR′RING. To bring down upon oneself by one's own acts or fault; as, to *incur* debt, danger, etc.

in·cur′a·ble (ĭn·kūr′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not curable; — *n.* An incurable person. — **in·cur′a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in·cur′sion (ĭn·kûr′zhŭn; ĭn·kûr′shŭn), *n.* A hostile invasion; a raid.

Ind. Abbreviation for *Indiana.*

in·debt′ed (ĭn·dĕt′ĕd), *adj.* Being a debtor; owing money, gratitude, services, etc.

in·debt′ed·ness (ĭn·dĕt′ĕd·nĕs), *n.* The state of being indebted; also, the amount owed.

in·de′cen·cy (ĭn·dē′sĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INDECENCIES (-sĭz). Lack of decency; also, an offensive action. — **in·de′cent** (ĭn·dē′sĕnt), *adj.*

in′de·ci′sion (ĭn′dĕ·sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Slowness in deciding; hesitation; as, to lose by *indecision.*

in′de·ci′sive (ĭn′dĕ·sī′sĭv), *adj.* 1. Not decisive or final; as, an *indecisive* battle. 2. Characterized by indecision.

in′de·clin′a·ble (ĭn′dĕ·klīn′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* In grammar, not changed in form to show inflectional differences.

in·dec′o·rous (ĭn·dĕk′ō·rŭs; ĭn′dĕ·kō′rŭs), *adj.* Not in accordance with good manners; as, *indecorous* acts. — **in·dec′o·rous·ly**, *adv.*

in·deed′ (ĭn·dēd′), *adv.* In fact; truly.

in′de·fat′i·ga·ble (ĭn′dĕ·făt′ĭ·gȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of working long without tiring. — **in′de·fat′i·ga·bil′i·ty** (ĭn′dĕ·făt′ĭ·gȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in′de·fat′i·ga·ble·ness**, *n.* — **in′de·fat′i·ga·bly** (ĭn′dĕ·făt′ĭ·gȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′de·fea′si·ble (ĭn′dĕ·fē′zĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being abolished or set aside; as, an *indefeasible* right.

in′de·fen′si·ble (ĭn′dĕ·fĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Inexcusable; unjustifiable; as, *indefensible* conduct.

in′de·fin′a·ble (ĭn′dĕ·fīn′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being defined or described exactly.

in·def′i·nite (ĭn·dĕf′ĭ·nĭt), *adj.* 1. Not clear or fixed in meaning or details; vague; as, *indefinite* plans. 2. Not fixed in amount, length, etc. **in·def′i·nite·ly**, *adv.* **in·def′i·nite·ness**, *n.*

in·def′i·nite ar′ti·cle. In grammar, either of the words *a* or *an* used before a noun to show that it refers to any person or thing of the kind named. Thus, *a boy* and *a ship* mean "any boy" and "any ship." See A, AN, DEFINITE ARTICLE.

in·del′i·ble (ĭn·dĕl′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being erased or removed; as, *indelible* ink. — **in·del′i·bly** (ĭn·dĕl′ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in·del′i·cate (ĭn·dĕl′ĭ·kĭt), *adj.* Offensive; coarse. — **in·del′i·ca·cy** (ĭn·dĕl′ĭ·kȧ·sĭ), *n.*

in·dem′ni·fy (ĭn·dĕm′nĭ·fī), *v.*; IN·DEM′NIFIED (-fīd); IN·DEM′NI·FY′ING. To pay a person back for some loss or damage he has suffered. — **in·dem′ni·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

in·dem′ni·ty (ĭn·dĕm′nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INDEMNITIES (-tĭz). 1. Protection from loss, damage, or injury; insurance. 2. Money or the like, paid for loss or injury sustained by a person.

in·dent′ (ĭn·dĕnt′), *v.* To stamp or press in, as a pattern on metal; to make a firm impression; as, the scene is *indented* in his memory.

in·dent′ (ĭn·dĕnt′), *v.* 1. To make a toothlike cut or cuts on an edge; to make jagged. 2. To write, type, or print the first word of a line in from the margin; as, to *indent* the beginning of a paragraph.

in′den·ta′tion (ĭn′dĕn·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of indenting. 2. A notch; a toothlike opening; as, *indentations* in a coast.

in·den'tion (ĭn·dĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of indenting. 2. Something indented, as at the beginning of a paragraph.

in·den'ture (ĭn·dĕn'tūr), *n.* A written agreement; a contract, especially one that binds a person to the service of another. — *v.* To bind by an indenture.

in'de·pend'ence (ĭn'dē·pĕn'dĕns), *n.* The state or condition of those who are independent.

in'de·pend'ent (ĭn'dē·pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* 1. Not under another's control or rule; self-governing; free; as, an *independent* nation. 2. Not having connections with any other or each other; separate; as, the same story was told by *independent* witnesses. 3. Not supported by another; having or providing enough money to live upon; as, a woman of *independent* means. 4. Not easily influenced; showing self-reliance; as, an *independent* mind. — *n.* An independent person or thing; especially, a person who thinks and votes independently in politics. — **in·de·pend'ent·ly**, *adv.*

in'de·scrib'a·ble (ĭn'dē·skrīb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Too unlike anything else to be described; as, an *indescribable* sound; also, so great or so beautiful as to surpass one's power to describe. — **in'de·scrib'a·bly** (ĭn'dē·skrīb'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in'de·struct'i·ble (ĭn'dē·strŭk'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being destroyed; strong and lasting. — **in'de·struct'i·bil'i·ty** (ĭn'dē·strŭk'tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in'de·struct'i·bly** (-strŭk'tĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in'de·ter'mi·na·ble (ĭn'dē·tûr'mĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being definitely known.

in·de·ter'mi·nate (ĭn'dē·tûr'mĭ·nāt), *adj.* Not definite, distinct, or precise in limits or boundaries; also, not leading to a definite end or result; as, an *indeterminate* debate.

in'dex (ĭn'dĕks), *n.*; *pl.* INDEXES (ĭn'dĕk·sĕz); INDICES (ĭn'dĭ·sēz). 1. The finger next to the thumb. It is also called ***in'dex fin'ger***. 2. A pointer; a hand on a watch, a scale, etc. 3. An alphabetized list of topics, names, etc., in a book, with the pages where each is treated. The index is usually placed at the end of a book. 4. A sign; indication.
— *v.* To provide with, or put into, an index.

In'di·a (ĭn'dĭ·ȧ), *n.* A country of Asia south of the Himalayas. The ***In'di·an Em'pire*** comprises the parts of India, Baluchistan, etc., under British rule.

In'di·a ink. A black pigment.

In'di·an (ĭn'dĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to India or the East Indies. 2. Of or belonging to the native peoples found in America at the time of its discovery. 3. Made of Indian corn; as, *Indian* pudding.
— *n.* 1. A member of one of the native races of India. 2. A member of the native American race; also, the language of these natives.

In'di·an'a (ĭn'dĭ·ăn'ȧ), *n.* A State of the northern central United States.

In'di·an·ap'o·lis (ĭn'dĭ·ăn·ăp'ō·lĭs), *n.* A city, the capital of Indiana.

In'di·an club. A kind of wooden club used in gymnastic exercises.

In'di·an corn. The seeds or kernels of a tall cereal plant with grasslike leaves, or the plant that bears these seeds; corn; maize. A meal (***Indian meal***) is made by grinding the seeds.

Indian Club.

In'di·an O'cean. The ocean south of Asia, east of Africa, and west of Australia.

In'di·an sum'mer. A period of mild weather in late autumn or early winter.

In'di·an Ter'ri·to'ry. Formerly, a territory of the United States, now included in the State of Oklahoma.

In'di·a pa'per. A very thin, tough paper.

In'di·a rub'ber. Same as RUBBER, *n.*, 3.

in'di·cate (ĭn'dĭ·kāt), *v.* To point out; to be a sign or index of or to something.

in'di·ca'tion (ĭn'dĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of indicating; suggestion. 2. Something which serves to indicate or point out; a sign.

in·dic'a·tive (ĭn·dĭk'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Giving a sign or indication of something. 2. In grammar, having to do with the mood of a verb used to express something that is a fact and not a possibility or a wish. See MOOD. — *n.* The indicative mood, or a verb used in this mood.

in'di·ca'tor (ĭn'dĭ·kā'tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that indicates.

Baseball Umpire's Indicator.

in'di·ces (ĭn'dĭ·sēz), *n.*, *pl.* of INDEX.

in·dict' (ĭn·dīt'), *v.* To charge a person with an offense after considering the facts that make him seem guilty. **in·dict'er**, *n.* **in·dict'ment**, *n.*

In'dies (ĭn'dĭz; ĭn'dēz). The East Indies or the West Indies; now, usually, the East Indies.

in·dif'fer·ent (ĭn·dĭf'ĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* 1. Having no preference. 2. Showing neither interest nor dislike; as, the audience was not bored but *indifferent*. 3. Neither good nor bad. **in·dif'fer·ence**, *n.* **in·dif'fer·ent·ly**, *adv.*

in'di·gence (ĭn'dĭ·jĕns), *n.* Poverty.

in·dig'e·nous (ĭn·dĭj'ē·nŭs), *adj.* Produced, growing, or living naturally in a region.

in'di·gent (ĭn'dĭ·jĕnt), *adj.* Needy; poor.

in'di·gest'i·ble (ĭn'dĭ·jĕs'tĭ·b'l; ĭn'dī·jĕs'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not digestible; not easily digested.

in'di·ges'tion (ĭn'dĭ·jĕs'chŭn), *n.* Discomfort caused by slow or painful digestion.

in·dig'nant (ĭn·dĭg'nănt), *adj.* Angry because of unfair or mean treatment of oneself or others. — **in·dig'nant·ly**, *adv.*

in'dig·na'tion (ĭn'dĭg·nā'shŭn), *n.* The anger aroused by something unworthy, base, etc.

in·dig'ni·ty (ĭn·dĭg'nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* INDIGNITIES (-tĭz). Anything said or done to a person which shows disrespect; offensive treatment.

in'di·go (ĭn'dĭ·gō), *n.; pl.* INDIGOS, INDIGOES (-gōz). 1. A blue dye now made artificially but formerly obtained from plants, especially from the *indigo plant*. 2. Also *indigo blue*. A dark dull purplish-blue color. — **in'di·go**, *adj.*

in'di·rect' (ĭn'dĭ·rĕkt'; ĭn'dī·rĕkt'), *adj.* 1. Not straight; not the shortest or quickest; as, an *indirect* course. 2. Not straightforward; underhanded. 3. Not having a plainly seen connection; as, an *indirect* cause.
in'di·rect'ly, *adv.* **in'di·rect'ness**, *n.*

in'di·rect' ob'ject. In grammar, a word on which the action of the verb falls, but not directly. See DIRECT OBJECT.

in'dis·creet' (ĭn'dĭs·krēt'), *adj.* Not discreet or cautious. — **in'dis·creet'ly**, *adv.*

in'dis·cre'tion (ĭn'dĭs·krĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The quality or an act of a person who is indiscreet.

in'dis·crim'i·nate (ĭn'dĭs·krĭm'ĭ·nĭt), *adj.* Showing lack of careful distinction between persons or things; as, *indiscriminate* praise. — **in'dis·crim'i·nate·ly**, *adv.*

in'dis·pen'sa·ble (ĭn'dĭs·pĕn'sȧ·b'l), *adj.* Absolutely necessary; as, *indispensable* clothing.

in'dis·posed' (ĭn'dĭs·pōzd'), *adj.* 1. Not well; sick. 2. Unwilling; averse.

in'dis·po·si'tion (ĭn'dĭs·pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A slight illness. 2. Unwillingness.

in·dis'pu·ta·ble (ĭn·dĭs'pū·tȧ·b'l; ĭn'dĭs·pūt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Too clear, certain, sure, etc., to be disputed. — **in·dis'pu·ta·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in·dis'so·lu·ble (ĭn·dĭs'ō·lū·b'l; ĭn'dĭ·sŏl'ū·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being dissolved, destroyed, etc. — **in·dis'so·lu·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in'dis·tinct' (ĭn'dĭs·tĭngkt'), *adj.* Not distinct or clear; as, *indistinct* writing.
in'dis·tinct'ly, *adv.* **in'dis·tinct'ness**, *n.*

in'dis·tin'guish·a·ble (ĭn'dĭs·tĭng'gwĭsh·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being clearly felt, seen, heard, etc. — **in'dis·tin'guish·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in·dite' (ĭn·dīt'), *v.* To compose and write.

in'di·vid'u·al (ĭn'dĭ·vĭd'ū·ăl), *n.* 1. A single member of a class or species; a particular person, animal, or thing. 2. A person; as, a disagreeable *individual*. — *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to an individual. 2. Being one's own; not like another's or not for others; as, to provide *individual* cups. — **in'di·vid'u·al·ly**, *adv.*

in'di·vid'u·al·ism (ĭn'dĭ·vĭd'ū·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* A theory or policy which holds that the aim of government should be to advance individual interests and welfare. — **in'di·vid'u·al·ist** (-ĭst), *n.*

in'di·vid'u·al'i·ty (ĭn'dĭ·vĭd'ū·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The state of being individual; the quality or qualities which characterize a person.

in'di·vid'u·al·ize (ĭn'dĭ·vĭd'ū·ăl·īz), *v.* To make individual; to treat as individuals.

in'di·vis'i·ble (ĭn'dĭ·vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being divided or separated. — **in'di·vis'i·bly** (ĭn'dĭ·vĭz'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

In'do-Chi'na (ĭn'dō·chī'nȧ), *n.* A peninsula of southeastern Asia.

in'do·lent (ĭn'dō·lĕnt), *adj.* Lazy; idle.
in'do·lence, *n.* **in'do·lent·ly**, *adv.*

in·dom'i·ta·ble (ĭn·dŏm'ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be subdued; resolute; as, an *indomitable* will. — **in·dom'i·ta·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in'door' (ĭn'dōr'), *adj.* Of or for the inside of a building; done, worn, etc., indoors.

in'doors' (ĭn'dōrz'; ĭn'dōrz'), *adv.* In or into a building; as, to go *indoors*.

in·dorse' (ĭn·dôrs'). Same as ENDORSE.

in·du'bi·ta·ble (ĭn·dū'bĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Too evident for doubt; as, *indubitable* proof. — **in·du'bi·ta·bly** (ĭn·dū'bĭ·tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in·duce' (ĭn·dūs'), *v.* 1. To influence by persuading, by promise of gain, etc.; as, to *induce* people to buy. 2. To bring about; to cause; as, a cough *induced* by exposure. 3. To form a general principle from a study of a number of particular items; to infer.

in·duce'ment (ĭn·dūs'mĕnt), *n.* 1. Act of inducing. 2. Something which induces.

in·duct' (ĭn·dŭkt'), *v.* To place in office; to install; as, the mayor was *inducted* into office.

in·duc'tion (ĭn·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The placing of a person in office. 2. Reasoning from a study of particulars to a general principle; inference. — **in·duc'tive** (ĭn·dŭk'tĭv), *adj.*

in·due' (ĭn·dū'), *v.* 1. To assume; to put on. 2. To supply, as with moral, mental, or spiritual qualities; as, man is *indued* with reason.

in·dulge' (ĭn·dŭlj'), *v.;* IN·DULGED' (-dŭljd'); IN·DULG'ING (-dŭl'jĭng). 1. To give in to one's own or another's desires; as, to *indulge* one's children. 2. To allow oneself to take pleasure.

in·dul'gence (ĭn·dŭl'jĕns), *n.* 1. Act of indulging. 2. Something indulged in; as, novel reading was his one *indulgence*. 3. In the Roman Catholic Church, a freeing, in whole or in part, from purgatorial punishment, by saying certain prayers or performing certain acts of piety.

in·dul'gent (ĭn·dŭl'jĕnt), *adj.* Indulging; not hard or severe upon those in one's charge.

In'dus (ĭn'dŭs), *n.* A river of northwestern India, flowing into the Arabian Sea.

in·dus'tri·al (ĭn·dŭs'trĭ·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with industries or with those working in industries. — **in·dus'tri·al·ly**, *adv.*

in·dus′tri·ous (ĭn·dŭs′trĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Showing industry; busy. — **in·dus′tri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

in′dus·try (ĭn′dŭs·trĭ), *n.; pl.* INDUSTRIES (-trĭz). 1. The habit of working hard and steadily; diligence. 2. Steady attention to business. 3. Any branch of business or manufacture; also, business in general.

-ine. A suffix of certain adjectives, as in: *feminine*, belonging to women, womanly; *Florentine*, having to do with Florence (Italy); *crystalline*, of the nature of a crystal.

-ine. A suffix used in chemical terms, both nouns and adjectives, as in *alkaline*, *chlorine*, etc.

in·e′bri·ate (ĭn·ē′brĭ·āt), *n.* A drunken person. — **in·e′bri·at′ed** (ĭn·ē′brĭ·āt′ĕd), *adj.*

in·ed′i·ble (ĭn·ĕd′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not edible.

in·ef′fa·ble (ĭn·ĕf′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Beyond the power of language to describe; as, *ineffable* bliss.

in′ef·fec′tive (ĭn′ĕ·fĕk′tĭv), *adj.* Not producing the desired effect; as, an *ineffective* law. **in′ef·fec′tive·ly**, *adv.* **in′ef·fec′tive·ness**, *n.*

in′ef·fec′tu·al (ĭn′ĕ·fĕk′tū·ăl), *adj.* Not strong enough to produce the desired effect; as, an *ineffectual* dose. — **in′ef·fec′tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

in′ef·fi′cient (ĭn′ĕ·fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* Not competent; not skillful. — **in′ef·fi′cien·cy** (ĭn′ĕ·fĭsh′ĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **in′ef·fi′cient·ly**, *adv.*

in·el′e·gant (ĭn·ĕl′ĕ·gănt), *adj.* Not refined or in good taste. — **in·el′e·gance**, *n.*

in·el′i·gi·ble (ĭn·ĕl′ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not qualified for an office, a position, a place, etc. — **in·el′i·gi·bil′i·ty** (ĭn·ĕl′ĭ·jĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·ept′ (ĭn·ĕpt′), *adj.* Not suited or suitable. **in·ept′ly**, *adv.* **in·ept′ness**, *n.*

in′e·qual′i·ty (ĭn′ē·kwŏl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* INEQUALITIES (-tĭz). 1. The fact of not being the same everywhere or at all times; as, *inequality* in prices. 2. A condition of not being equal, level, regular, etc.; unevenness.

in·eq′ui·ta·ble (ĭn·ĕk′wĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not just; unfair.

in·ert′ (ĭn·ûrt′), *adj.* 1. Without life; powerless to move itself or to prevent being moved. 2. Very slow to move or act; sluggish.

in·er′tia (ĭn·ûr′shȧ; ĭn·ûr′shĭ·ȧ), *n.* A tendency to remain at rest, or to continue in uniform motion if not acted upon by some other force; a disposition in a person not to move, act, or exert himself.

in·es′ti·ma·ble (ĭn·ĕs′tĭ·mȧ·b'l), *adj.* Above or beyond one's power to estimate; priceless.

in·ev′i·ta·ble (ĭn·ĕv′ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Bound to happen or come; not to be escaped or avoided; certain. — **in·ev′i·ta·bil′i·ty** (ĭn·ĕv′ĭ·tȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·ev′i·ta·bly** (ĭn·ĕv′ĭ·tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′ex·act′ (ĭn′ĕg·zăkt′), *adj.* Not precisely correct; inaccurate. — **in′ex·act′ness**, *n.*

in′ex·cus′a·ble (ĭn′ĕks·kūz′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not excusable. — **in′ex·cus′a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in′ex·haust′i·ble (ĭn′ĕg·zôs′tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Abundant enough not to give out or be used up; unfailing; as, an *inexhaustible* supply.

in·ex′o·ra·ble (ĭn·ĕk′sō·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not moved by pleading; as, an *inexorable* judge.

in′ex·pe′di·ent (ĭn′ĕks·pē′dĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Not suited to bring about a desired result; unwise.

in′ex·pen′sive (ĭn′ĕks·pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* Not dear in price; cheap. — **in′ex·pen′sive·ly**, *adv.*

in′ex·pe′ri·ence (ĭn′ĕks·pē′rĭ·ĕns), *n.* Want of experience; lack of personal knowledge.

in′ex·pe′ri·enced (ĭn′ĕks·pē′rĭ·ĕnst), *adj.* Without the skill or knowledge that comes from actually doing, suffering, or enjoying something.

in′ex·pert′ (ĭn′ĕks·pûrt′), *adj.* Not expert.

in·ex′pi·a·ble (ĭn·ĕks′pĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not allowing atonement; as, an *inexpiable* crime.

in·ex′pli·ca·ble (ĭn·ĕks′plĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being explained or accounted for. — **in·ex′pli·ca·bly** (ĭn·ĕks′plĭ·kȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′ex·press′i·ble (ĭn′ĕks·prĕs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Beyond one's power to put in words. — **in′ex·press′i·bly** (ĭn′ĕks·prĕs′ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′ex·tin′guish·a·ble (ĭn′ĕks·tĭng′gwĭsh·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being put out, as a fire, or subdued, as a passion like hatred.

in·ex′tri·ca·ble (ĭn·ĕks′trĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Forming a tangle from which one cannot free oneself. 2. Not capable of being disentangled.

in·fal′li·ble (ĭn·făl′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of making mistakes. — **in·fal′li·bil′i·ty** (ĭn·făl′ĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·fal′li·bly** (ĭn·făl′ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in′fa·mous (ĭn′fȧ·mŭs), *adj.* 1. Having an evil reputation; vicious; as, an *infamous* person. 2. Detestable; as, an *infamous* crime.

in′fa·my (ĭn′fȧ·mĭ), *n.; pl.* INFAMIES (-mĭz). 1. Public disgrace. 2. An infamous deed.

in′fan·cy (ĭn′fȧn·sĭ), *n.* Babyhood.

in′fant (ĭn′fănt), *n.* 1. A baby. 2. In law, a person not yet 21 years of age. — *adj.* 1. Very young; not grown. 2. Intended for young children.

in′fan·tile (ĭn′făn·tīl; ĭn′făn·tĭl), *adj.* Of infants; babyish; as, *infantile* behavior.

in′fan·try (ĭn′făn·trĭ), *n.* Soldiers armed and equipped for service on foot. — **in′fan·try·man**, *n.*

in·fat′u·at′ed (ĭn·făt′ū·āt′ĕd), *adj.* Possessed with a foolish passion or fondness. — **in·fat′u·a′tion** (ĭn·făt′ū·ā′shŭn), *n.*

in·fect′ (ĭn·fĕkt′), *v.* 1. To cause disease germs, etc., to be present in or upon something. 2. To make ill by communicating a disease. 3. To cause someone else to share one's feelings, etc.; as, he *infected* us with his enthusiasm.

in·fec′tion (ĭn·fĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of infecting. 2. A disease, a condition, a mood, etc., caused by being infected.

in·fec′tious (ĭn·fĕk′shŭs), *adj.* Capable of infecting; as, an *infectious* disease.

in′fe·lic′i·tous (ĭn′fē·lĭs′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Unhappy; unfortunate; as, an *infelicitous* time; not suitable; as, an *infelicitous* remark.

in·fer′ (ĭn·fûr′), *v.*; IN·FERRED′ (-fûrd′); IN·FER′RING. To draw a conclusion; to derive by reasoning; as, to *infer* from the teacher's remarks that the pupil's work is improving.

in′fer·ence (ĭn′fĕr·ĕns), *n.* 1. Act of inferring. 2. A conclusion reached by reasoning.

in·fe′ri·or (ĭn·fē′rĭ·ēr), *adj.* 1. Lower in rank, importance, etc. 2. Of poorer quality; not of a high grade. — *n.* A person or thing that is inferior, as in value, position, etc. — **in·fe′ri·or′i·ty** (ĭn·fē′rĭ·ŏr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·fer′nal (ĭn·fûr′năl), *adj.* Of or like hell; hellish. — **in·fer′nal·ly**, *adv.*

in·fer′no (ĭn·fûr′nō), *n.* Hell; also, a place like hell; as, an *inferno* of flame.

in·fest′ (ĭn·fĕst′), *v.* To trouble by being present in great numbers; to annoy or attack frequently; as, the dog is *infested* with fleas.

in′fi·del (ĭn′fĭ·dĕl), *n.* A person who does not believe in a certain religious faith; an unbeliever; especially, a non-Christian. — **in′fi·del**, *adj.*

in′fi·del′i·ty (ĭn′fĭ·dĕl′ĭ·tĭ; ĭn′fī·dĕl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INFIDELITIES (-tĭz). 1. Lack of faith. 2. Unfaithfulness.

in′field′ (ĭn′fēld′), *n.* In baseball: 1. The diamond. 2. The players on the diamond.

in′fil·tra′tion (ĭn′fĭl·trā′shŭn), *n.* The act of penetrating gradually through a substance or mass; as, the *infiltration* of foreign-born citizens into the whole body of voters. — **in·fil′trate** (ĭn·fĭl′trāt), *v.*

in′fi·nite (ĭn′fĭ·nĭt), *adj.* Without limits of any kind; endless; also, boundless. — **in′fi·nite**, *n.*

in′fin·i·tes′i·mal (ĭn′fĭn·ĭ·tĕs′ĭ·măl), *adj.* Very, very small; so little that it can hardly be measured. — **in′fin·i·tes′i·mal·ly**, *adv.*

in·fin′i·tive (ĭn·fĭn′ĭ·tĭv), *n.* In grammar, a form of a verb which, in its use, is like both a verb and a noun. It is usually the same in form as the stem of the present tense of the verb and is often preceded by the word *to;* thus, in "he has work *to do*," the word *do* is an infinitive, and the word *to* is the ***sign of the infinitive.***

in·fin′i·tude (ĭn·fĭn′ĭ·tūd), *n.* Infinity.

in·fin′i·ty (ĭn·fĭn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INFINITIES (-tĭz). 1. Something which is infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, quantity, power, energy, etc.; as, the *infinity* of God's mercy. 2. Any indefinitely great number or amount.

in·firm′ (ĭn·fûrm′), *adj.* Physically weak.

in·fir′ma·ry (ĭn·fûr′mȧ·rĭ), *n.* A place for the infirm or sick.

in·fir′mi·ty (ĭn·fûr′mĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INFIRMITIES (-tĭz). Weakness; feebleness.

in·flame′ (ĭn·flām′), *v.* 1. To kindle; to excite; as, to *inflame* one's anger; also, to enrage. 2. To show signs of inflammation.

in·flam′ma·ble (ĭn·flăm′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Easily set on fire; as, gasoline is highly *inflammable.* 2. Easily inflamed with anger, etc.

in′flam·ma′tion (ĭn′flă·mā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of inflaming. 2. A diseased condition shown by redness or swelling of a part of the body. — **in·flam′ma·to′ry** (ĭn·flăm′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.*

in·flate′ (ĭn·flāt′), *v.* 1. To swell with air or gas; as, to *inflate* a balloon. 2. To cause to increase beyond proper limits.

in·fla′tion (ĭn·flā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of inflating; as, the *inflation* of a balloon. 2. Sudden great increase in the quantity of money without any corresponding increase in business.

in·flect′ (ĭn·flĕkt′), *v.* 1. To vary the pitch of one's voice. 2. In grammar, to add an inflectional ending to a word.

in·flec′tion (ĭn·flĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. Change in the pitch or tone of a person's voice. 2. In grammar, the change in the form of a word which shows its person, number, tense, case, gender, etc. — **in·flec′tion·al**, *adj.*

in·flex′i·ble (ĭn·flĕk′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not easily bent or twisted; rigid; stiff; as, an *inflexible* stick of oak. 2. Firm; not easily influenced or persuaded; unyielding; as, an *inflexible* man. — **in·flex′i·bil′i·ty** (ĭn·flĕk′sĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·flex′i·bly** (ĭn·flĕk′sĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in·flict′ (ĭn·flĭkt′), *v.* To give by or as by striking; as, to *inflict* three blows; to cause to bear or suffer. — **in·flic′tion** (ĭn·flĭk′shŭn), *n.*

in′flow′ (ĭn′flō′), *n.* Act of flowing in; also, something which flows in.

in′flu·ence (ĭn′flōō·ĕns), *n.* 1. Act of producing, or power to produce, an effect without apparent force, authority, etc.; as, to exert *influence* over others. 2. Power which is the result of wealth, position, character, etc.; as, men of *influence.* 3. A person who has influence; as, he is an *influence* for good. — *v.* To change or affect by exerting influence.

in′flu·en′tial (ĭn′flōō·ĕn′shăl), *adj.* Exerting or having influence. — **in′flu·en′tial·ly**, *adv.*

in′flu·en′za (ĭn′flōō·ĕn′zȧ), *n.* Grippe.

in′flux (ĭn′flŭks), *n.* A current or stream flowing in; an inflow; as, an *influx* of fresh air.

in·fold′ (ĭn·fōld′), *v.* To wrap up in folds.

in·form′ (ĭn·fôrm′), *v.* 1. To let a person know something; to tell. 2. To tell so as to

accuse or cast suspicion upon; as, to *inform* the police against a person. — **in·form′ant**, *n.* — **in·form′er**, *n.*

in·for′mal (ĭn·fôr′măl), *adj.* Not following the rules or customs accepted as good form; not ceremonious; as, an *informal* party. — **in′for·mal′i·ty** (ĭn′fôr·măl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·for′mal·ly**, *adv.*

in′for·ma′tion (ĭn′fŏr·mā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of informing. 2. News; as, no *information* of his act. 3. Facts gathered by study, observation, etc.; as, this book is full of *information*.

in·frac′tion (ĭn·frăk′shŭn), *n.* A breaking, as of a rule.

in·fre′quent (ĭn·frē′kwĕnt), *adj.* Seldom happening or found; rare. — **in·fre′quent·ly**, *adv.*

in·fringe′ (ĭn·frĭnj′), *v.* 1. To fail to obey or heed; as, to *infringe* a law. 2. To go further than is right or fair to another; as, to *infringe* upon a person's time. — **in·fringe′ment**, *n.*

in·fu′ri·ate (ĭn·fū′rĭ·āt), *v.* To rouse to fury.

in·fuse′ (ĭn·fūz′), *v.* 1. To give as if by pouring in; to inspire; as, the general's appearance *infused* new life into his troops. 2. To steep, as tea. — **in·fu′sion** (ĭn·fū′zhŭn), *n.*

-ing (-ĭng). A suffix used in forming adjectives or nouns, usually from verbs. It means: 1. That; who; which; thus, a *singing* child is a child who sings. 2. The act, art, etc., of persons or things that; as, *speaking* comes before *writing*. 3. A thing that; thus, a *covering* is a thing that covers. 4. A thing produced by one who; thus, *shavings* are produced by a person who shaves wood, etc. 5. Things used in making or doing; thus, *roofing* is material used in making roofs.

in·gen′ious (ĭn·jēn′yŭs), *adj.* Having or showing inventive power; skillful; as, an *ingenious* solution. — **in·gen′ious·ly**, *adv.*

in′ge·nu′i·ty (ĭn′jĕ·nū′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Quality of being ingenious; skill or power in inventing, devising, etc.

in·gen′u·ous (ĭn·jĕn′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Open; frank. **in·gen′u·ous·ly**, *adv.* **in·gen′u·ous·ness**, *n.*

in′gle·nook′ (ĭng′g'l·nŏŏk′), *n.* Chimney corner.

in·glo′ri·ous (ĭn·glō′rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not bringing fame, honor, etc.; hence, shameful.

in′got (ĭng′gŏt), *n.* Steel or other metal in the form of a bar, a block, etc.

in·graft′ (ĭn·grăft′), *v.* To engraft.

in′grained′ (ĭn′grānd′), *adj.* Worked into the grain or fiber; hence, deep-seated.

in′grate (ĭn′grāt; ĭn·grāt′), *n.* An ungrateful person.

in·gra′ti·ate (ĭn·grā′shĭ·āt), *v.* To bring or get oneself into favor; as, he tried to *ingratiate* himself with the principal.

in·grat′i·tude (ĭn·grăt′ĭ·tūd), *n.* Lack of gratitude; thanklessness.

in·gre′di·ent (ĭn·grē′dĭ·ĕnt), *n.* One of the substances that make up a mixture.

in′gress (ĭn′grĕs), *n.* Entrance.

in·gulf′ (ĭn·gŭlf′). Same as ENGULF.

in·hab′it (ĭn·hăb′ĭt), *v.* To live or dwell in. **in·hab′it·a·ble**, *adj.* **in·hab′it·ant**, *n.*

in·hale′ (ĭn·hāl′), *v.* To draw air, etc., into the lungs. — **in′ha·la′tion** (ĭn′hȧ·lā′shŭn), *n.*

in′har·mo′ni·ous (ĭn′här·mō′nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not in harmony. — **in′har·mo′ni·ous·ly**, *adv.*

in·her′ent (ĭn·hēr′ĕnt), *adj.* Belonging or being a part of the essential character of a person or thing. — **in·her′ent·ly**, *adv.*

in·her′it (ĭn·hĕr′ĭt), *v.* 1. To receive from a parent or ancestor; to come into the possession of as the legal heir; as, to *inherit* property. 2. To receive by birth; as, to *inherit* a strong constitution. — **in·her′i·tor**, *n.*

in·her′it·ance (ĭn·hĕr′ĭ·tăns), *n.* 1. The act of inheriting. 2. The property, title, or the like, which a person inherits.

in·hib′it (ĭn·hĭb′ĭt), *v.* 1. To forbid. 2. To restrain. — **in′hi·bi′tion** (ĭn′hĭ·bĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

in·hos′pi·ta·ble (ĭn·hŏs′pĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not showing kindness to guests or strangers.

in·hos′pi·tal′i·ty (ĭn·hŏs′pĭ·tăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Lack of hospitality.

in·hu′man (ĭn·hū′măn), *adj.* Brutal; cruel; unfeeling. — **in′hu·man′i·ty** (ĭn′hū·măn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·hu′man·ly**, *adv.*

in·im′i·cal (ĭn·ĭm′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Hostile.

in·im′i·ta·ble (ĭn·ĭm′ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being imitated; as, *inimitable* beauty.

in·iq′ui·tous (ĭ·nĭk′wĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Wicked.

in·iq′ui·ty (ĭ·nĭk′wĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INIQUITIES (-tĭz). A great injustice; wickedness; also, a sin.

in·i′tial (ĭ·nĭsh′ăl), *adj.* Having to do with the beginning; first; as, our *initial* efforts; the *initial* letter of a word. — *n.* An initial letter, especially of a name; as, his *initials* are J. M. H. — *v.* To put one's initial or initials on.

in·i′ti·ate (ĭ·nĭsh′ĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To begin; to originate; as, to *initiate* trade between two countries. 2. To admit into a society, etc., as by ceremonies. 3. To teach a beginner the things he must first know. **in·i′ti·a′tion**, *n.* **in·i′ti·a′tor**, *n.*

in·i′ti·a′tive (ĭ·nĭsh′ĭ·ā′tĭv), *n.* 1. The power of seeing for oneself what ought to be done and of going ahead and doing it. 2. The right or power to introduce proposed new laws; also, the method provided whereby the people of a state, country, etc., may propose new laws.

in·ject′ (ĭn·jĕkt′), *v.* To force in; especially, to use an instrument such as a syringe to force

some fluid, drug, etc., into a part of the body or the blood. — **in·jec′tion** (ĭn·jĕk′shŭn), *n.* — **in·jec′tor** (ĭn·jĕk′tẽr), *n.*

in′ju·di′cious (ĭn′jōō·dĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Unwise; imprudent. — **in′ju·di′cious·ly**, *adv.*

in·junc′tion (ĭn·jŭngk′shŭn), *n.* An order not to do something.

in′jure (ĭn′jẽr), *v.* To harm; to damage.

in·ju′ri·ous (ĭn·jōōr′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Causing injury; harmful. — **in·ju′ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

in′ju·ry (ĭn′jẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INJURIES (-ĭz). Harm done to a person or thing.

in·jus′tice (ĭn·jŭs′tĭs), *n.* Lack of fairness or justice; also, an unjust act or deed.

ink (ĭngk), *n.* A fluid used for writing or printing. — *v.* To put ink upon; as, to *ink* a stamp.

ink′stand′, *n.* **ink′well′**, *n.*

ink′horn′ (ĭngk′hôrn′), *n.* An old-fashioned inkwell usually made of horn.

ink′ling (ĭngk′lĭng), *n.* A hint; a suggestion.

ink′y (ĭngk′ĭ), *adj.* Soiled with ink; also, as black as ink.

in·laid′ (ĭn·lād′; ĭn′lād′), *adj.* Decorated by material set into the surface by way of ornament.

in′land (ĭn′lănd; ĭn′lănd′), *n.* The part of a country in from the coast or boundaries; the interior of a country. — **in′land** (ĭn′lănd), *adj.*

in·lay′ (ĭn·lā′), *v.*; IN·LAID′ (ĭn·lād′; ĭn′lād′); IN·LAY′ING. To set or lay into a surface; to adorn a surface by inserting other material; as, to *inlay* wood with gold.

in′lay′ (ĭn′lā′), *n.* Material used in inlaying.

in′let (ĭn′lĕt), *n.* 1. A way of entering; an entrance. 2. A bay or cove in a shore line.

in′mate (ĭn′māt), *n.* A person who lives in the same house or institution with others.

in′most (ĭn′mōst), *adj.* Deepest in.

inn (ĭn), *n.* 1. A hotel; especially, a small hotel or lodginghouse. 2. In careless use, a tavern; a saloon. — **inn′keep′er**, *n.*

in′nate (ĭn′nāt; ĭ·nāt′), *adj.* Inborn; natural.

in′ner (ĭn′ẽr), *adj.* 1. Farther in; as, an *inner* room. 2. Of or belonging to a person's soul.

in′ner·most (ĭn′ẽr·mōst), *adj.* Same as INMOST.

in′ning (ĭn′ĭng), *n.* 1. A division of a game in which a side or a person has a turn at batting. 2. A period during which a person or party is in power.

in′no·cence (ĭn′ŏ·sĕns), *n.* 1. Freedom from sin; purity of heart. 2. Freedom from guilt.

in′no·cent (ĭn′ŏ·sĕnt), *adj.* 1. Free from sin; sinless; pure; as, an *innocent* child. 2. Free from guilt or blame. — *n.* An innocent person. — **in′no·cent·ly**, *adv.*

in·noc′u·ous (ĭ·nŏk′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Harmless.

in′no·va′tion (ĭn′ō·vā′shŭn), *n.* A change made by bringing in something new; a novelty.

in′no·va′tor (ĭn′ō·vā′tẽr), *n.* A person who introduces innovations.

in′nu·en′do (ĭn′ū·ĕn′dō), *n.*; *pl.* INNUENDOES (-dōz). A slight reference to a person or thing not directly named; a hint; a suggestion, especially to some person's disadvantage.

in·nu′mer·a·ble (ĭ·nū′mẽr·ȧ·b'l; ĭn·nū′mẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Too many to be counted.

in·oc′u·late (ĭn·ŏk′ū·lāt), *v.* To communicate a disease to a person or animal in order that he or it may have a slight attack and then be safe from any other attacks; as, to *inoculate* children against diphtheria. — **in·oc′u·la′tion**, *n.*

in′of·fen′sive (ĭn′ŏ·fĕn′sĭv), *adj.* Not offending; harmless. — **in′of·fen′sive·ly**, *adv.*

in·op′er·a′tive (ĭn·ŏp′ẽr·ā′tĭv), *adj.* Not active; producing no effect.

in·op′por·tune′ (ĭn·ŏp′ŏr·tūn′), *adj.* Not opportune or timely.

in·or′di·nate (ĭn·ôr′dĭ·nĭt), *adj.* Too great; excessive; as, an *inordinate* curiosity.

in′or·gan′ic (ĭn′ôr·găn′ĭk), *adj.* Concerned with or belonging to lifeless matter.

in′quest (ĭn′kwĕst), *n.* An official inquiry into the cause of a death.

in·quire′ (ĭn·kwīr′), *v.* To ask about; to ask questions so as to find out. — **in·quir′er**, *n.*

in·quir′y (ĭn·kwīr′ĭ; ĭn′kwĭ·rĭ), *n.*; INQUIRIES (-ĭz; -rĭz). 1. Act of inquiring; as, to make *inquiries*. 2. An examination by questioning; as, an *inquiry* into the causes of an accident.

in′qui·si′tion (ĭn′kwĭ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. An inquiry; investigation. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Inquisition***] Inquiry made by a church into heresy; also, the court established for this purpose. — **in·quis′i·tor** (ĭn·kwĭz′ĭ·tẽr), *n.*

in·quis′i·tive (ĭn·kwĭz′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Disposed to ask questions about other persons' business. **in·quis′i·tive·ly**, *adv.* **in·quis′i·tive·ness**, *n.*

in′road′ (ĭn′rōd′), *n.* An invasion; a raid.

in′rush′ (ĭn′rŭsh′), *n.* A rushing in.

in·sane′ (ĭn·sān′), *adj.* 1. Not sane; unsound in mind; mad; as, *insane* persons. 2. Not sensible; very foolish. — **in·sane′ly**, *adv.*

in·san′i·tar′y (ĭn·săn′ĭ·tĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Not sanitary; unhealthy.

in·san′i·ty (ĭn·săn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. State of those who are insane. 2. Folly; senseless conduct.

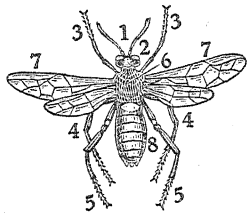
in·sa′ti·a·ble (ĭn·sā′shĭ·ȧ·b'l; ĭn·sā′shȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not easily satisfied.

in·scribe′ (ĭn·skrīb′), *v.* To write upon; especially, to write lastingly upon, as by engraving.

in·scrip′tion (ĭn·skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* Something which is inscribed; as, the *inscription* on a tombstone.

in·scru′ta·ble (ĭn·skrōō′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Beyond a person's power to understand.

in′sect (ĭn′sĕkt), *n.* 1. A very small, usually winged animal that has six threadlike, jointed legs and is formed of three distinct parts, a head, thorax, and abdomen. Flies, bees, beetles, etc., are true insects. See the colored picture facing page 564. 2. In popular use, a similar animal, such as a spider or a tick.



Parts of an Insect. 1 Antennae; 2 Head; 3, 3 Front Legs; 4, 4 Middle Legs; 5, 5 Hind Legs; 6 Thorax; 7, 7 Wings; 8 Abdomen.

in·sec′ti·cide (ĭn·sĕk′tĭ·sīd), *n.* A preparation, such as a poison, for destroying insects.

in′se·cure′ (ĭn′sē·kūr′), *adj.* Not safe or secure. — **in′se·cu′ri·ty** (ĭn′sē·kū′rĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·sen′sate (ĭn·sĕn′sāt), *adj.* Without feeling; hence, harsh; brutal; as, *insensate* rage.

in·sen′si·ble (ĭn·sĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not able to feel pain, or heat, cold, etc.; as, my hands are *insensible* because of the cold. 2. Unconscious; as, he was knocked *insensible* by the blow. 3. Not aware; as, the travelers were *insensible* of their danger. 4. Lacking in emotions or feelings; indifferent; as, a man who is *insensible* to the sufferings of other people. 5. So small or so gradual that it can scarcely be seen, heard, felt, etc.; as, an *insensible* change in temperature. — **in·sen′si·bil′i·ty** (ĭn·sĕn′sĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·sen′si·tive (ĭn·sĕn′sĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Not sensitive; without feeling.

in·sep′a·ra·ble (ĭn·sĕp′ȧ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being separated or divided.

in·sert′ (ĭn·sûrt′), *v.* To set so as to be within; to put in; as, to *insert* a comma between words.

in′sert (ĭn′sûrt), *n.* That which is inserted.

in·ser′tion (ĭn·sûr′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of inserting. 2. That which is set in, or inserted.

in′set′ (ĭn′sĕt′), *n.* That which is inserted.

in·set′ (ĭn·sĕt′), *v.* To insert.

in′shore′ (ĭn′shōr′; ĭn′shōr′), *adj.* Near, or moving toward, the shore. — **in′shore′**, *adv.*

in′side′ (ĭn′sīd′), *n.* 1. The inner side, surface, etc.; interior. 2. Inward nature, mind, etc.

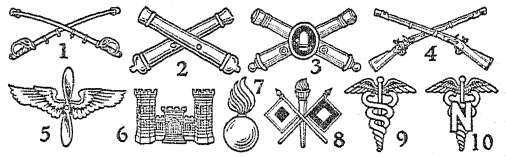
in′side′ (ĭn′sīd′), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the inside; lying on the inside; internal. 2. Employed or working indoors; as, an *inside* man. 3. Known only to a few persons familiar with conditions. — *adv.* On or in the inside; within. — (ĭn′sīd′), *prep.* Within; on the inside of.

in′sid′er (ĭn′sīd′ẽr), *n.* A person inside; hence, a person having firsthand information.

in·sid′i·ous (ĭn·sĭd′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Watching for a chance to trap somebody; sly; wily.

in′sight′ (ĭn′sīt′), *n.* The power or act of seeing into a situation; understanding.

in·sig′ni·a (ĭn·sĭg′nĭ·ȧ), *n. pl.* Distinguishing marks of authority, office, etc.; badges; emblems.



Insignia of the United States Army. 1 Cavalry; 2 Field Artillery; 3 Coast Artillery; 4 Infantry; 5 Air Corps; 6 Corps of Engineers; 7 Ordnance Department; 8 Signal Corps; 9 Medical Corps; 10 Nurse Corps.

in′sig·nif′i·cant (ĭn′sĭg·nĭf′ĭ·kănt), *adj.* Not significant or important. — **in′sig·nif′i·cance**, *n.* — **in′sig·nif′i·cant·ly**, *adv.*

in′sin·cere′ (ĭn′sĭn·sēr′), *adj.* Not sincere; deceitful; false. — **in′sin·cere′ly**, *adv.* — **in′sin·cer′i·ty** (ĭn′sĭn·sĕr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·sin′u·ate (ĭn·sĭn′ū·āt), *v.* 1. To work or introduce gently, slowly, or artfully; as, he *insinuated* himself into her good graces. 2. To hint indirectly; to suggest; to imply.
in·sin′u·at′ing, *adj.* **in·sin′u·a′tion**, *n.*

in·sip′id (ĭn·sĭp′ĭd), *adj.* 1. Without taste or savor; as, *insipid* food. 2. Without spirit or animation. — **in′si·pid′i·ty** (ĭn′sĭ·pĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·sist′ (ĭn·sĭst′), *v.* To take a stand and refuse to give way; to be persistent.

in·sist′ence (ĭn·sĭs′tĕns), **in·sist′en·cy** (ĭn·sĭs′tĕn·sĭ), *n.* Act of insisting; persistence.

in·sist′ent (ĭn·sĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* Persistent; persevering. — **in·sist′ent·ly**, *adv.*

in·snare′ (ĭn·snâr′), *n.* To ensnare.

in′sole′ (ĭn′sōl′), *n.* The inside sole of a boot or shoe; also, a loose thin strip of leather, felt, etc., placed inside a shoe for warmth or ease.

in′so·lent (ĭn′sō·lĕnt), *adj.* Haughty and contemptuous; impudent; as, an *insolent* manner.
in′so·lence, *n.* **in′so·lent·ly**, *adv.*

in·sol′u·ble (ĭn·sŏl′ū·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not to be solved or explained; as, an *insoluble* difficulty. 2. Hard to dissolve.

in·sol′vent (ĭn·sŏl′vĕnt), *adj.* Unable to pay one's debts. — **in·sol′ven·cy** (-vĕn·sĭ), *n.*

in·som′ni·a (ĭn·sŏm′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* Sleeplessness.

in′so·much′ (ĭn′sō·mŭch′), *adv.* So much; to such a degree; so.

in·spect′ (ĭn·spĕkt′), *v.* 1. To examine closely, so as to judge quality, find errors, etc.; as, to *inspect* foods. 2. To view and examine officially, as troops, etc. — **in·spec′tion** (ĭn·spĕk′shŭn), *n.*

in·spec′tor (ĭn·spĕk′tẽr), *n.* 1. A person who inspects; an overseer. 2. A police officer ranking below a superintendent.

in'spi·ra'tion (ĭn'spĭ·rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of breathing in. 2. An influence above the natural or ordinary, which makes men fit to receive and communicate divine truth; also, the truth so communicated. 3. The act, power, or result of arousing the thoughts or feelings; as, the *inspiration* of music. 4. The state of being inspired. — **in'spi·ra'tion·al**, *adj.*

in·spire' (ĭn·spīr'), *v.* 1. To inhale. 2. To influence as if by a higher or a divine power; as, he was *inspired* by a vision.

in·spired' (ĭn·spīrd'), *adj.* 1. Breathed in; inhaled. 2. Animated or affected as if by a higher or a divine power. 3. Suggested by someone in power; as, an *inspired* newspaper article.

in·spir'it (ĭn·spĭr'ĭt), *v.* To enliven; to arouse; to animate; as, *inspiriting* music.

inst. Abbreviation for *instant* (definition 2).

in'sta·bil'i·ty (ĭn'stə·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INSTABILITIES (-tĭz). Want of firmness or steadiness.

in·stall' (ĭn·stôl'), *v.* 1. To place in an office, rank, or order; as, to *install* a college president. 2. To give a place to; as, she *installed* her guest by the fireside. 3. To set up or fix in position for use, service, etc.; as, to *install* a lighting system. — **in'stal·la'tion** (ĭn'stô·lā'shŭn), *n.*

in·stall'ment, in·stal'ment (ĭn·stôl'mĕnt), *n.* 1. One of the portions into which a debt or sum is divided for payment; as, to pay by *installments*. 2. A portion of something produced or furnished apart from the remainder; as, an *installment* of a story.

in'stance (ĭn'stăns), *n.* 1. Suggestion; request; as, he wrote at the *instance* of the publishers. 2. An example that proves or illustrates; as, to give an *instance*. 3. An occasion; a case; as, in the first *instance*. — *v.* To mention as a case, or example.

in'stant (ĭn'stănt), *adj.* 1. Pressing; urgent; as, he has *instant* need of you. 2. Present; current. Used with dates to indicate the current month; as, your letter of the 10th *instant*. 3. Closely pressing in time; immediate; as, *instant* relief.

— *n.* A moment; a very short period of time.

in'stan·ta'ne·ous (ĭn'stăn·tā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* Done or happening in an instant; done without delay. — **in'stan·ta'ne·ous·ly**, *adv.*

in'stant·ly (ĭn'stănt·lĭ), *adv.* Without delay.

in·stead' (ĭn·stĕd'), *adv.* In place (of something else); as a substitute; rather.

in'step (ĭn'stĕp), *n.* 1. The arched middle part of the human foot in front of the ankle joint. 2. The part of a shoe, etc., over the instep.

in'sti·gate (ĭn'stĭ·gāt), *v.* To urge forward; to set on; to incite; as, to *instigate* a crime. **in'sti·ga'tion**, *n.* **in'sti·ga'tor**, *n.*

in·still', in·stil' (ĭn·stĭl'), *v.*; IN·STILLED'; IN·STILL'ING. 1. To drop in; to pour in drop by drop. 2. To infuse slowly into the mind; as, to *instill* a love for poetry.

in'stinct (ĭn'stĭngkt), *n.* A natural aptitude or knack; a natural inward impulse which leads to and governs a person's action.

in·stinct' (ĭn·stĭngkt'), *adj.* Imbued or filled; charged; as, birds *instinct* with life.

in·stinc'tive (ĭn·stĭngk'tĭv), *adj.* Of the nature of, or resulting from, instinct; as, an *instinctive* dislike. — **in·stinc'tive·ly**, *adv.*

in'sti·tute (ĭn'stĭ·tūt), *v.* 1. To set up; to establish; as, to *institute* a society. 2. To set on foot; to inaugurate; as, to *institute* a search. — *n.* 1. That which is instituted; especially, an authoritative principle or rule. 2. An institution; an organization to promote learning, art, etc., as a society, college, etc.

in'sti·tu'tion (ĭn'stĭ·tū'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of instituting; establishment. 2. That which is instituted or established; a practice, law, custom, etc. 3. An established society or corporation; as, a charitable *institution*. — **in'sti·tu'tion·al**, *adj.*

in·struct' (ĭn·strŭkt'), *v.* 1. To impart knowledge to. 2. To give directions to.

in·struc'tion (ĭn·strŭk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act, practice, or profession of a person who instructs. 2. That which instructs; also, a lesson or teaching; [in the *plural*] directions or commands.

in·struc'tive (ĭn·strŭk'tĭv), *adj.* Conveying knowledge; serving to instruct or inform. **in·struc'tive·ly**, *adv.* **in·struc'tive·ness**, *n.*

in·struc'tor (ĭn·strŭk'tẽr), *n.* A person who instructs; a teacher. — **in·struc'tress**, *n.*

in'stru·ment (ĭn'strōō·mĕnt), *n.* 1. That by means of which something is done; a means. 2. A tool; a utensil. 3. A contrivance by which musical sounds are produced; as, a stringed *instrument*. 4. A legal writing, as a deed.

in'stru·men'tal (ĭn'strōō·mĕn'tăl), *adj.* 1. Acting as an instrument; helpful. 2. Having to do with an instrument, especially a musical instrument; also, designed for, or performed with or on, an instrument.

in'stru·men·tal'i·ty (ĭn'strōō·mĕn·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Means; agency.

in'sub·or'di·nate (ĭn'sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nĭt), *adj.* Not subordinate; disobedient; rebellious.

in'sub·or'di·na'tion (ĭn'sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* Revolt against authority; mutiny.

in'sub·stan'tial (ĭn'sŭb·stăn'shăl), *adj.* Not substantial; flimsy.

in·suf'fer·a·ble (ĭn·sŭf'ẽr·ə·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being endured; as, *insufferable* wrongs. — **in·suf'fer·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in′suf·fi′cien·cy (ĭn′sŭ·fĭsh′ĕn·sĭ), *n.* 1. Lack of ability; inability. 2. Lack of sufficient amount, quantity, etc.

in′suf·fi′cient (ĭn′sŭ·fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* Not sufficient. — **in′suf·fi′cient·ly**, *adv.*

in′su·lar (ĭn′sŭ·lĕr), *adj.* 1. Of, relating to, or having to do with, an island, or islands, or with the people living on an island or islands. 2. Not liberal or up-to-date in opinion; as, *insular* prejudices.

in′su·late (ĭn′sŭ·lāt; ĭn′sŭ·lāt), *v.* To set or place apart; to isolate; especially, to separate a conductor of electricity, heat, etc., from other conducting bodies, by means of something that will not conduct the electricity, heat, etc.; as, electric wires are *insulated* with rubber. — **in′su·la′tion**, *n.* — **in′su·la′tor**, *n.*

in·sult′ (ĭn·sŭlt′), *v.* To be rude to.

in′sult (ĭn′sŭlt), *n.* An act or speech of insolence, rudeness, or contempt.

in·su′per·a·ble (ĭn·sū′pĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being overcome.

in′sup·port′a·ble (ĭn′sŭ·pōr′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not supportable; unendurable.

in·sur′a·ble (ĭn·shōōr′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being insured against loss, death, etc.

in·sur′ance (ĭn·shōōr′ăns), *n.* 1. The act of insuring against loss, damage, etc.; especially, a contract whereby one party agrees to guarantee another against loss, etc. 2. The premium paid for insuring anything. 3. The sum for which anything is insured.

in·sure′ (ĭn·shōōr′), *v.* 1. To guarantee against loss from fire, accident, etc., on certain conditions. 2. To contract to give insurance; also, to procure insurance. 3. To make sure or secure; to guarantee; as, to *insure* satisfaction. — **in·sur′er** (ĭn·shōōr′ĕr), *n.*

in·sur′gent (ĭn·sûr′jĕnt), *adj.* Rising against authority; rebellious. — *n.* A person who revolts; a rebel. — **in·sur′gence**, *n.*

in′sur·mount′a·ble (ĭn′sûr·moun′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being surmounted or overcome; as, *insurmountable* difficulties.

in′sur·rec′tion (ĭn′sŭ·rĕk′shŭn), *n.* A revolt; a rebellion. — **in′sur·rec′tion·ar′y** (-shŭn·ĕr′ĭ), *adj.* — **in′sur·rec′tion·ist**, *n.*

in·tact′ (ĭn·tăkt′), *adj.* Untouched, especially by anything that harms, etc.

in′take′ (ĭn′tāk′), *n.* 1. The place where water or air is taken into a pump, pipe, mine, etc. 2. A taking in; that which is taken in.

in·tan′gi·ble (ĭn·tăn′jĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not tangible; incapable of being touched or perceived by touch; as, personal charm is *intangible*. 2. Not to be grasped by the mind.

in′te·ger (ĭn′tē·jĕr), *n.* A whole; especially, a whole number; as, 1, 2, and 3 are *integers*.

in′te·gral (ĭn′tē·grăl), *adj.* 1. Necessary to make something complete; as, an *integral* part of the plan. 2. Composed of parts making a whole; complete; entire. 3. Having to do with integers. — *n.* A whole.

in′te·grate (ĭn′tē·grāt), *v.* To form into one whole; to make entire. — **in′te·gra′tion**, *n.*

in·teg′ri·ty (ĭn·tĕg′rĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being complete; wholeness; as, the *integrity* of an empire. 2. Soundness; purity; also, honesty; as, a man of *integrity*.

in·teg′u·ment (ĭn·tĕg′ū·mĕnt), *n.* A covering, such as the skin of an animal.

in′tel·lect (ĭn′tē·lĕkt), *n.* 1. The power or faculty of knowing; ability to think. 2. A mind or intelligence; a person of intellectual power.

in′tel·lec′tu·al (ĭn′tē·lĕk′tū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the intellect or understanding. 2. Having intellect to a high degree; as, an *intellectual* person. 3. Requiring study and thought; as, *intellectual* work. — *n.* An intellectual person. — **in′tel·lec′tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

in′tel·lec′tu·al′i·ty (ĭn′tē·lĕk′tū·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Intellectual power.

in·tel′li·gence (ĭn·tĕl′ĭ·jĕns), *n.* 1. Ability to learn and understand. 2. Information communicated; news; knowledge; also, secret service.

in·tel′li·gent (ĭn·tĕl′ĭ·jĕnt), *adj.* 1. Having intelligence or intellect. 2. Showing a high degree of intelligence. — **in·tel′li·gent·ly**, *adv.*

in·tel′li·gi·ble (ĭn·tĕl′ĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being understood. — **in·tel′li·gi·bil′i·ty** (ĭn·tĕl′ĭ·jĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **in·tel′li·gi·bly** (ĭn·tĕl′ĭ·jĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

in·tem′per·ance (ĭn·tĕm′pĕr·ăns), *n.* Lack of moderation or self-restraint.

in·tem′per·ate (ĭn·tĕm′pĕr·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Not moderate or mild; extreme; severe; as, *intemperate* weather. 2. Lacking moderation; ungovernable; as, *intemperate* language. 3. Indulging any appetite or desire to excess; especially, lacking self-restraint in the use of intoxicating liquors. — **in·tem′per·ate·ly**, *adv.*

in·tend′ (ĭn·tĕnd′), *v.* To have in mind as a purpose or aim; to plan; as, to *intend* to go.

in·tend′ed (ĭn·tĕn′dĕd), *adj.* 1. Intentional. 2. In colloquial use, betrothed; as, her *intended* husband. — *n.* An intended husband or wife.

in·tense′ (ĭn·tĕns′), *adj.* 1. In a strained or extreme degree; as, *intense* heat. 2. Strained or straining; very earnest; as, *intense* thought. **in·tense′ly**, *adv.* **in·tense′ness**, *n.*

in·ten′si·fy (ĭn·tĕn′sĭ·fī), *v.*; IN·TEN′SI·FIED (-fīd); IN·TEN′SI·FY′ING. To make intense or more intense; to heighten. — **in·ten′si·fi·ca′tion** (ĭn·tĕn′sĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

in·ten′si·ty (ĭn·tĕn′sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INTENSITIES (-tĭz). 1. The condition or quality of

being intense; extreme strength, force, etc.; as, *intensity* of heat, cold, anger. 2. Degree or amount; strength; as, the *intensity* of an electric current.

in·ten′sive (ĭn·tĕn′sĭv), *adj.* Thorough; marked by special effort; as, a few hours of *intensive* study. — **in·ten′sive·ly**, *adv.*

in·tent′ (ĭn·tĕnt′), *adj.* 1. Giving keen or eager attention; hence, earnest. 2. Closely occupied; determined; as, *intent* on business. **in·tent′ly**, *adv.* **in·tent′ness**, *n.*

in·tent′ (ĭn·tĕnt′), *n.* Something that is intended; hence, design; purpose; intention.

in·ten′tion (ĭn·tĕn′shŭn), *n.* A determination to act in a certain way; purpose. **in·ten′tion·al**, *adj.* **in·ten′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

in·ter′ (ĭn·tûr′), *v.*; IN·TERRED′ (-tûrd′); IN·TER′RING. To bury.

in′ter- (ĭn′tĕr-). A prefix meaning between, among; as in *in′ter·act′*, to act upon one another.

in′ter·ac′tion (ĭn′tĕr·ăk′shŭn), *n.* The action or influence of one thing upon another.

in′ter·breed′ (ĭn′tĕr·brēd′), *v.* To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, or species.

in′ter·cede′ (ĭn′tĕr·sēd′), *v.* To act as a go-between between parties who are unfriendly; also, to beg or plead in behalf of another.

in′ter·cept′ (ĭn′tĕr·sĕpt′), *v.* To take or seize before arrival at a destination. — **in′ter·cep′tion** (ĭn′tĕr·sĕp′shŭn), *n.*

in′ter·ces′sion (ĭn′tĕr·sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* The act of interceding. — **in′ter·ces′sor** (ĭn′tĕr·sĕs′ĕr; ĭn′tĕr·sĕs′ēr), *n.*

in′ter·change′ (ĭn′tĕr·chānj′), *v.*; -CHANGED′ (-chānjd′); -CHANG′ING (-chān′jĭng). To change two things so that each takes the other's place; also, to alternate; to vary; as, to *interchange* cares with pleasures. — **in′ter·change′** (ĭn′tĕr-chānj′), *n.* — **in′ter·change′a·ble**, *adj.*

in′ter·col·le′gi·ate (ĭn′tĕr·kŏ·lē′jĭ·ĭt), *adj.* Existing, or carried on, between colleges.

in′ter·com·mu′ni·cate (ĭn′tĕr·kŏ·mū′nĭ-kāt), *v.* To exchange communication with another. — **in′ter·com·mu′ni·ca′tion**, *n.*

in′ter·course (ĭn′tĕr·kōrs), *n.* Connection or dealings between persons, nations, etc.

in′ter·de·pend′ent (ĭn′tĕr·dē·pĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* Dependent upon one another. — **in′ter·de·pend′ence**, *n.*

in′ter·dict (ĭn′tĕr·dĭkt), *n.* An order that prohibits or forbids. — (ĭn′tĕr·dĭkt′), *v.* To forbid; to prohibit. — **in′ter·dic′tion**, *n.*

in′ter·est (ĭn′tĕr·ĕst; ĭn′trĭst), *n.* 1. A share in advantage, profit, and responsibility; as, an *interest* in a store; hence, that in which a person has such an interest; business. 2. Advantage; benefit. 3. The price or rate paid by a borrower for the use of borrowed money. 4. Any amount over and above an exact equivalent; as, to pay for pleasures with *interest*. 5. Influence due to personal qualities, political connections, etc. 6. The persons interested in any particular business. 7. Excitement of feeling accompanying special attention to some object; also, that which causes such excitement. — *v.* 1. To affect; to concern; to involve; as, he was *interested* in the failure. 2. To cause to have an interest or take a share in something; as, to *interest* oneself in another's behalf. 3. To hold the attention of.

in′ter·est·ed (ĭn′tĕr·ĕs·tĕd; ĭn′trĭs·tĕd), *adj.* 1. Having the attention occupied; having the feelings excited; as, an *interested* listener. 2. Having an interest or share in something.

in′ter·est·ing (ĭn′tĕr·ĕs·tĭng; ĭn′trĭs·tĭng), *adj.* Engaging the attention; arousing interest; as, *interesting* news. — **in′ter·est·ing·ly**, *adv.*

in′ter·fere′ (ĭn′tĕr·fēr′), *v.* 1. To collide; to clash; also, to be in opposition; as, their claims *interfere*. 2. To take a part in the affairs of others; to meddle. 3. In American football, to check with the body an opposing player who is trying to tackle.

in′ter·fer′ence (ĭn′tĕr·fēr′ĕns), *n.* 1. The act or process of interfering. 2. In American football, the act of blocking opposing tacklers; also, players engaged in blocking.

in′ter·im (ĭn′tĕr·ĭm), *n.* The meantime.

in·te′ri·or (ĭn·tēr′ĭ·ĕr), *adj.* 1. Inside; inner; as, the *interior* parts of a house. 2. Far from the limits, frontier, or shore; inland; as, the *interior* parts of a country. — *n.* 1. The interior part of a thing; the inside. 2. The internal affairs of a state or nation; as, the Department of the *Interior*.

interj. Abbreviation for *interjection*.

in′ter·ject′ (ĭn′tĕr·jĕkt′), *v.* To throw in between; to insert; as, he *interjected* a remark.

in′ter·jec′tion (ĭn′tĕr·jĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of interjecting; also, something which is interjected; especially, an exclamation. 2. In grammar, a word used as an exclamation, such as *oh! hello!* — **in′ter·jec′tion·al**, *adj.*

in′ter·lace′ (ĭn′tĕr·lās′), *v.* 1. To unite by lacing together; to intertwine; as, *interlaced* boughs. 2. To alternate; to mix.

in′ter·lard′ (ĭn′tĕr·lärd′), *v.* To mix or mingle; as, to *interlard* conversation with curses.

in′ter·line′ (ĭn′tĕr·līn′), *v.* To write or insert between lines already written or printed.

in′ter·line′ (ĭn′tĕr·līn′), *v.* To put a lining in under the ordinary lining, as of a coat.

in′ter·link′ (ĭn′tĕr·lĭngk′), *v.* To link.

in′ter·lock′ (ĭn′tĕr·lŏk′), *v.* To unite or engage with one another; to lock together.

in'ter·loc'u·tor (ĭn'tẽr·lŏk'ū·tẽr), *n.* A person who takes part in conversation; a talker.

in'ter·lop'er (ĭn'tẽr·lōp'ẽr), *n.* A person who interferes wrongfully; an intruder.

in'ter·lude (ĭn'tẽr·lūd), *n.* 1. An entertainment between the acts of a play. 2. A space or action coming between others. 3. A short piece of music played between the parts of a song, the parts of a church service, etc.

in'ter·mar'riage (ĭn'tẽr·măr'ĭj; ĭn'tẽr·măr'-ĭj), *n.* Marriage between members of two families, tribes, etc. — **in'ter·mar'ry**, *v.*

in'ter·med'dle (ĭn'tẽr·mĕd'l), *v.* To meddle.

in'ter·me'di·ar'y (ĭn'tẽr·mē'dĭ·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Coming between; intermediate. — *n.*; *pl.* INTERMEDIARIES (-ĭz). A go-between.

in'ter·me'di·ate (ĭn'tẽr·mē'dĭ·ĭt), *adj.* Being in the middle; coming or done between; as, an *intermediate* grade. — *n.* Something that is intermediate.

in·ter'ment (ĭn·tûr'mĕnt), *n.* Burial.

in·ter'mi·na·ble (ĭn·tûr'mĭ·nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Without limit; endless; as, *interminable* suffering. — **in·ter'mi·na·bly** (ĭn·tûr'mĭ·nȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

in'ter·min'gle (ĭn'tẽr·mĭng'g'l), *v.* To mingle or mix together.

in'ter·mis'sion (ĭn'tẽr·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Interruption; a pause; an interval.

in'ter·mit'tent (ĭn'tẽr·mĭt'ĕnt), *adj.* Coming and going at intervals; periodic; as, *intermittent* fever. — **in'ter·mit'tent·ly**, *adv.*

in'ter·mix' (ĭn'tẽr·mĭks'), *v.*; for prin. parts see MIX. To mix together. — **in'ter·mix'ture** (ĭn'tẽr·mĭks'tūr), *n.*

in·tern' (ĭn·tûrn'), *v.* To keep apart and detain; as, in time of war a country *interns* persons suspected of being hostile to it.

in'tern, in'terne (ĭn'tûrn), *n.* A physician or surgeon who serves in a hospital in preparation for independent practice.

in·ter'nal (ĭn·tûr'nȧl), *adj.* 1. Enclosed; interior; inner; also, to be taken or applied inside the body; as, *internal* medicine. 2. Having to do with the inside. 3. Having to do with affairs or interests within a country or an organization, etc.; domestic; as, *internal* trade. — **in·ter'nal·ly**, *adv.*

in'ter·na'tion·al (ĭn'tẽr·năsh'ŭn·ȧl), *adj.* Between nations; having to do with two or more nations. — **in'ter·na'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

in'ter·na'tion·al·ize (ĭn'tẽr·năsh'ŭn·ȧl·īz), *v.* To make international in relations, effect, use, etc.; as, to *internationalize* a canal.

in'ter·ne'cine (ĭn'tẽr·nē'sĭn; ĭn'tẽr·nē'sīn), *adj.* Deadly; especially, destroying both contestants; as, an *internecine* feud.

in'ter·play' (ĭn'tẽr·plā'), *n.* Interaction.

in·ter'po·late (ĭn·tûr'pō·lāt), *v.* To change, as a book or text, by inserting matter that is new. — **in·ter'po·la'tion**, *n.*

in'ter·pose' (ĭn'tẽr·pōz'), *v.* 1. To place between; as, to *interpose* a screen. 2. To thrust in; to intrude; to put between; also, to interrupt. 3. To be or come between; as, hills *interpose*. 4. To step in between parties that disagree; to intervene.

in'ter·po·si'tion (ĭn'tẽr·pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of interposing; intervention.

in·ter'pret (ĭn·tûr'prĕt), *v.* 1. To explain or tell the meaning of; as, to *interpret* a language, a dream, etc. 2. To understand according to one's own belief, judgment, or interest; as, to *interpret* intentions. 3. To bring out a meaning by performing a work of art; as, an actor *interprets* a character.

in·ter'pre·ta'tion (ĭn·tûr'prē·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Explanation; translation; also, the sense given by an interpreter. 2. A performance of a play, of music, etc., to bring out the meaning understood by the interpreter; a rendering.

in·ter'pret·er (ĭn·tûr'prē·tẽr), *n.* A person who interprets, explains, or translates.

in'ter·reg'num (ĭn'tẽr·rĕg'nŭm), *n.*; *pl.* INTERREGNA (-nȧ). 1. The time during which a throne is vacant between two reigns. 2. A pause that interrupts a series of events.

in'ter·re·lat'ed (ĭn'tẽr·rē·lāt'ĕd), *adj.* Mutually related or connected. — **in'ter·re·la'tion** (ĭn'tẽr·rē·lā'shŭn), *n.*

in·ter'ro·gate (ĭn·tĕr'ō·gāt), *v.* To question. — **in·ter'ro·ga'tion**, *n.*

in·ter'ro·ga'tion point *or* **mark.** The mark [?] used to show a direct question.

in'ter·rog'a·tive (ĭn'tẽ·rŏg'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Containing or expressing a question. — *n.* A word used in asking questions, as *who, what, which.*

in'ter·rog'a·to'ry (ĭn'tẽ·rŏg'ȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Containing, expressing, or implying a question.

in'ter·rupt' (ĭn'tẽ·rŭpt'), *v.* 1. To break into or between; to stop or hinder by breaking in; as, to *interrupt* a conversation. 2. To break into something that is continuous or uniform.

in'ter·rup'tion (ĭn'tẽ·rŭp'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of breaking in upon; the condition of being interrupted. 2. A breach or break; also, hindrance. 3. Intermission; suspension.

in'ter·sect' (ĭn'tẽr·sĕkt'), *v.* To pierce or divide by passing through; to cut across; as, the streets *intersect.*

in'ter·sec'tion (ĭn'tẽr·sĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act or place of intersecting.

in'ter·sperse' (ĭn'tẽr·spûrs'), *v.* To scatter or set here and there among other things.

in'ter·state' (ĭn'tẽr·stāt'), *adj.* Between different states; as, *interstate* commerce.

in·ter′stice (ĭn·tûr′stĭs), *n.* A little space between things set closely together; a chink.

in′ter·twine′ (ĭn′tẽr·twīn′), *v.* To twine one with another; to twist or lace together.

in′ter·twist′ (ĭn′tẽr·twĭst′), *v.* To intertwine.

in′ter·ur′ban (ĭn′tẽr·ûr′băn), *adj.* Going between cities or towns; as, *interurban* railways.

in′ter·val (ĭn′tẽr·văl), *n.* 1. A space or gap between things; as, an *interval* between two hills; the *interval* between elections. 2. In music, a difference in pitch between two tones.

in′ter·vene′ (ĭn′tẽr·vēn′), *v.* 1. To come in between; to mediate. 2. To happen or come between points of time or between events; as, a second *intervened* between the flash and the report. 3. To be or lie between; as, *intervening* mountains.

in′ter·ven′tion (ĭn′tẽr·vĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or fact of intervening. 2. Any interference affecting the interests of others.

in′ter·view (ĭn′tẽr·vū), *n.* 1. A meeting face to face, especially for the purpose of talking or consulting with someone. 2. A meeting between a representative of a newspaper, magazine, etc., and another person, to get news or an article to be published; also, the written account of such a meeting. — **in′ter·view′er**, *n.*

in′ter·weave′ (ĭn′tẽr·wēv′), *v.*; for prin. parts see WEAVE. To weave together. — **in′ter·wo′ven** (ĭn′tẽr·wō′vĕn), *adj.*

in·tes′tate (ĭn·tĕs′tāt), *adj.* Without having made a will; as, to die *intestate*.

in·tes′tine (ĭn·tĕs′tĭn), *n.* The lower tubelike part of the alimentary canal, which helps to digest food and to discharge waste matter; the bowels. — **in·tes′ti·nal** (ĭn·tĕs′tĭ·năl), *adj.*

in·thrall′ (ĭn·thrôl′). Same as ENTHRALL.

in′ti·ma·cy (ĭn′tĭ·mȧ·sĭ), *n.* Close friendship; familiarity.

in′ti·mate (ĭn′tĭ·māt), *v.* To announce or suggest; to hint. — **in′ti·ma′tion**, *n.*

in′ti·mate (ĭn′tĭ·mĭt), *adj.* 1. Innermost. 2. Close in one's personal relations; familiar; as, an *intimate* friend; also, thorough; as, *intimate* knowledge. — *n.* A close friend or associate. — **in′ti·mate·ly**, *adv.*

in·tim′i·date (ĭn·tĭm′ĭ·dāt), *v.* To make fearful; to frighten. — **in·tim′i·da′tion**, *n.*

in·ti′tle (ĭn·tī′t'l). Same as ENTITLE.

in′to (ĭn′tōō; ĭn′tŏŏ), *prep.* Expressing motion or direction toward the inside of something.

in·tol′er·a·ble (ĭn·tŏl′ẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not tolerable; unbearable; as, *intolerable* heat.

in·tol′er·ance (ĭn·tŏl′ẽr·ăns), *n.* 1. Inability to bear or endure. 2. Refusal to allow others the enjoyment of their opinions, etc.; as, religious *intolerance*. — **in·tol′er·ant**, *adj.*

in′to·na′tion (ĭn′tō·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of singing or musically reciting a chant, etc. 2. The rise and fall in pitch of a person's voice.

in·tone′ (ĭn·tōn′), *v.* To recite musically or in one tone; as, to *intone* a church service; to chant.

in·tox′i·cant (ĭn·tŏk′sĭ·kănt), *n.* Something that intoxicates, as alcohol.

in·tox′i·cate (ĭn·tŏk′sĭ·kāt), *v.* 1. To make drunk. 2. To make wildly excited; to elate.

in·tox′i·ca′tion (ĭn·tŏk′sĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* 1. In medicine, a poisoning. 2. Drunkenness. 3. A high excitement of mind.

in·trac′ta·ble (ĭn·trăk′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not easily governed, managed, or directed.

in′tra·mu′ral (ĭn′trȧ·mū′răl), *adj.* Within the walls, as of a city or college; as, *intramural* athletics of a college or university.

in·tran′si·tive (ĭn·trăn′sĭ·tĭv), *adj.* In grammar, naming a verb which needs no object to complete its meaning. — **in·tran′si·tive·ly**, *adv.*

in·treat′ (ĭn·trēt′). Same as ENTREAT.

in·trench′ (ĭn·trĕnch′). Same as ENTRENCH.

in·trep′id (ĭn·trĕp′ĭd), *adj.* Fearless; bold. — **in′tre·pid′i·ty** (ĭn′trē·pĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in′tri·ca·cy (ĭn′trĭ·kȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INTRICACIES (-sĭz). A difficult or entangled condition, problem, etc.; as, the *intricacy* of the plot.

in′tri·cate (ĭn′trĭ·kĭt), *adj.* Difficult to understand, follow, arrange, etc.

in·trigue′ (ĭn·trēg′), *v.*; IN·TRIGUED′ (-trēgd′); IN·TRI′GUING (-trē′gĭng). 1. To carry on an intrigue. 2. To puzzle; to perplex. 3. To arouse the interest of; as, that story *intrigues* me.

in·trigue′ (ĭn·trēg′; ĭn′trēg), *n.* 1. A plot; a conspiracy. 2. A secret love affair.

in·trin′sic (ĭn·trĭn′sĭk), *adj.* Belonging to the nature of a thing; essential; real; as, the *intrinsic* value of gold. — **in·trin′si·cal·ly**, *adv.*

in′tro·duce′ (ĭn′trō·dūs′), *v.*; IN′TRO·DUCED′ (-dūst′); IN′TRO·DUC′ING (-dūs′ĭng). 1. To bring into practice or use; as, to *introduce* a new fashion. 2. To lead or bring in; as, to *introduce* a person into a drawing room. 3. To cause to be acquainted; as, *introduce* me to him. 4. To bring to notice; to present; as, he *introduced* the subject. 5. To put in; to insert.

in′tro·duc′tion (ĭn′trō·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of introducing; also, that which is introduced. 2. A preface; a guide. 3. The act of formally making persons known to each other. — **in′tro·duc′to·ry** (-dŭk′tō·rĭ), *adj.*

in·trude′ (ĭn·trōōd′), *v.* To thrust or force something in or upon; to force oneself in without welcome; to trespass. — **in·trud′er**, *n.*

in·tru′sion (ĭn·trōō′zhŭn), *n.* The act of intruding. — **in·tru′sive** (ĭn·trōō′sĭv), *adj.*

in·trust′ (ĭn·trŭst′). Same as ENTRUST.

in'tu·i'tion (ĭn'tū·ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Knowledge that one has without conscious reasoning. — **in·tu'i·tive** (ĭn·tū'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.*

in'un·date (ĭn'ŭn·dāt), *v.* To overflow; to flood. — **in'un·da'tion**, *n.*

in·ure' (ĭn·ūr'), *v.* To accustom; to harden; as, living in Alaska had *inured* him to cold.

in·vade' (ĭn·vād'), *v.* 1. To enter with hostile intentions, as for conquest or plunder; as, the enemy *invaded* the city. 2. To infringe on; to violate. — **in·vad'er** (ĭn·vād'ẽr), *n.*

in·val'id (ĭn·văl'ĭd), *adj.* Having no force or effect; not valid; as, an *invalid* argument.

in'va·lid (ĭn'vȧ·lĭd), *n.* A person weak and infirm, especially one in prolonged ill health; a person disabled for active service, as a soldier. — *adj.* 1. Not well; infirm; sickly. 2. Suited for a sick person; as, an *invalid* diet. — *v.* To classify or enroll as an invalid; to dismiss from duty one who is an invalid.

in·val'i·date (ĭn·văl'ĭ·dāt), *v.* To weaken or destroy the force of; to nullify.

in·val'u·a·ble (ĭn·văl'ū·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Valuable beyond estimation; priceless; precious.

in·var'i·a·ble (ĭn·vâr'ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unchanging; uniform. — **in·var'i·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

in·va'sion (ĭn·vā'zhŭn), *n.* 1. A hostile or forcible entrance; as, the *invasion* of an army. 2. The first attack of anything hurtful.

in·vec'tive (ĭn·vĕk'tĭv), *n.* Something uttered or written in a harsh or bitter spirit.

in·veigh' (ĭn·vā'), *v.* To attack with bitter words; as, to *inveigh* against a law.

in·vei'gle (ĭn·vē'g'l; ĭn·vā'g'l), *v.* To lead astray by deceiving; to win over by flattery, etc.

in·vent' (ĭn·vĕnt'), *v.* 1. To create in the imagination; as, to *invent* a plot. 2. To discover by experiment; to produce for the first time; as, Whitney *invented* the cotton gin.

in·ven'tion (ĭn·vĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Something invented; a device. 2. A falsehood. 3. The act of inventing; as, the *invention* of gunpowder.

in·ven'tive (ĭn·vĕn'tĭv), *adj.* Able and apt to invent; original. — **in·ven'tive·ness**, *n.*

in·ven'tor (ĭn·vĕn'tẽr), *n.* A person who invents.

in'ven·to'ry (ĭn'vĕn·tō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* INVENTORIES (-rĭz). An itemized list of goods or valuables, with their estimated worth. — *v.* To make an inventory.

in·verse' (ĭn·vûrs'; ĭn'vûrs), *adj.* Opposite in order, relation, or effect; reversed.

in·ver'sion (ĭn·vûr'shŭn; ĭn·vûr'zhŭn), *n.* The act of inverting; a reversal of order, etc.

in·vert' (ĭn·vûrt'), *v.* 1. To turn in an opposite direction; to turn upside down or inside out. 2. To reverse the order, position, etc., of.

in·ver'te·brate (ĭn·vûr'tẽ·brāt), *adj.* Without a backbone, or spinal column. — *n.* An animal without a backbone.

in·vest' (ĭn·vĕst'), *v.* 1. To install with ceremony in an office. 2. To endow with qualities of rank or dignity; as, an agent *invested* with power. 3. To lay out money in property or in an enterprise, for income or profit.

in·ves'ti·gate (ĭn·vĕs'tĭ·gāt), *v.* To follow up by inquiry, observation, or search; to examine into. — **in·ves'ti·ga'tor**, *n.*

in·ves'ti·ga'tion (ĭn·vĕs'tĭ·gā'shŭn), *n.* The act of investigating; thorough inquiry.

in·ves'ti·ture (ĭn·vĕs'tĭ·tūr), *n.* The ceremony of installing a person in an office.

in·vest'ment (ĭn·vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* 1. Investiture. 2. The act of investing money in some kind of property; also, the sum invested.

in·ves'tor (ĭn·vĕs'tẽr), *n.* A person who invests money for income or profit.

in·vet'er·ate (ĭn·vĕt'ẽr·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. 2. Habitual; as, an *inveterate* smoker.

in·vid'i·ous (ĭn·vĭd'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Tending to excite ill will; making unjust and annoying distinctions in treatment.

in·vig'o·rate (ĭn·vĭg'ō·rāt), *v.* To give vigor or energy to; to strengthen; to refresh.

in·vin'ci·ble (ĭn·vĭn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being conquered, overcome, or subdued. — **in·vin'ci·bil'i·ty** (ĭn·vĭn'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in·vi'o·la·ble (ĭn·vī'ō·lȧ·b'l), *adj.* Too sacred to be violated; as, an *inviolable* oath.

in·vi'o·late (ĭn·vī'ō·lāt), *adj.* Not violated.

in·vis'i·ble (ĭn·vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not able to be seen; as, God is *invisible;* the sun is *invisible* at night. — **in·vis'i·bil'i·ty** (ĭn·vĭz'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

in'vi·ta'tion (ĭn'vĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of inviting; also, the written, printed, or spoken expression by which a person is invited.

in·vite' (ĭn·vīt'), *v.* 1. To ask a person to come as a guest, to take part in something, etc. 2. To request; to ask for; as, to *invite* suggestions. 3. To induce by encouraging; as, the quiet *invites* sleep. — **in·vit'ing** (ĭn·vīt'ĭng), *adj.*

in'vo·ca'tion (ĭn'vō·kā'shŭn), *n.* A prayer or solemn entreaty.

in'voice (ĭn'vois), *n.* 1. A priced list of goods sent to a purchaser. 2. A shipment of such goods. — *v.* To make an invoice of.

in·voke' (ĭn·vōk'), *v.* 1. To call on for aid, protection, etc.; to address a prayer to. 2. To call forth by incantation; to conjure.

in·vol'un·tar'y (ĭn·vŏl'ŭn·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Not done from choice; unwilling. 2. Not willed; against one's will; as, an *involuntary* cry of pain. — **in·vol'un·tar'i·ly**, *adv.*

in·volve′ (ĭn·vŏlv′), *v.* 1. To draw a person into something; to entangle. 2. To make difficult; to complicate; as, this *involves* the matter even further. 3. To include; as, his losses *involved* his whole fortune; to demand; as, the task *involves* care. 4. To absorb; to occupy.

in·vul′ner·a·ble (ĭn·vŭl′nĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being wounded; hence, secure.

in′ward (ĭn′wĕrd), **in′wards** (ĭn′wĕrdz), *adv.* 1. Toward the inside; toward the center. 2. Into or toward one's mind; as, to turn one's thoughts *inward*. — *adj.* 1. Inner; as, *inward* parts. 2. In or from the mind, soul, etc. 3. Going toward the center.

in′ward·ly, *adv.* **in′ward·ness**, *n.*

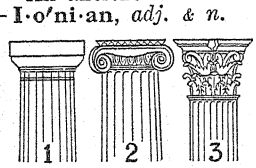
in·wrought′ (ĭn·rôt′; ĭn′rôt′), *adj.* Worked into some other material.

i′o·dine (ī′ō·dīn; -dĭn; -dēn), **i′o·din** (ī′ō·dĭn), *n.* A chemical element found as shiny, blackish-gray crystals. In the form of a brown liquid, iodine is much used for treating cuts, etc.

-ion. A suffix of certain nouns. It means: 1. Act of; as in *execution*, act of executing. 2. State of being; as in *perfection*, state of being perfect. 3. A thing that; as in *restrictions*, things that restrict.

I·o′ni·a (ī·ō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* An ancient district of western Asia Minor. — **I·o′ni·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

I·on′ic (ī·ŏn′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to Ionia. 2. Belonging to or naming one of the three Greek styles of architecture.



1 Doric Capital; 2 Ionic Capital; 3 Corinthian Capital.

i·o′ta (ī·ō′tȧ), *n.* A tiny quantity or degree.

I O U. Abbreviation for *I owe you;* a signed paper acknowledging a debt.

-ious. A suffix used in adjectives. It is the same as *-ous* with *-i-* added and is often formed from nouns ending in *-ion;* as, *ambitious.*

I′o·wa (ī′ō·wȧ), *n.* A northern central State of the United States.

ir- (ĭr-). A prefix meaning *not.*

I·ran′ (ē·rän′; ī·răn′), *n.* Persia.

I·raq′, I·rak′ (ē·räk′), *n.* A kingdom of southwestern Asia.

i·ras′ci·ble (ī·răs′ĭ·b'l; ĭ·răs′ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Hot-tempered. — **i·ras′ci·bil′i·ty** (-bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

i′rate (ī′rāt; ī·rāt′), *adj.* Angry.

ire (īr), *n.* Anger; wrath. — **ire′ful**, *adj.*

Ire′land (īr′lănd), *n.* One of the British Isles, now divided into ***Eire*** (or ***Ireland***) and ***Northern Ireland.***

ir′i·des′cence (ĭr′ĭ·dĕs′ĕns), *n.* The rainbowlike play of colors as seen in the plumage of the peacock, etc. — **ir′i·des′cent**, *adj.*

i′ris (ī′rĭs), *n.; pl.* IRISES (-ĕz), IRIDES (ĭr′ĭ·dēz; ī′rĭ·dēz). 1. The colored part around the pupil of an eye. 2. A plant with sword-shaped leaves and a large, rounded flower. A ***blue iris*** is the State flower of Tennessee. See the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

Iris, 2.

I′rish (ī′rĭsh), *n.; pl.* IRISH. 1. [used in the *plural*] The natives or inhabitants of Ireland, or their descendants. 2. The Celtic language of the Irish; also, English as the Irish speak it. — *adj.* Belonging to, or living or growing in, Ireland.

I′rish·man, *n.* **I′rish·wom′an**, *n.*

I′rish Free State. The southern and central part of Ireland, from 1922 to 1937, now called *Eire.*

I′rish po·ta′to. The ordinary white potato.

irk (ûrk), *v.* To weary; to annoy; as, it *irks* me.

irk′some (ûrk′sŭm), *adj.* Wearisome; annoying; as, an *irksome* task.

i′ron (ī′ĕrn; *by some,* ī′rŭn), *n.* 1. A heavy, silver-white metal that rusts easily, is strongly attracted by magnets, and can be pressed or drawn into shape. 2. A chain of iron; a handcuff; as, they put him in *irons.* 3. An iron tool, instrument, etc., such as a flatiron.

— *adj.* Like or made of iron.

— *v.* 1. To chain or fasten with irons. 2. To smooth with a hot flatiron.

i′ron·clad′ (ī′ĕrn·klăd′), *adj.* Covered with iron; as, an *ironclad* boat; very strict; as, an *ironclad* law. — *n.* An armored naval vessel.

i·ron′i·cal (ī·rŏn′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Also **i·ron′ic** (ī·rŏn′ĭk). Containing, showing, or of the nature of, irony; as, an *ironical* laugh.

i′ron·wood′ (ī′ĕrn·wo͝od′), *n.* A tree with strong, heavy wood; also, the wood.

i′ron·work′ (ī′ĕrn·wûrk′), *n.* 1. Work in iron; anything made of iron. 2. [in the *plural,* IRONWORKS] A building where iron is smelted or iron products made. — **i′ron·work′er**, *n.*

i′ro·ny (ī′rō·nĭ), *n.; pl.* IRONIES (-nĭz). 1. A sort of humor or sarcasm in which a person really means the opposite of what he says, as when words of praise are given, but blame is meant. 2. A result contrary to what was expected; as, the *irony* of fate.

Ir′o·quois (ĭr′ō·kwoi; ĭr′ō·kwoiz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* An Indian of a union of tribes formerly inhabiting central New York. See FIVE NATIONS. — **Ir′o·quoi′an** (ĭr′ō·kwoi′ăn), *adj.*

ir·ra′di·ate (ĭ·rā′dĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To shine upon. 2. To treat with rays of light; as, *irradiated* milk.

ir·ra′tion·al (ĭr·răsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Unable to reason; as, *irrational* animals. 2. Unreasonable; senseless; as, an *irrational* act.

ir're·claim'a·ble (ĭr'rē·klām'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being reclaimed, reformed, etc.

ir·rec'on·cil'a·ble (ĭr·rĕk'ŏn·sīl'ȧ·b'l; ĭr·rĕk'·ŏn·sīl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being reconciled or adjusted. — **ir'rec'on·cil'a·bly**, *adv.*

ir're·cov'er·a·ble (ĭr'rē·kŭv'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being recovered, regained, etc.

ir're·deem'a·ble (ĭr'rē·dēm'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not redeemable; as, *irredeemable* mistakes.

ir're·duc'i·ble (ĭr'rē·dūs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not reducible; as, an *irreducible* budget.

ir·ref'u·ta·ble (ĭr·rĕf'ū·tȧ·b'l; ĭr'rē·fūt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being proved wrong.

ir·reg'u·lar (ĭr·rĕg'ū·lẽr), *adj.* **1.** Not regular; not according to law, custom, etc.; as, an *irregular* trial. **2.** In grammar, not inflected or conjugated in the regular manner; as, an *irregular* verb. — **ir·reg'u·lar'i·ty** (ĭr·rĕg'ū·lăr'·ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ir·reg'u·lar·ly**, *adv.*

ir·rel'e·vant (ĭr·rĕl'ē·vănt), *adj.* Not relevant; not applicable. — **ir·rel'e·vance** (ĭr·rĕl'ē·văns), **ir·rel'e·van·cy** (ĭr·rĕl'ē·văn·sĭ), *n.*

ir're·li'gious (ĭr'rē·lĭj'ŭs), *adj.* Not religious.

ir're·me'di·a·ble (ĭr'rē·mē'dĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being cured or remedied.

ir·rep'a·ra·ble (ĭ·rĕp'ȧ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being repaired, remedied, etc.

ir're·press'i·ble (ĭr'rē·prĕs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being checked or held back.

ir're·proach'a·ble (ĭr'rē·prōch'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not reproachable; blameless.

ir're·sist'i·ble (ĭr'rē·zĭs'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be resisted. — **ir're·sist'i·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

ir·res'o·lute (ĭ·rĕz'ō·lūt), *adj.* Not resolute; undecided; as, an *irresolute* answer. — **ir·res'o·lu'tion** (ĭ·rĕz'ō·lū'shŭn), *n.*

ir're·spec'tive of (ĭr'rē·spĕk'tĭv). Regardless of; as, *irrespective of* differences between us.

ir're·spon'si·ble (ĭr'rē·spŏn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not responsible; as, an *irresponsible* employee.

ir're·triev'a·ble (ĭr'rē·trēv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being retrieved, regained, or remedied.

ir·rev'er·ence (ĭ·rĕv'ĕr·ĕns), *n.* Lack of reverence. — **ir·rev'er·ent**, *adj.*

ir're·vers'i·ble (ĭr'rē·vûr'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being turned the other way.

ir·rev'o·ca·ble (ĭ·rĕv'ō·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being revoked or called back.

ir'ri·gate (ĭr'ĭ·gāt), *v.* To bring water to dry land and crops by means of canals, pipes, flooding, etc. — **ir'ri·ga'tion**, *n.*

ir'ri·ta·ble (ĭr'ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Easily irritated. — **ir'ri·ta·bil'i·ty** (ĭr'ĭ·tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ir'ri·ta·bly** (ĭr'ĭ·tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

ir'ri·tant (ĭr'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* Irritating. — *n.* Something that irritates.

ir'ri·tate (ĭr'ĭ·tāt), *v.* **1.** To cause anger or impatience to; to annoy. **2.** To make sensitive or sore. — **ir'ri·ta'tion**, *n.*

ir·rup'tion (ĭ·rŭp'shŭn), *n.* A sudden, violent inrush; as, an *irruption* of water.

Ir'ving (ûr'vĭng), Washington, 1783–1859. An American author.

is (ĭz). The form of the verb *be* used with *he, she, it,* or with any singular, as *bird, man,* when the time is the present.

Is. Abbreviation for *Island* or *Islands.*

Isa. Abbreviation for *Isaiah.*

I'saac (ī'zȧk), *n.* In the Bible, a Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and Sarah.

I·sa'iah (ī·zā'yȧ; ī·zī'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** The greatest of the Hebrew prophets. **2.** The Book of Isaiah in the Old Testament.

Is·car'i·ot (ĭs·kăr'ĭ·ŏt), *n.* The surname of Judas, the disciple who betrayed Christ.

-ish (-ĭsh). A suffix of certain adjectives. It means: **1.** Of; like; as in *clownish,* like a clown. **2.** Somewhat; fairly; as in *yellowish,* somewhat yellow. **3.** Being; characteristic of; as in *Scottish,* characteristic of the Scots.

Ish'ma·el (ĭsh'mā·ĕl), *n.* In the Bible, a son of Abraham and Hagar, who was driven with his mother into the wilderness; hence, an outcast. — **Ish'ma·el·ite** (ĭsh'mā·ĕl·ĭt), *n.*

i'sin·glass' (ī'zĭng·glȧs'), *n.* **1.** A pure gelatin, got from the air bladders of certain fishes. **2.** Mica in thin sheets.

I'sis (ī'sĭs), *n.* A goddess of the ancient Egyptians, later worshiped also by the Romans.

Is'lam (ĭs'lȧm; ĭz'lȧm; ĭs·läm'), *n.* **1.** The religion of the Moslems. **2.** All the people who are Moslems, or the countries they occupy.

is'land (ī'lănd), *n.* An area of land surrounded by water and smaller than a continent; as, Cuba is an *island.* — **is'land·er**, *n.*

isle (īl), *n.* An island; a small island.

is'let (ī'lĕt), *n.* A little island.

-ism (-ĭz'm). A suffix of certain nouns, such as nouns corresponding to verbs ending in *-ize* or adjectives ending in *-ous.* It means: **1.** Act or conduct; as in *terrorism,* the conduct of a person who terrorizes. **2.** State or quality; as in *barbarism,* the state of those who are barbarous. **3.** Beliefs and practices; as in *Protestantism,* the beliefs of Protestants.

i'so·late (ī'sō·lāt; ĭs'ō·lāt), *v.* To place or keep by itself; to separate. — **i'so·la'tion**, *n.*

i'so·la'tion·ist (ī'sō·lā'shŭn·ĭst; ĭs'ō-), *n.* A person who believes that his country should not make alliances with, or go to war with, other countries.

i·sos'ce·les tri'an'gle (ī·sŏs'ĕ·lēz). A triangle two of whose sides are of the same length.

i'so·therm (ī'sō·thûrm), *n.* A line on a map joining points that have the same average temperature. — i'so·ther'mal, *adj.*

Is'ra·el (ĭz'rā·ĕl; ĭz'rĭ·ĕl), *n.* In the Bible: 1. Jacob. 2. Jacob's descendants; the Jews. 3. An ancient kingdom of northern Palestine.

Is'ra·el·ite (ĭz'rĭ·ĕl·īt), *n.* A descendant of Israel (Jacob); a Hebrew; a Jew.

is'sue (ĭsh'ū; ĭsh'ōō), *n.* 1. A passing out; an exit; as, the *issue* of smoke from a chimney. 2. End; conclusion; outcome; as, what was the *issue* of the fight? 3. The act of sending out; delivery; as, the *issue* of an order to the army. 4. A thing that is sent out or delivered; as, a bond *issue;* one *issue* of a magazine. 5. A child or children; offspring. 6. A point in an argument on which the contestants take opposite sides. — *v.* 1. To go, pass, or flow out; also, to sally forth; to emerge. 2. To result; to be produced as an effect. 3. To give out officially; as, to *issue* a proclamation; to print and circulate. 4. To close; to end. 5. To deliver for use; as, to *issue* rations to soldiers.

-ist (-ĭst). A suffix of certain nouns, such as nouns corresponding to verbs ending in *-ize,* or to nouns ending in *-y* or in *-ism.* It means: 1. A person who; as in *terrorist,* a person who terrorizes. 2. A person who follows or deals in; as in: *geologist,* one who follows geology as a profession; *tobacconist,* a person who sells tobacco. 3. A person who follows the beliefs, practices, etc., of; as in *Methodist,* one who believes in Methodism. 4. One who operates, plays, etc.; as in *machinist,* one who operates machines. — **-is'tic** (-ĭs'tĭk).

I'stan·bul' (ē'stän·bōōl'), *n.* The official Turkish name of Constantinople.

isth'mus (ĭs'mŭs; ĭsth'mŭs), *n.; pl.* ISTHMUSES (-ĕz). A strip of land that connects two larger areas of land.

it (ĭt), *pron.* The neuter pronoun in the third person singular, corresponding to *he* and *she.* — *n.* In certain games, as tag, the player who has to catch or tag the others.

I·tal'ian (ĭ·tăl'yăn), *n.* 1. A native or one of the people of Italy. 2. The language of the Italian people. — **I·tal'ian,** *adj.*

I·tal'ian So·ma'li·land' (sō·mä'lē·lănd'). An Italian colony of northeastern Africa.

i·tal'ic (ĭ·tăl'ĭk), *n.* A letter, type, or the like, that slants toward the right; as, this word *alphabet* is printed in *italic.* — **i·tal'ic,** *adj.*

i·tal'i·cize (ĭ·tăl'ĭ·sīz), *v.* To print in italics; to underline, with a single line, written letters or words that are to be printed in italics.

It'a·ly (ĭt'ə·lĭ), *n.* A kingdom of southern Europe.

itch (ĭch), *v.* 1. To have an uneasy sensation of the skin that makes a person want to scratch. 2. To have a constant desire to do or say something; as, he was *itching* to ask a question. — *n.* 1. An itching, contagious eruption of the skin. 2. A feeling in the skin like that caused by this eruption. 3. A constant, irritating desire; as, the *itch* to travel. — **itch'y,** *adj.*

-ite (-īt). A suffix which means: 1. An inhabitant of; as, a *New Jerseyite.* 2. A follower, descendant, etc., of; as, an *Israelite.*

i'tem (ī'tĕm; ī'tĕm), *n.* 1. A separate part in a list, account, etc.; as, one *item* in a bill. 2. A piece of news or information; an article.

i'tem·ize (ī'tĕm·īz), *v.* To state by items; as, to *itemize* the cost of repairs.

it'er·ate (ĭt'ĕr·āt), *v.* To utter or do a second time, or over and over. — **it'er·a'tion,** *n.*

i·tin'er·ant (ī·tĭn'ĕr·ănt; ĭ·tĭn'ĕr·ănt), *adj.* Wandering; as, an *itinerant* preacher.

i·tin'er·ar'y (ī·tĭn'ĕr·ĕr'ĭ; ĭ·tĭn'ĕr·ĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* ITINERARIES (-ĭz). A course followed in travel; a route; also, a record of a journey.

-i'tion (-ĭsh'ŭn). A suffix equivalent to *-ation.*

-i·tous (-ĭ·tŭs). A suffix in adjectives corresponding to nouns in *-ity,* as in *felicitous.*

its (ĭts), *adj.* Of or belonging to it.

it·self' (ĭt·sĕlf'), *pron.* A stronger form of the pronoun *it;* as, it did the work *itself.*

-i·ty (-ĭ·tĭ). A suffix of certain nouns. It means state or quality of; as in *acidity,* the state or quality of anything acid.

I 've (īv). In colloquial use, short for *I have.*

-ive (-ĭv). A suffix of certain adjectives. It means: 1. Having the nature or quality of; as, *excessive,* having the nature of an excess. 2. That may, or is likely to; as, *attractive,* likely to attract.

i'vied (ī'vĭd), *adj.* Overgrown with ivy.

i'vo·ry (ī'vō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* IVORIES (-rĭz). 1. The hard, creamy-white substance of which elephant tusks are composed. 2. Any substance that is like ivory. 3. A very pale orange color. — **i'vo·ry,** *adj.*

I'vo·ry Coast. A French colony of French West Africa.

i'vy (ī'vĭ), *n.; pl.* IVIES (-vĭz). 1. A woody vine that often climbs on buildings and has evergreen leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries. 2. A plant that resembles ivy.

Ivy.

-ize (-īz). A suffix used in forming verbs; as, *Christian* + *-ize* (Christianize). It means: 1. To make into; to cause to become; as in *dramatize,* to make into a drama. 2. To act in a way that is or makes; as in *terrorize,* to act in a way that arouses terror; to carry on the study, work, etc., of; as in *botanize,* to carry on the study of botany.

J

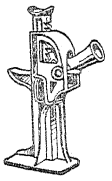
J, j (jā), *n.* The tenth letter of the alphabet.

jab (jăb), *v.;* JABBED; JAB'BING. To thrust with something sharp; to poke. — **jab**, *n.*

jab'ber (jăb'ĕr), *v.* To talk rapidly, indistinctly, or so as not to be understandable. — **jab'ber**, *n.* — **jab'ber·er**, *n.*

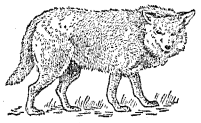
ja'bot' (zhȧ'bō'; zhȧ'bō), *n.* A trimming or ruffle worn by women down the front of the dress.

jack (jăk), *n.* 1. A playing card marked with the figure of a servant or soldier; a knave. 2. A jackstone. 3. A machine used to move or raise a heavy weight short distances. 4. A small flag used as a signal on ships. 5. In bowling, the small ball used as a mark.


Jack, 3.

— *v.* To lift by means of a jack; as, to *jack* up a car.

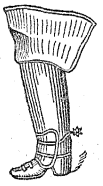
jack'al (jăk'ôl), *n.* A dog-like wild animal that eats dead flesh and small animals. Jackals are smaller than wolves and more cowardly.


Jackal. 1/30

jack'a·napes' (jăk'ȧ·nāps'), *n.* An impertinent or conceited fellow.

jack'ass' (jăk'ȧs'), *n.* 1. A male ass; a donkey. 2. A conceited fool.

jack boot, jack'boot' (jăk'bo͞ot'), *n.* A kind of boot that reaches above the knee.


Jack Boot.

jack'daw' (jăk'dô'), *n.* A European bird somewhat like the grackle.

jack'et (jăk'ĕt), *n.* 1. A short coat, usually with sleeves. 2. A covering or casing; as, a book *jacket.*

Jackdaw. (1/10)

jack'-in-the-pul'pit (jăk'ĭn·thē·po͝ol'pĭt), *n.* A plant that grows in moist shady woods. Its tiny yellow flowers are protected by a sort of hood.

jack'knife' (jăk'nīf'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES. 1. A large pocketknife. 2. A kind of fancy dive.

jack'-o'-lan'tern (jăk'ŏ·lăn'tĕrn), *n.; pl.* -LANTERNS. A lantern made of a pumpkin, etc., cut to show a human face.

jack rab'bit. A rabbit of western North America, with long ears and long hind legs.

Jack'son (jăk's'n), Andrew, 1767–1845. An American general and 7th president of the United States, 1829–1837.

—, Thomas Jonathan, 1824–1863. Known as *Stonewall Jackson.* A Confederate general.

jack'stone' (jăk'stōn'), *n.* One of a set of five or six small metal pieces used in playing a game called *jack'stones'.*

Jackstone.

Ja'cob (jā'kŭb), *n.* A Hebrew patriarch, ancestor of the tribes of Israel.

jade (jād), *n.* 1. A hard stone, green or sometimes whitish. See the colored picture of *precious stones.* 2. Usually *jade green.* A color varying from yellowish green to greenish yellow.

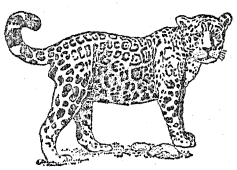
jade (jād), *n.* 1. A horse; a nag. 2. A woman; especially, a woman of poor reputation.

jad'ed (jād'ĕd), *adj.* Tired; worn out.

jag (jăg), *n.* A sharp, rough part that sticks out; as, a *jag* of rock. — *v.;* JAGGED (jăgd); JAG'GING. To cut notches in.

jag'ged (jăg'ĕd), *adj.* Sharply notched.

jag'uar (jăg'wär), *n.* A large, tawny-yellow spotted catlike animal, found from Texas to Paraguay.


Jaguar. (1/15)

jail (jāl), *n.* A building in which wrongdoers are kept as punishment or while they wait for a trial; a lockup. — *v.* To confine in a jail; to lock up a person. — **jail'er, jail'or**, *n.*

jam (jăm), *v.;* JAMMED; JAM'MING. 1. To crowd, squeeze, wedge, etc.; as, he *jammed* his cap into his pocket. 2. To crush; as, he *jammed* his finger in the door. 3. To wedge or stick so that it cannot be moved or worked; as, the machinery *jammed.* — *n.* A mass of people or things crowded together; as, a log *jam.*

jam (jăm), *n.* A food made by boiling fruit with sugar until it is thick.

Ja·mai'ca (jȧ·mā'kȧ), *n.* A British island in the West Indies. — **Ja·mai'can**, *adj.* & *n.*

jamb (jăm), *n.* An upright piece forming the side of an opening, such as a door.

jam'bo·ree' (jăm'bō·rē'), *n.* A large gathering of boy scouts from different places.

James (jāmz), *n.* In the Bible: 1. The name of two of Christ's twelve apostles. 2. The Epistle of James in the New Testament.

James'town' (jāmz'toun'), *n.* A former village of Virginia, site of the first successful English settlement in the United States, 1607.

Jan. Abbreviation for *January.*

jan'gle (jăng'g'l), *n.* 1. Chatter; babble. 2. Noisy dispute. 3. Discord; confused jingle; as, the *jangle* of the bell. — **jan'gle**, *v.*

jan'i·tor (jăn'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* A person who has the care of a building. — **jan'i·tress**, *n.*

Jan'u·ar'y (jăn'ū·ĕr'ĭ), *n.* The first month of the year. It has 31 days.

Jap. Abbreviation for *Japan* or *Japanese.*

ja·pan' (jȧ·păn'), *n.* A brilliant hard varnish or lacquer. — **ja·pan'**, *adj.*

ja·pan' (jȧ·păn'), *v.*; JA·PANNED'; JA·PAN'NING. To cover with japan; to lacquer.

Ja·pan' (jȧ·păn'), *n.* An island chain east of Asia; also, the empire (***Jap'a·nese' Em'pire***) of which these islands are the most important part.

Jap'a·nese' (jăp'ȧ·nēz'; jăp'ȧ·nēs'), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* A native or one of the people of Japan. **2.** The language of Japan. — *adj.* Having to do with Japan, its people, or its language.

Jap'a·nese' bee'tle. A small green-and-brown beetle that is a serious pest. See the colored picture of *insects.*

Jar.

jar (jär), *n.* **1.** A broad-mouthed vessel of glass or earthenware. **2.** Such a vessel, with its contents; also, as much as a jar holds.

jar (jär), *v.*; JARRED; JAR'RING. **1.** To make a harsh, grating sound; to make a discord. **2.** To shake; as, he *jarred* the table. **3.** To affect with a harsh unpleasantness; as, her manners *jarred* on them. — *n.* **1.** A harsh sound; also, a jolt. **2.** Dispute; quarrel; disagreement.

Jardiniere.

jar'di·niere' (jär'dĭ·nēr'; zhär'dĭ·nēr'), *n.* An ornamental stand or pot for plants, etc.

jar'gon (jär'gŏn; jär'gŭn), *n.* Confused language; gibberish.

jas'mine (jăs'mĭn; jăz'mĭn), *n.* Also **jas'min.** A vine or bush with shiny leaves and fragrant flowers.

Jasmine.

Ja'son (jā'sŭn), *n.* In Greek mythology, a hero sent to get the Golden Fleece.

jas'per (jăs'pẽr), *n.* A kind of stone that is cloudy and colored red, green, yellow, brown, etc. See the colored picture of *precious stones.*

jaun'dice (jôn'dĭs; jän'dĭs), *n.* A disease in which a person's eyes, skin, etc., become yellow. — *v.* **1.** To affect with jaundice. **2.** To affect by prejudice or envy; as, *jaundiced* opinions.

jaunt (jônt; jänt), *n.* A brief pleasure trip.

jaun'ty (jôn'tĭ; jän'tĭ), *adj.* Gay and careless; airy; as, a *jaunty* wave of the hand.
jaun'ti·ly, *adv.* **jaun'ti·ness**, *n.*

Ja'va (jä'vȧ), *n.* **1.** The chief island of the Netherlands Indies. **2.** A variety of coffee, grown in Java. — **Jav'a·nese'** (jăv'ȧ·nēz'; -nēs'), *adj. & n.*

jave'lin (jăv'lĭn; jăv'ĕ·lĭn), *n.* A sort of light spear used as a weapon or in sports.

jaw (jô), *n.* **1.** The bony structure around the mouth in which the teeth grow. **2.** One of a pair of movable parts for holding, clamping, etc.; as, the *jaws* of a vise. **3.** Mouth; entrance; as, the *jaws* of a mountain pass.

jay (jā), *n.* A bird of the crow family but smaller than a crow and more brightly colored. Various jays are the well-known crested ***blue jay*** of America; the crested ***European jay***; and the ***Canada jay***, which has no crest.

European Jay. ⅙

jazz (jăz), *n.* **1.** Music, especially dance music, characterized by melodious tunes and lively rhythms in which the accented notes often fall on beats which are not usually accented. **2.** A dance to jazz music. — *v.* In slang use: **1.** To play or dance jazz. **2.** To make lively.

jeal'ous (jĕl'ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Demanding complete devotion; as, a *jealous* God. **2.** Fearful or suspicious of a rival or competitor; feeling a spiteful envy toward someone more successful than oneself. **3.** Suspicious that a person one loves is not faithful. **4.** Watchful; careful; as, *jealous* of one's own health.
jeal'ous·ly, *adv.* **jeal'ous·ness**, *n.*

jeal'ous·y (jĕl'ŭs·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JEALOUSIES (-ĭz). The state or quality of being jealous.

jean (jēn), *n.* A heavy cotton cloth; [in the *plural*] a garment of jean, especially overalls.

Jeanne' d'Arc' (zhän' dȧrk'). Joan of Arc.

jeer (jēr), *v.* To mock. — **jeer**, *n.*
jeer'ing, *adj.* **jeer'ing·ly**, *adv.*

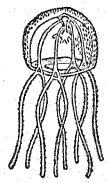
Jef'fer·son (jĕf'ẽr·sŭn), Thomas, 1743–1826. Third president of the United States, 1801–1809.

Je·ho'vah (jē·hō'vȧ), *n.* God.

je·june' (jē·jōōn'), *adj.* Not nourishing; hence, lacking interest or satisfaction.

jel'ly (jĕl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JELLIES (-ĭz). **1.** A soft, somewhat elastic food substance made from fruit juice boiled with sugar, from meat juices, etc. **2.** Any substance like jelly. — *v.* To make into, or become, jelly; also, to set in jelly.

jel'ly·fish' (jĕl'ĭ·fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH. A sea animal that has a saucer-shaped jellylike body and no backbone.


Jellyfish.

jen'net (jĕn'ĕt), *n.* A small Spanish horse.

jen'ny (jĕn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JENNIES (-ĭz). **1.** With names of animals, a female; as, a *jenny* ass. **2.** A spinning jenny; a machine with spindles for spinning wool or cotton.

jeop'ard·ize (jĕp'ẽr·dīz), *v.* To put in danger.

jeop'ard·y (jĕp'ẽr·dĭ), *n.* Danger; peril.

Jer. Abbreviation for *Jeremiah.*

Jer'e·mi'ah (jĕr'ĕ·mī'ȧ), *n.* 1. A great Hebrew prophet. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

Jer'i·cho (jĕr'ĭ·kō), *n.* An ancient city of southeastern Palestine.

jerk (jûrk), *v.* To give a short, sharp tug, push, or twist; as, to *jerk* a rope. — *n.* A sharp, sudden tug, twitch, or the like.

jerked (jûrkt), *adj.* Cut into long strips and dried in the sun; as, *jerked* beef.

Jerkin.

jer'kin (jûr'kĭn), *n.* A jacket; a snug-fitting waistcoat.

jerk'y (jûr'kĭ), *adj.* Moving by jerks or starts; as, a *jerky* wagon. **jerk'i·ly**, *adv.* **jerk'i·ness**, *n.*

Je·rome' (jĕ·rōm'; jĕr'ŭm), Saint, 340?–420. A translator of the Bible, who made the Vulgate, or Latin version.

Jer'sey (jûr'zĭ), *n.* 1. One of the Channel Islands. 2. A breed of dairy cattle. 3. [written with a small letter; *plural*, JERSEYS (-zĭz)] A knitted fabric of cotton, silk, or wool; also, a close-fitting jacket made of knitted cloth.

Je·ru'sa·lem (jĕ·rōō'sȧ·lĕm), *n.* The capital of Palestine.

jes'sa·mine (jĕs'ȧ·mĭn), *n.* The jasmine. One kind of jessamine, the ***Carolina jessamine***, is the State flower of South Carolina. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

jest (jĕst), *n.* 1. A joke; fun; sport. 2. An object of ridicule. — **jest**, *v.* — **jest'er**, *n.*

Jes'u·it (jĕz'ū·ĭt; jĕzh'ū·ĭt), *n.* A member of a certain Roman Catholic religious order. — **Jes'u·it'ic, Jes'u·it'i·cal**, *adj.*

Je'sus (jē'zŭs), *n.* Also **Je'sus Christ'** (krīst'). The source of the Christian religion and the Saviour in the Christian faith.

jet (jĕt), *n.* 1. A black, coallike mineral that is polished and used for jewelry, buttons, etc. 2. A deep-black color. — **jet**, *adj.*

jet (jĕt), *v.*; JET'TED; JET'TING. To spurt; to gush suddenly. — *n.* 1. A gush of liquid or gas through a narrow opening, a nozzle, etc. 2. A nozzle for the issue of water, gas, etc.

jet'-pro·pelled' (-prō·pĕld'), *adj.* Driven by an engine that ejects a rearward jet of air or gas at high velocity. — **jet plane.**

jet'sam (jĕt'sȧm), *n.* Goods cast overboard to lighten a ship in distress.

jet'ty (jĕt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JETTIES (-ĭz). 1. A pier built out into the water. 2. A landing wharf.

Jew (jōō; jū), *n.* One of the Hebrew people. **Jew'ess**, *n.* **Jew'ish**, *adj.*

jew'el (jōō'ĕl; jū'ĕl), *n.* 1. A costly ornament of gold, silver, etc., usually one that has enamel or precious stones as a part of its design. 2. A precious stone; a gem. 3. A bearing in a watch, formed of crystal or a precious stone.

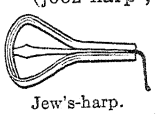
jew'el·er, jew'el·ler (jōō'ĕl·ẽr; jū'-), *n.* A person who makes, or deals in, jewels, precious stones, and the like.

jew'el·ry (jōō'ĕl·rĭ; jū'-), *n.* Jewels.

jew'el·weed' (jōō'ĕl·wēd'; jū'-), *n.* 1. A plant with pale-yellow flowers. 2. The ***spotted jewelweed***, a plant having orange-yellow flowers with brown spots (see the colored picture of *wild flowers*).

Jew'ry (jōō'rĭ; jū'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JEWRIES (-rĭz). 1. Judea; also, a district inhabited by Jews; a ghetto. 2. The Jewish people or race.

jew's'-harp', jews'-harp' (jōōz'härp'; jūz'härp'), *n.* A small musical instrument which, when held between a person's teeth, gives tones from a bent metal tongue that is struck by one's finger.

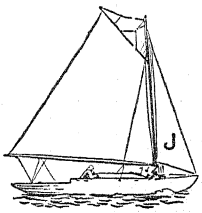

Jew's-harp.

Jez'e·bel (jĕz'ĕ·bĕl), *n.* 1. In the Bible, the evil wife of Ahab, king of Israel. 2. Hence, a wicked or shameless woman.

jib (jĭb), *n.* A three-cornered sail that extends forward from the foremast of a boat.

jib (jĭb), *n.* The arm of a crane or of a derrick.

jibe (jīb), *v.* To shift suddenly and violently from one side to another, as the sail or boom of a boat under certain conditions.



J Jib.

jibe (jīb), *v.* In colloquial use, to agree.

jibe (jīb). Same as GIBE.

jif'fy (jĭf'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JIFFIES (-ĭz). In colloquial use, a moment; an instant; as, ready in a *jiffy*.

jig (jĭg), *n.* A lively dance, or the music for it. — *v.*; JIGGED (jĭgd); JIG'GING. To dance a jig.

jilt (jĭlt), *v.* To cast off someone, as a lover. — *n.* A person who jilts someone.

jim'my (jĭm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JIMMIES (-ĭz). A short crowbar used by burglars.

Jim'son weed (jĭm's'n). A tall, bad-smelling weed with white or violet trumpet-shaped flowers.

Jimson Weed.

jin'gle (jĭng'g'l), *n.* 1. A sound as of metal striking lightly on metal. 2. A catchy repetition of sounds in a poem; also, a poem that contains such repetitions. — *v.* To make a jingle.

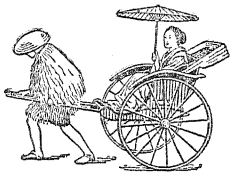
jin'go (jĭng'gō), *n.*; *pl.* JINGOES (-gōz). A person who favors a warlike policy in his country's relations with other countries.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

jinn (jĭn), *n.* 1. *pl.* of JINNI. 2. *pl.* JINNS. In incorrect use, a jinni.

jin·ni′, jin·nee′ (jĭ·nē′), *n.; pl.* JINN. In Mohammedan belief, a good or evil creature made of flame and able to assume any shape.

jin·rik′i·sha (jĭn·rĭk′shä; jĭn·rĭk′shô), *n.* Also **jin·rick′sha.** A small, two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or more men. It was originally used in Japan.



Jinrikisha.

jit′ney (jĭt′nĭ), *n.* An automobile, etc., that carries passengers for a small fare.

jiu·jit′su (jōō·jĭt′sōō). Same as JUJITSU.

Joan′ of Arc′ (jōn′ ŏv ärk′; jō·ăn′; jō′ăn), Saint, 1412–1431. A heroine who led the French to victory against the English, but was captured and burned as a witch. The French form of her name is *Jeanne d'Arc.*

job (jŏb), *n.* 1. A piece of work. 2. Duty; responsibility. 3. In colloquial use, work; employment; also, a position. — *adj.* Done by the job or piece; as, *job* work.

Job (jōb), *n.* The patient hero of the Book of Job, in the Old Testament.

job′ber (jŏb′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who buys goods and then sells them to other dealers. 2. A pieceworker.

jock′ey (jŏk′ĭ), *n.; pl.* JOCKEYS (-ĭz). A person who rides or drives a horse, as in races. — *v.* 1. To move or manage something with skill, so as to obtain some advantage. 2. To ride as a jockey. — **jock′ey·ing,** *n.*

jo·cose′ (jō·kōs′), *adj.* Merry; joking. **jo·cose′ly,** *adv.* **jo·cose′ness,** *n.*

joc′u·lar (jŏk′ū·lẽr), *adj.* Inclined to joke; said or done jokingly. — **joc′u·lar′i·ty** (jŏk′ū·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **joc′u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

joc′und (jŏk′ŭnd; jō′kŭnd), *adj.* Merry; cheerful; as, a *jocund* face.

Jo′el (jō′ĕl; jō′ĕl), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

jog (jŏg), *v.;* JOGGED (jŏgd); JOG′GING. 1. To push or shake a person in order to catch his attention. 2. To remind; as, to *jog* one's memory. 3. To move at a slow, jolting pace. — *n.* 1. A slight shake; a jolt. 2. A slow, jolting pace. 3. A part in a wall, line, etc., that sticks out or goes in; as, a *jog* in a building.

jog′gle (jŏg″l), *v.* To shake slightly; to jog.

John (jŏn), *n.* In the Bible: 1. John the Baptist, who preceded Jesus and preached repentance. 2. John the Apostle, whose name is attached to the Fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation.

John (jŏn), 1167?–1216. King of England, 1199–1216.

John Bull (bo͝ol). A typical Englishman; also, the English nation as a whole.

john′ny·cake′ (jŏn′ĭ·kāk′), *n.* A bread made with corn meal, flour, eggs, milk, etc.

John′ny-jump′-up′ (jŏn′ĭ·jŭmp′ŭp′), *n.* The wild pansy. See PANSY.

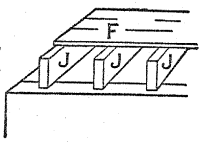
John′son (jŏn′sŭn), Andrew, 1808–1875. 17th president of the United States, 1865–1869.

join (join), *v.* 1. To connect; to unite; as, to *join* the parts of a machine. 2. To unite oneself with; as, to *join* the army.

join′er (join′ẽr), *n.* 1. One that joins. 2. A woodworker who finishes doors, stairs, etc.

joint (joint), *n.* 1. The part or the arrangement of the part at which two bones of an animal body are joined; as, the *joint* at the knee. 2. A point at which one part is joined to another; as, a *joint* in a water pipe. 3. The part between one joint and another; as, the upper *joint* of the arm. 4. A large piece of meat cut for a roast. — *adj.* 1. United; combined; as, the *joint* influences on a person's life. 2. Done by, shared, or having to do with two or more persons, etc. — *v.* 1. To fit together. 2. To divide into joints. 3. To provide with a joint or joints. **joint′er,** *n.* **joint′ly,** *adv.*

joist (joist), *n.* A small wood or metal beam laid crosswise in a building to support flooring, etc.



F Floor; *J* Joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* 1. Something funny; a jest. 2. Something done for fun. 3. An object of jokes; a laughingstock. — *v.* To make jokes. — **jok′ing·ly** (jōk′ĭng·lĭ), *adv.*

jok′er (jōk′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who jokes. 2. A part of an agreement, document, etc., which changes the apparent intention of the whole. 3. An extra card in some card games.

jol′li·ty (jŏl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Gaiety; merriment.

jol′ly (jŏl′ĭ), *adj.;* JOL′LI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); JOL′LI·EST. 1. Full of life and laughter; merry; as, a *jolly* fat man. 2. Expressing gaiety.

jol′ly boat. A ship's boat of medium size.

jolt (jōlt), *v.* To shake with short up-and-down movements; to jar. — *n.* A knock or blow; a jerking or jolting motion, as of a wagon.

Jo′nah (jō′nȧ), *n.* 1. In the Bible, a Hebrew prophet who was swallowed by a great fish and lived in its belly three days and nights. 2. Any person or thing that brings bad luck.

Jon′a·than (jŏn′ȧ·thăn), *n.* In the Bible, the son of Saul, and friend of David.

Jones (jōnz), John Paul, 1747–1792. Original name *John Paul.* American naval officer.

jon'quil (jŏng'kwĭl; jŏn'kwĭl), *n.* A plant with sword-shaped leaves and a yellow or white blossom; also, a bulb or a flower of this plant.

Jonquil.

Jor'dan (jôr'dăn), *n.* A river of Palestine, flowing into the Dead Sea.

Jo'seph (jō'zĕf), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew patriarch, son of Jacob. 2. Husband of Mary, Jesus' mother.

Josh'u·a (jŏsh'ū·ȧ), *n.* In the Bible: 1. The successor of Moses. He led the Israelites into Canaan. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

jos'tle (jŏs''l), *v.* To push roughly; as, the crowd *jostled* them. — **jos'tle**, *n.*

jot (jŏt), *n.* The smallest particle; an iota.

jot (jŏt), *v.*; JOT'TED; JOT'TING. To make a note of; as, just *jot* this down.

jounce (jouns), *v.* To jolt. — **jounce**, *n.*

jour'nal (jûr'năl), *n.* 1. A day-by-day record of things that happen; a diary. 2. A daily record of the acts of a lawmaking body. 3. A book in which business transactions are written down daily. 4. A daily newspaper. 5. In a machine, the part of a rotating axle, shaft, etc., which turns in a bearing.

jour'nal·ism (jûr'năl·ĭz'm), *n.* The business of writing for, editing, or publishing newspapers, etc. — **jour'nal·ist** (jûr'năl·ĭst), *n.*

jour'ney (jûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* JOURNEYS (-nĭz). Travel from one place to another. — **jour'ney**, *v.*

jour'ney·man (jûr'nĭ·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A worker who has learned a handicraft or trade and works for another person, usually by the day.

joust (jŭst; jōōst), *n.* A combat on horseback between two knights with lances. — **joust**, *v.*

Jove (jōv), *n.* The chief divinity of the ancient Romans; Jupiter. — **Jo'vi·an** (jō'vĭ·ăn), *adj.*

jo'vi·al (jō'vĭ·ăl), *adj.* Joyous; gay. — **jo'vi·al'i·ty** (jō'vĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **jo'vi·al·ly**, *adv.*

jowl (joul; jōl), *n.* 1. A jaw. 2. A cheek.

joy (joi), *v.*; JOYED (joid); JOY'ING. To take keen pleasure in; to exult. — *n.* 1. Pleasurable feelings caused by well-being, success, etc.; gladness. 2. Something that causes such feeling.

joy'ful, *adj.* **joy'ous**, *adj.*
joy'ful·ly, *adv.* **joy'ous·ly**, *adv.*
joy'less, *adj.* **joy'ous·ness**, *n.*

Jr. Abbreviation for *Junior*.

ju'bi·lant (jōō'bĭ·lănt), *adj.* Shouting with joy; noisily happy. — **ju'bi·lant·ly**, *adv.*

ju'bi·la'tion (jōō'bĭ·lā'shŭn), *n.* Rejoicing.

ju'bi·lee (jōō'bĭ·lē), *n.* 1. A 50th or, sometimes, 25th, anniversary of some event. 2. A state of joy; shouts of joy.

Ju'dah (jōō'dȧ), *n.* In the Bible, the son of Jacob and ancestor of the tribe of Judah.

Ju'da·ism (jōō'dā·ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The religion of the Jews. 2. The practice of the Jewish ceremonies and customs.

Ju'das (jōō'dȧs), *n.* 1. The disciple, called Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus. 2. A traitor. 3. One of the twelve apostles, not Iscariot.

Jude (jōōd), *or* **Ju'das** (jōō'dȧs), *n.* In the Bible, the author of the Epistle of Jude.

Ju·de'a *or* **Ju·dae'a** (jōō·dē'ȧ), *n.* The southern division of Palestine.

judge (jŭj), *n.* 1. An officer who presides in a court of justice. 2. A person appointed to decide between two or more persons in a contest. 3. A person who knows enough or has experience enough to decide on the value of something. — *v.*; JUDGED (jŭjd); JUDG'ING (jŭj'ĭng). 1. To hear a case as a judge in a court; to pass judgment on. 2. To reach a conclusion; to decide. 3. To criticize; as, they *judged* her unkindly.

Judg'es (jŭj'ĕz), *n.* A book of the Old Testament. Abbreviation, *Judg.*

judg'ment, judge'ment (jŭj'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of judging. 2. A decision or opinion given after judging. 3. The decision or sentence of a court. 4. Opinion; as, in my *judgment* she was right. 5. A misfortune believed to be sent by God as punishment. 6. The power of deciding wisely.

ju·di'cial (jōō·dĭsh'ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the dispensation of justice, or with the courts, or with a judge. 2. Ordered or permitted by a law court. 3. Apt to form judgments and make decisions; critical; as, a *judicial* mind. — **ju·di'cial·ly**, *adv.*

ju·di'ci·ar'y (jōō·dĭsh'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ), *n.* The branch of government which has to do with courts of justice; also, the system of courts of justice. — *adj.* Having to do with courts of justice, judges, or judicial methods; judicial.

ju·di'cious (jōō·dĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Directed by, or having, sound judgment.

jug (jŭg), *n.* A large container with a narrow mouth and a handle.

Jug.

jug'gle (jŭg''l), *v.* To perform the tricks of a juggler; hence, to mix up things so as to trick or deceive.

jug'gler (jŭg'lẽr), *n.* A person who performs sleight-of-hand tricks. — **jug'gler·y**, *n.*

Ju'go·slav' (yōō'gō·slȧv'; yōō'gō·slăv'), etc. Same as YUGOSLAV, etc.

jug'u·lar vein (jŭg'ū·lẽr; jōō'gū·lẽr). One of the large veins on each side of the neck.

juice (jōōs), *n.* The liquid part which can be squeezed out of vegetables and fruits; also, the fluid part of meats, etc. — **juice'less**, *adj.*

juic'y (jōōs'ĭ), *adj.* Full of juice. — **juic'i·ness** (jōōs'ĭ·nĕs), *n.*

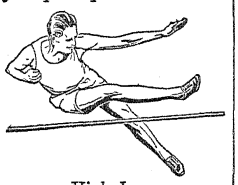
ju·jit′su (jo͞o·jĭt′so͞o), *n.* The Japanese art of defending oneself by grasping or striking an opponent so that his own strength and weight are used against him.

ju′lep (jo͞o′lĕp; jo͞o′lĭp), *n.* A drink made of brandy or whisky, with sugar, ice, and mint.

Ju·ly′ (jo͞o·lī′), *n.; pl.* JULIES (-līz′). The seventh month of the year. It has 31 days.

jum′ble (jŭm′b'l), *v.* To mix in a confused mass. — *n.* A disorderly mass or pile.

jump (jŭmp), *v.* **1.** To spring; to leap. **2.** To pass suddenly from one position to another. **3.** To pass, cross, etc., as if by a leap. — *n.* **1.** A leap; spring; also, a sudden upward move as if by a leap; as, a *jump* in prices. **2.** A distance cleared at a leap. **3.** A sudden movement as if from fright; a start. **4.** In field sports, an event which features a spring or leap; as, the high *jump*. **5.** A hurdle.



High Jump.

jump′er (jŭmp′ẽr), *n.* One that jumps.

jump′er (jŭmp′ẽr), *n.* A loose upper garment, such as is sometimes worn by workmen.

jump′y (jŭmp′ĭ), *adj.* Nervous; irritable.

jun′co (jŭng′kō), *n.; pl.* JUNCOS (-kōz). A sparrowlike seed-eating winter bird.

junc′tion (jŭngk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of joining. **2.** A place or point of meeting.

junc′ture (jŭngk′tu̇r), *n.* **1.** A joining; a junction. **2.** A crisis.

June (jo͞on), *n.* The sixth month of the year.

Ju′neau (jo͞o′nō), *n.* Capital of Alaska.

June bug. A large brown beetle of the northern United States.

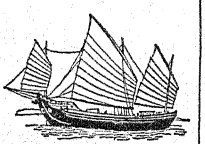
jun′gle (jŭng′g'l), *n.* A thick or tangled mass of vegetation; also, a tract of such vegetation.

jun′ior (jo͞on′yẽr), *adj.* **1.** Younger. **2.** Lower in standing or in rank; as, a *junior* partner. **3.** Composed of juniors; as, the *junior* class in school. — *n.* **1.** A younger person. **2.** A person lower in standing or in rank. **3.** A student in the third year of a four-year course of study.

Leaves and Fruit of Juniper.

ju′ni·per (jo͞o′nĭ·pẽr), *n.* A low evergreen shrub or tree with a blue berrylike fruit.

junk (jŭngk), *n.* A type of vessel common in China.



Junk.

junk (jŭngk), *n.* Waste, such as old iron, paper, etc.

jun′ket (jŭng′kĕt), *n.* **1.** A flavored sweetened milk jelly. **2.** A feast; a banquet.

Ju′no (jo͞o′nō), *n.* A Roman goddess.

jun′to (jŭn′tō), *n.; pl.* JUNTOS (-tōz). A small political group or faction; a clique.

Ju′pi·ter (jo͞o′pĭ·tẽr), *n.* **1.** The Roman god of the heavens. **2.** The largest of the planets.

ju′ris·dic′tion (jo͝or′ĭs·dĭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Power and right to interpret and apply the law; as, the *jurisdiction* of the courts. **2.** Authority of a sovereign; control. **3.** The territory or limits within which authority may be exercised.

ju′ris·pru′dence (jo͝or′ĭs·pro͞o′dẽns), *n.* **1.** The science which studies and explains law. **2.** A system of laws.

ju′rist (jo͝or′ĭst), *n.* A person skilled in a knowledge of the law.

ju′ror (jo͝or′ẽr), *n.* A member of a jury.

ju′ry (jo͝or′ĭ), *n.; pl.* JURIES (-ĭz). **1.** In law, a body of men selected and sworn to inquire into and try any question of fact and to give their answer (***verdict***) according to the evidence. **2.** A committee that judges, awards prizes, etc.

ju′ry (jo͝or′ĭ), *adj.* For temporary use on a boat of any kind; as, a *jury* mast, anchor.

ju′ry·man (jo͝or′ĭ·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A juror.

just (jŭst), *n.* & *v.* Same as JOUST.

just (jŭst), *adj.* **1.** Righteous; fair; impartial; as, a *just* punishment. **2.** Lawful; legally right; as, a *just* claim. **3.** Reasonable; well-founded; as, a *just* suspicion. **4.** Exact; accurate. — *adv.* **1.** Exactly; precisely; as, *just* right. **2.** Almost; nearly. **3.** Very recently; only a moment ago; as, he *just* left the room. **4.** By a very small space or time; as, he *just* escaped. **just′ly**, *adv.* **just′ness**, *n.*

jus′tice (jŭs′tĭs), *n.* **1.** Just or righteous action, management, treatment, etc. **2.** A judge; as, a *justice* of the Supreme Court. **3.** Administration of law; as, a court of *justice*. **4.** Rightfulness; as, the *justice* of his complaint.

jus′ti·fi′a·ble (jŭs′tĭ·fī′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being shown to be just and fair.

jus′ti·fi·ca′tion (jŭs′tĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of justifying. **2.** Something which justifies a person, a course of action, etc.; a defense.

jus′ti·fy (jŭs′tĭ·fī), *v.;* JUS′TI·FIED (-fīd); JUS′TI·FY′ING. **1.** To prove or show to be just, right, or reasonable; as, the result *justified* his act. **2.** To adjust exactly.

jut (jŭt), *v.;* JUT′TED; JUT′TING. To stick out or forward; to project; as, a rock *jutting* out.

jute (jo͞ot), *n.* The fiber of an East Indian plant used for making sacks, string, etc.

ju′ve·nile (jo͞o′vẽ·nĭl; jo͞o′vẽ·nīl), *adj.* Young; suitable for young people. — *n.* **1.** A young person. **2.** A book written for children.

jux′ta·po·si′tion (jŭks′tȧ·pō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* A placing or being placed side by side.

K

K, k (kā), *n.* Eleventh letter of the alphabet.

K. Abbreviation for *King.*

Ka'bul (kä'bo͝ol), *n.* Capital of Afghanistan.

Kaf'fir (kăf'ẽr), **Ka'fir** (kä'fẽr), *n.* 1. A member of a powerful and intelligent native race of South Africa. 2. Their language.

kai'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* Same as KAYAK.

kai'ser (kī'zẽr), *n.* 1. Emperor. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Kaiser***] Title of the emperors of Germany, 1871–1918.

Kale.

kale (kāl), *n.* A hardy plant of the cabbage kind.

ka·lei'do·scope (kȧ·lī'dŏ·skōp), *n.* 1. A device containing loose bits of colored glass between two flat plates, and mirrors so placed that any change of position of the bits of glass is reflected in an endless variety of patterns. 2. Any changing pattern, scene, etc. — **ka·lei'do·scop'ic** (kȧ·lī'dŏ·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

kal'so·mine (kăl'sō·mīn), *n.* & *v.* Calcimine.

Kan'dy (kăn'dē), *n.* The capital of Ceylon.

kan'ga·roo' (kăng'gȧ·rōō'), *n.; pl.* KANGAROOS (-rōōz'). A large leaping animal of Australia. The best-known kind grows about five feet long. It has a small head, large ears, very long and powerful hind legs, and a long thick tail which is used as a support in standing or walking.

Kangaroo. (1/46)

Kan'sas (kăn'zȧs), *n.* A state of the central United States. Abbreviation, *Kans.*

Kan'sas Cit'y. 1. A city of eastern Kansas. 2. A city of western Missouri.

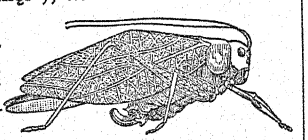
ka'o·lin (kā'ō·lĭn), *n.* A very pure white clay used in making porcelain.

kar'a·kul (kăr'ȧ·kŭl), *n.* The tightly curled, glossy black coat of the newborn lambs of a kind of broad-tailed sheep.

ka'sher (kä'shẽr). Same as KOSHER.

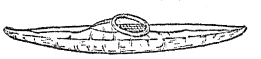
Kash'mir' (kăsh'mẽr'), *n.* A native state of northwestern India.

ka'ty·did' (kā'tĭ·dĭd'), *n.* A large, green, tree-dwelling insect of the grasshopper kind.


Katydid. (2/3)

Kau'nas (kou'nȧs), *n.* The capital of Lithuania.

kay'ak (kī'ăk), *n.* An Eskimo canoe, usually about 16 feet long and seating one person. It is commonly made of sealskin.


Kayak.

ke'a (kā'ä; kē'ȧ), *n.* A large dull-green parrot of southern New Zealand.

Keats (kēts), John, 1795–1821. An English poet.

kedge (kĕj), *v.* To move a boat by carrying out a light anchor (called a ***kedge***), dropping it overboard, and hauling the vessel up to it.

keel (kēl), *n.* 1. A timber, plate, or the like, running lengthwise along the bottom of a vessel and usually projecting from the bottom. 2. Something like a ship's keel in form, use, etc. — *v.* To turn up the keel of; to turn over.

keel'haul' (kēl'hôl'), *v.* To haul a person under the keel of a ship as a punishment.

keel'son (kĕl's'n; kēl's'n), *n.* A structure running lengthwise of a ship above the keel and fastened to the keel in order to stiffen and strengthen the framework of the vessel.

keen (kēn), *adj.* 1. Having a fine edge or point; sharp; as, a *keen* knife. 2. Cutting; stinging; severe; as, a *keen* wind. 3. Vivid; strong; as, a *keen* sense of smell. 4. Eager; enthusiastic; as, a *keen* sportsman. 5. Having or showing mental sharpness; as, *keen* wits; to ask *keen* questions.

keen'ly, *adv.* **keen'ness**, *n.*

keep (kēp), *v.*; KEPT; KEEP'ING. 1. To perform as a duty; to fulfill; as, I have *kept* the faith; to observe; as, to *keep* a fast; to *keep* the Sabbath. 2. To guard; to defend; as, to *keep* you from harm; to take care of; as, to *keep* a garden. 3. To maintain; as, to *keep* silence; to *keep* food in the icebox; to continue doing something; as, to *keep* on saying; to *keep* on working. 4. To have as an assistant, servant, etc.; as, they *kept* two maids. 5. To maintain a record of events, transactions, etc.; as, to *keep* a diary; to *keep* account books. 6. To have on hand for sale; as, to *keep* neckties. 7. To restrain from going or being taken away; to retain; as, to *keep* in one's memory. 8. To manage; as, to *keep* a school. 9. To endure in an unspoiled condition; as, milk does not *keep* well in warm weather. — *n.* 1. A stronghold; a fortress, especially one that was part of a medieval castle. 2. Maintenance; support; as, he paid for room and *keep.*

keep'er (kēp'ẽr), *n.* One that keeps, as a person in charge of a prison, or of a museum, etc.

keep'ing (kēp'ĭng), *n.* 1. Observance; guard; custody; as, our property is safe in his *keeping.* 2. Agreement; harmony; as, words not in *keeping* with the spirit of the meeting.

keep′sake′ (kēp′sāk′), *n.* A gift or token to be kept in remembrance of the giver.

keg (kĕg), *n.* A small cask, usually one that holds less than ten gallons.

Keg.

kelp (kĕlp), *n.* 1. The ashes obtained by burning seaweed. 2. A growth of large seaweeds.

Ke·mal′ A′ta·türk′ (kĕ·mäl′ ä′tä·türk′), 1881–1938. Pres. of Turkey, 1923–38.

ken (kĕn), *n.* Sight; vision; also, understanding gained by, or as if by, seeing a thing; as, beyond his *ken*. — *v.*; KENNED (kĕnd); KEN′NING. To know; to understand. *Scottish.*

ken′nel (kĕn′ĕl), *n.* A shelter for a dog; [in the *plural*] a place where dogs are bred. — *v.* To lie, or to put or keep, in a kennel.

Kent (kĕnt), *n.* A county of England.

Ken·tuck′y (kĕn·tŭk′ĭ), *n.* A State of the eastern central United States.

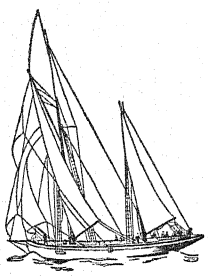
Ke·nya′ (kē·nyä′; *English* kĕn′yȧ), *n.* A British colony and protectorate in East Africa.

kept (kĕpt), *past tense & past part.* of KEEP.

ker′chief (kûr′chĭf), *n.* 1. A small square piece of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head. 2. A handkerchief.

ker′nel (kûr′nĕl), *n.* 1. A whole grain or seed of a cereal, such as wheat, corn, rice, etc. 2. The part of a seed inside the skin or flesh of a fruit, or the shell of a nut, etc. 3. The essential part of anything; the heart, core, etc.; as, let us get down to the *kernel* of the argument.

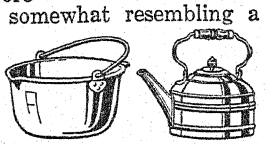
ker′o·sene′ (kĕr′ō·sēn′; kĕr′ō·sēn′), *n.* A thin oil used for burning in lamps, in oil stoves, etc.


Ketch.

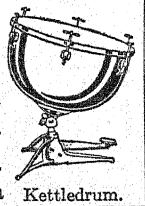
ketch (kĕch), *n.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel somewhat resembling a yawl.

ketch′up (kĕch′ŭp), *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

ket′tle (kĕt′l), *n.* A pot for boiling liquids; especially, a teakettle.

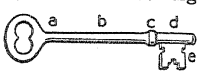

Kettles.

ket′tle·drum′ (kĕt′l·drŭm′), *n.* A brass or copper kettle-shaped drum with parchment stretched across the top.


Kettledrum.

key (kē), *n.* A low island or reef; as, the Florida *keys*.

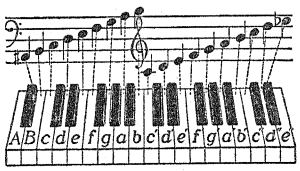
key (kē), *n.* 1. An instrument by which the bolt of a lock, as on a gate, door, etc., is turned. 2. Something which gives to its holder the power to enter or close a place, to determine a course of action, etc.; as, the *key* to the defenses. 3. Something which serves to discover or solve some riddle, difficult problem, etc.; as, a *key* to the puzzle. 4. General pitch, tone, style, etc.; as, spoken in a sad *key*. 5. A small lever, or one of a number of levers, on a piano, organ, typewriter, linotype machine, etc., by which the instrument is operated. 6. In music, a system of tones arranged in relation to a keynote from which the system is named; as, the *key* of C.



Parts of a Key: *a* Bow, or Loop; *b* Stem; *c* Collar; *d* Pin; *e* Bit.

— *v.* 1. To harmonize; to put in tune with something; as, his mood was *keyed* to the scene about him. 2. To cause nervous tension; to make tense; as, he was all *keyed* up by the excitement. 3. In music, to regulate the pitch.

key′board′ (kē′bōrd′), *n.* 1. The bank or row of keys on an organ, piano, etc., on which the performer plays. 2. The arrangement of keys on a typewriter, linotype machine, etc.



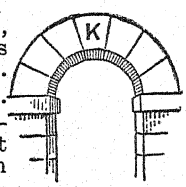
Keyboard of a Piano, with corresponding Staff Notation.

key′hole′ (kē′hōl′), *n.* A hole for receiving a key.

key′note′ (kē′nōt′), *n.* 1. In music, the first note of a scale; the fundamental tone of a key. 2. The fundamental fact; the central idea; as, the *keynote* of his policy.

key sig′na·ture. In music, the signs (one or more sharps or flats) placed after the clef at the beginning of a staff to designate the key.

key′stone′ (kē′stōn′), *n.* 1. The wedge-shaped piece at the center of the top of an arch. 2. Hence, something on which various other connected things depend.



K Keystone.

kg. Abbreviation for *kilogram*.

kha′ki (kä′kĭ), *n.* 1. A dull yellowish-brown color like that of the uniforms of American and British soldiers. 2. A cotton cloth of this color; hence, a uniform made of this cloth. — **kha′ki**, *adj.*

khan (kän; kăn), *n.* Lord; prince. It is now a title in Persia, Afghanistan, etc.

khan (kän; kăn), *n.* In the Near East, a hotel.

Khar′kov (кär′kŏf), *n.* A city of Ukraine.

Khar′toum′ (кär′tōōm′), *n.* The capital of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the Nile River.

khe·dive′ (kĕ·dēv′), *n.* Formerly, the title of the governor or ruler of Egypt.

kibe (kīb), *n.* A sore on the hoof, as of a horse.

kick (kĭk), *v.* 1. To strike with the foot. 2. In colloquial use, to object strongly; to protest. 3. To recoil, as a gun when fired. — **kick**, *n.*

kid (kĭd), *n.* 1. A young goat. 2. The flesh or skin of a kid; also, something made of the skin of a kid. 3. In colloquial use, a child.

kid′nap (kĭd′năp), *v.*; KID′NAPED (-năpt), KID′NAPPED; KID′NAP′ING, KID′NAP′PING. To carry away a person by unlawful force, fraud, or the like. — **kid′nap′er, kid′nap′per**, *n.*

kid′ney (kĭd′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* KIDNEYS (-nĭz). 1. One of a pair of bean-shaped glands, located in the lower back near the spine, which discharge in liquid the waste products from the body. 2. The kidney of an animal, used as food. 3. Sort; kind; as, people of his *kidney*.

Kiel (kēl), *n.* A seaport, capital of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia. A canal, 61 miles long, runs from Kiel through to the North Sea.

Ki′ev (kē′yĕf), *n.* Capital of Ukraine.

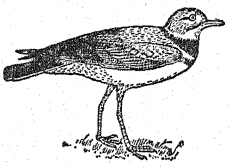
Ki′lau·e′a (kē′lou·ā′ä), *n.* A crater on the slope of the volcano Mauna Loa, Hawaii Island.

Kil′i·man·ja′ro (kĭl′ē·män·jä′rō), *n.* The highest mountain (19,321 ft.) in Africa.

kill (kĭl), *v.* 1. To slay; to put to death. 2. To destroy; to ruin; as, that *killed* all chance of success; to use up; to waste; as, to *kill* time; to defeat; as, to *kill* a bill in committee. — **kill′er**, *n.*

Kil·lar′ney, Lakes of (kĭ·lär′nĭ). Three lakes in southwestern Ireland.

kill′deer′ (kĭl′dēr′), *n.* Any one of several plovers, so called from their note.



Killdeer. (1/8)

kiln (kĭl; kĭln), *n.* A brick or stone furnace or heated chamber for hardening, burning, or drying anything; as, a cement *kiln;* a brick *kiln*.

ki′lo (kē′lō; kĭl′ō), *n.*; *pl.* KILOS (kē′lōz; kĭl′ōz). A shortened form of KILOGRAM, KILOMETER.

kil′o- (kĭl′ŏ-). A prefix meaning *thousand*.

kil′o·cy′cle (kĭl′ŏ·sī′k'l), *n.* In radio, a thousand cycles of electric current per second.

kil′o·gram, kil′o·gramme (kĭl′ŏ·grăm), *n.* A unit of weight, containing 1,000 grams. It is equal to 2.2046 pounds avoirdupois.

kil′o·li′ter, kil′o·li′tre (kĭl′ŏ·lē′tĕr), *n.* A thousand liters; one cubic meter. It is equal to 35.315 cubic feet.

kil′o·me′ter, kil′o·me′tre (kĭl′ŏ·mē′tĕr; *sometimes*, kĭ·lŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* A measure of length, containing 1,000 meters. It is equal to 3,280.8 feet. Abbreviation, *kilom.*

kil′o·watt′ (kĭl′ŏ·wŏt′), *n.* A unit of electrical power, equal to 1,000 watts.

kilt (kĭlt), *n.* 1. A short plaited petticoat worn in the Scottish Highlands by men. It forms a part of the uniform in certain regiments of the British army. 2. Any garment resembling the kilt.

1 Kilt; 2 Plaid.

kil′ter (kĭl′tĕr), *n.* In colloquial use, proper condition; as, the machine is out of *kilter*.

ki·mo′no (kĭ·mō′nō; *often*, kĭ·mō′nä), *n.*; *pl.* KIMONOS. A loose robe tied with a sash, worn as an outer garment by Japanese men and women; hence, a similar garment worn by women of other countries.

Kimono.

kin (kĭn), *n.* 1. A person's relatives; kinsfolk. 2. Relationship.

-kin (-kĭn). A suffix which means little; as in *lambkin*.

kind (kīnd), *n.* 1. A natural group or division; as, a bird of the hawk *kind*. 2. A sort; as, various *kinds* of persons. 3. Quality or character of a thing; as, differences in *kind*.

kind (kīnd), *adj.* Disposed to do good; sympathetic; also, showing goodness, gentleness, etc.; as, a *kind* man; a *kind* act.

kin′der·gar′ten (kĭn′dēr·gär′t'n), *n.* A school for young children, utilizing in its methods of instruction the normal desire of such children for exercise, play, etc.

kind′heart′ed (kīnd′här′tĕd), *adj.* Sympathetic; humane. — **kind′heart′ed·ness**, *n.*

kin′dle (kĭn′d'l), *v.* 1. To set on fire; to begin to burn; to light. 2. To arouse; to provoke; to excite; as, his remarks *kindled* anger. 3. To become lighted as if by fire; as, his eyes *kindled*.

kin′dling (kĭn′dlĭng), *n.* Material, such as small pieces of soft wood, for starting a fire.

kind′ly (kīnd′lĭ), *adj.*; KIND′LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); KIND′LI·EST. Sympathetic; kind. — **kind′li·ness**, *n.*

kind′ness (kīnd′nĕs), *n.* Kind feeling; also, a kind act; an act of good will.

kin′dred (kĭn′drĕd), *n.* 1. Kinship. 2. A person's relatives; persons who are related to each other. — *adj.* Related; also, congenial; as, *kindred* souls or sympathies.

kine (kīn), *n. pl.* Cattle; cows.

king (kĭng), *n.* 1. A male ruler; a sovereign. 2. Any one supposed to resemble a king in power, influence, etc.; as, a railroad *king*. 3. In playing cards, a card which bears a picture of a king. 4. The chief piece in the game of chess. 5. In checkers, a piece that has reached the opponents' back row. — *adj.* Chief; most important or prominent.

king'bird' (kĭng'bûrd'), *n.* Any one of several flycatchers.

Kingbird. (⅓)

king'bolt' (kĭng'bōlt'), *n.* A strong vertical bolt in a carriage, railroad car, automobile, etc. In a carriage it is used to connect the forward axle with the body of the vehicle.

king'dom (kĭng'dŭm), *n.* **1.** A country whose ruler is called a king; the territory ruled by a king; a realm. **2.** One of the three great divisions (***animal kingdom, vegetable kingdom, mineral kingdom***) into which all natural objects are grouped.

Kingfisher. (⅛o)

king'fish'er (kĭng'fĭsh'ĕr), *n.* Any one of a family of birds, mostly crested and bright-colored. They are found throughout the world and feed on small fish, reptiles, and insects. Varieties are the ***water kingfisher***, the ***wood kingfisher***, and the ***belted kingfisher***.

king'let (kĭng'lĕt), *n.* Any of several very small birds resembling warblers. A ***golden-crowned kinglet*** is shown in the colored picture of *birds*.

king'ly (kĭng'lĭ), *adj.* Of or befitting a king; royal; regal. — *adv.* In a kingly or kinglike manner. — **king'li·ness**, *n.*

Kings (kĭngz), *n. pl.* Name of two books of the Old Testament.

king'ship (kĭng'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Office or dignity of a king. **2.** Royal rule or government. **3.** Majesty; as, his *kingship* was ill.

kink (kĭngk), *n.* **1.** A short, tight twist, loop, or curl in a rope, thread, hair, etc.; a small loop. **2.** A mental twist or quirk. — *v.* To wind into a kink; to form a kink. — **kink'y**, *adj.*

kins'folk' (kĭnz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Relatives.

kin'ship (kĭn'shĭp), *n.* Relationship.

kins'man (kĭnz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A relative. — **kins'wom'an** (kĭnz'wo͝om'ăn), *n.*

ki·osk' (kē·ŏsk'), *n.* A small, light, ornamental structure used as a newsstand, bandstand, etc.

Kip'ling (kĭp'lĭng), Rudyard, 1865–1936. English author.

kip'per (kĭp'ĕr), *v.* To cure by salting and then drying or smoking. — *n.* A kippered salmon or herring.

kirk (kûrk), *n.* Same as CHURCH. *Scottish.*

kir'tle (kûr't'l), *n.* In olden use, a man's coat; also, a woman's outer petticoat or short skirt.

kis'met (kĭz'mĕt; kĭs'mĕt), *n.* Destiny; fate.

kiss (kĭs), *v.* **1.** To touch with the lips, as a mark of affection, greeting, etc. **2.** To touch gently or lightly; as, the wind *kissed* the trees. — *n.* **1.** The act of kissing. **2.** A kind of candy.

kit (kĭt), *n.* **1.** An outfit, as of tools or implements; as, a carpenter's *kit*. **2.** The box, bag, etc., in which a set of tools is carried.

kitch'en (kĭch'ĕn), *n.* A room in which cooking is done; hence, cookery. — **kitch'en·ette'** (kĭch'ĕ·nĕt'), *n.*

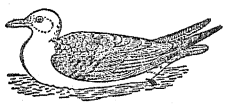
kitch'en·ware' (kĭch'ĕn·wâr'), *n.* Hardware for kitchen use.

kite (kīt), *n.* **1.** Any one of several birds of the hawk family with long narrow wings. **2.** A light frame, covered with paper or cloth, intended to be flown in the air at the end of a string.

kith (kĭth), *n.* Familiar friends and neighbors; as, one's *kith* and kin.

kit'ten (kĭt''n), *n.* A young cat.

kit'ti·wake (kĭt'ĭ·wāk), *n.; pl.* KITTIWAKES. A handsome sea gull of the North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans.


Kittiwake. (⅛)

Klon'dike (klŏn'dīk), *n.* A region of the Yukon Territory in northwestern Canada, the site of valuable gold deposits.

km. Abbreviation for *kilometer* or *kilometers*.

knack (năk), *n.* Ability to do something neatly, cleverly, or skillfully; dexterity.

knap'sack' (năp'săk'), *n.* A case of canvas or leather for carrying on the back a soldier's necessary things, a traveler's equipment, etc.

knave (nāv), *n.* **1.** A tricky, deceitful fellow; a rascal. **2.** A playing card marked with the figure of a soldier; a jack. **knav'er·y**, *n.* **knav'ish**, *adj.*

knead (nēd), *v.* **1.** To work and press into a well-mixed mass; as, to *knead* dough. **2.** To treat as if by kneading; as, to *knead* a pillow.

knee (nē), *n.* The joint in the middle part of the leg.

knee'cap' (nē'kăp'), *n.* A thick, flat, movable bone forming the front part of the knee.

kneel (nēl), *v.;* KNELT or KNEELED; KNEEL'ING. To bend the knee; to rest on the knees.

knell (nĕl), *n.* The stroke or sound of a bell, especially when rung slowly for a funeral; hence, a warning of the passing away of anything. — *v.* **1.** To summon or proclaim by or as by a bell. **2.** To ring a bell; especially, to toll a bell as at a death or a funeral.

knelt (nĕlt), *past tense & past part.* of KNEEL.

knew (nū), *past tense* of KNOW.

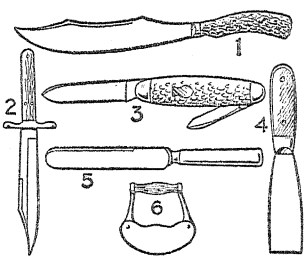
Knick'er·bock'er (nĭk'ĕr·bŏk'ĕr), *n.* A descendant of the old Dutch settlers of New York; hence, any native or resident of New York City.

knick′er·bock′ers (nĭk′ẽr·bŏk′ẽrz), *n. pl.* Short loose breeches gathered at the knee.

knick′ers (nĭk′ẽrz), *n. pl.* Knickerbockers.

knick′knack′ (nĭk′năk′), *n.* A trifle or toy; a gimcrack; a bauble.

knife (nīf), *n.*; *pl.* KNIVES (nīvz). A cutting instrument with a thin, sharp blade fastened to a handle. — *v.* To cut, stab, etc., with a knife.



1 Carving Knife; 2 Hunting Knife; 3 Pocketknife; 4 Putty Knife; 5 Table Knife; 6 Chopping Knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* 1. In feudal times, a mounted warrior serving a king; especially, such a man of noble birth who after his service was given special rank. 2. In modern times, a man honored by a sovereign for merit, and ranking just below a baronet. He has the title *Sir* before his name; as, *Sir* Walter Raleigh. The honor is not hereditary. 3. A member of certain societies, whose official title is that of knight; as, *Knights* of Labor. 4. One of the pieces in the game of chess. — *v.* To make a person a knight. **knight′li·ness**, *n.* **knight′ly**, *adj.*

knight′-er′rant (nīt′ĕr′ănt), *n.*; *pl.* KNIGHTS-ERRANT. A knight who travels in search of adventure in order to show his skill and nobility of character. — **knight′-er′rant·ry**, *n.*

knight′hood (nīt′ho͝od), *n.* 1. The rank, honor, or dignity of a knight. 2. Knights.

knit (nĭt), *v.*; KNIT or KNIT′TED; KNIT′TING. 1. To form a fabric by intertwining yarn or thread in loops with needles (***knit′ting nee′dles***); as, to *knit* a shawl. 2. To come or draw together closely as in a knitted fabric; to unite closely; as, to *knit* bones together. 3. To wrinkle; as, to *knit* one's brow. 4. To bind closely by a tie of any kind; as, *knit* by common interests. **knit′ter**, *n.* **knit′ting**, *n.*

knives (nīvz), *n., pl.* of KNIFE.

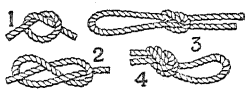
knob (nŏb), *n.* 1. A rounded bunch; a lump. 2. A handle that projects in a somewhat rounded mass; as, the *knob* of a door.

knock (nŏk), *v.* 1. To strike a sharp blow, as with the fist; to rap. 2. To bump; to clash; as, waves *knocking* against the shore. 3. To make a sharp noise as of a rap; as, the engine *knocked* going up the hill. — *n.* 1. A sharp blow; a rap; as, a *knock* on the door. 2. A noise like that of a rap; as, a *knock* in an automobile engine. — **knock′er**, *n.*

knock′-kneed′ (nŏk′nēd′), *adj.* Having knees that bend in so as to touch each other.

knoll (nōl), *n.* A little round hill.

knot (nŏt), *n.* 1. Any tie or fastening made with string, rope, cable, or the like; also, the lump or knob formed by the intertwining of parts of a string, rope, cable, etc., in making a tie or fastening. 2. A difficulty; a problem; a tangle. 3. A bond of union; as, the marriage *knot*. 4. A lump; a knob; as, a *knot* in a tree trunk. 5. A unit in which the speed of a moving ship is stated: one nautical mile (6,080.20 ft.) an hour. — *v.*; KNOT′TED; KNOT′TING. 1. To form, or tie into, a knot or knots. 2. To unite closely. **knot′ti·ness**, *n.* **knot′ty**, *adj.*



1 Overhand Knot; 2 Figure-of-eight Knot; 3 Slipknot; 4 Loop Knot.

knot′hole′ (nŏt′hōl′), *n.* A hole in a board, tree trunk, etc., where a knot has come out.

know (nō), *v.*; *past tense* KNEW; *past part.* KNOWN (nōn); *pres. part.* KNOW′ING. 1. To recognize; as, when he spoke they *knew* him at once. 2. To be certain or sure; as, I *know* that he will do what I ask; to hold in the mind; as, he *knows* his lesson. 3. To be acquainted. 4. To have information about something. 5. To have practical skill in doing a thing; as, to *know* a trade. **know′a·ble**, *adj.* **know′er**, *n.*

know′ing (nō′ĭng), *adj.* 1. Intelligent; as, a *knowing* child. 2. Cunning; shrewd; as, a *knowing* rascal; also, indicating special knowledge or information about something; as, a *knowing* look. — **know′ing·ly**, *adv.*

knowl′edge (nŏl′ĕj), *n.* 1. Familiarity with doing, learning, etc., gained by actual experience; skill; as, a *knowledge* of fishing. 2. Range of information; as, within my *knowledge*. 3. Clear understanding of truth, fact, etc. 4. Something gained and kept in the mind; learning; as, a wide *knowledge* of history.

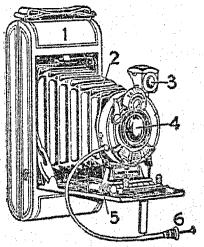
known (nōn), *past part.* of KNOW.

Knox′ville (nŏks′vĭl), *n.* City in Tennessee.

knuck′le (nŭk′l), *n.* The rounded lump formed by the ends of two bones where they come together in a joint; especially, such lumps at the joints of the fingers. — *v.* 1. To place the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble. 2. To yield; to submit; as, to *knuckle* down before the threat of punishment.

Ko′be (kō′bĕ), *n.* A seaport in Japan.

Ko′dak (kō′dăk), *n.* A trade-mark applied (originally) to a small hand camera; hence [sometimes written with a small letter, ***kodak***], any of a number of kinds of cameras bearing this trade-mark.



Kodak. 1 Case; 2 Bellows; 3 Finder; 4 Lens; 5 Focusing Device; 6 Release.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

kohl′ra′bi (kōl′rä′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* KOHLRABIES (-bĭz). A plant of the cabbage kind, in which the stem becomes enlarged, fleshy, and turnip-shaped, and is eaten like cauliflower.

Kohlrabi.

Köln (kûln), *n.* See COLOGNE.

koo′doo (kōō′dōō). Same as KUDU.

ko′peck, ko′pek (kō′pĕk), *n.* A small Russian copper coin, one hundredth of a ruble.

Ko·ran′ (kō·răn′; kō′răn; kō′-răn), *n.* The scriptures of the Mohammedans. They contain the revelations supposed to have been made by God to Mohammed.

Ko·re′a (kō·rē′ȧ), *n.* *Official name* **Chosen.** A former kingdom, now a territory of Japan, in eastern Asia. — **Ko·re′an**, *adj.* & *n.*

ko′sher (kō′shĕr), *adj.* Sanctioned by Jewish law; especially, indicating food that may be eaten because it has been prepared in accordance with the proper Jewish ritual.

Kos′suth (kŏsh′ōōt; kŏ·sōōth′), Louis, 1802–1894. Hungarian patriot.

Kov′no (kôv′nō), *n.* Russian name of KAUNAS.

kow′tow′ (kō′tou′), *v.* To kneel according to Chinese custom and knock one's forehead on the ground to show worship or deep respect; hence, to show servile submission.

Kreis′ler (krīs′lĕr), Fritz, born 1875. Austrian violinist.

Krem′lin (krĕm′lĭn), *n.* The citadel of Moscow, Russia.

Kriss Krin′gle (krĭs krĭng′g'l). Santa Claus.

krul′ler (krŭl′ĕr). Same as CRULLER.

Kt. Abbreviation for *Knight.*

ku′du (kōō′dōō), *n.* A large African cud-chewing horned animal of the antelope family. It is grayish-brown, with white stripes.

küm′mel (kĭm′ĕl; *German* küm′ĕl), *n.* A sweet alcoholic drink flavored with caraway seed, anise, etc.

kum′quat (kŭm′kwŏt), *n.* A fruit of the lemon kind, used in preserves, candy, etc.

Kur′di·stan′ (kōōr′dĭ·stän′), *n.* A mountainous region of southeastern Turkey, northern Iraq, and northwestern Persia.

Ky. Abbreviation for *Kentucky.*

Kyo′to (kyō′tō), *n.* A city of southwestern Honshu, Japan.

L

L, l (ĕl), *n.* **1.** The twelfth letter of the alphabet. **2.** Anything shaped like an L; as, the *L* of a house. **3.** As a Roman numeral, L or l stands for 50. — *adj.* Shaped like an L.

l. Abbreviation for *lake, left, line, liter, liters.*

L., £. Abbreviation used for *pound* (the English monetary unit) or *pounds.*

la (lä), *n.* In music, a syllable used in naming the sixth note of the scale.

La. Abbreviation for *Louisiana.*

la′bel (lā′bĕl), *n.* A slip of paper, cloth, metal, or the like, attached to anything and stating the contents, ownership, quality, etc.; a tag.
— *v.* **1.** To attach a label or tag to something. **2.** To describe or name as by a label; to tag.

la′bi·al (lā′bĭ·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with the lips; pronounced chiefly with the lips; as, *b, p,* and *m* are *labial* consonants. — **la′bi·al**, *n.*

la′bor (lā′bĕr), *n.* **1.** Toil; work. **2.** Something which requires toil or work; a task. **3.** Workers as a body or class.
— *v.* **1.** To work; to exert oneself; to toil; to strive. **2.** To move slowly or heavily; as, he *labored* up the street. **3.** To pitch and roll in the sea; as, a ship *laboring* in the storm.

lab′o·ra·to′ry (lăb′ŏ·rȧ·tō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LABORATORIES (-rĭz). A room or building in which scientific tests are carried on, as in chemistry.

La′bor Day. The first Monday of September, set aside in most States of the United States as a legal holiday in honor of workingmen as a class.

la′bored (lā′bĕrd), *adj.* Produced or done with toil and difficulty.

la′bor·er (lā′bĕr·ĕr), *n.* A workman.

la·bo′ri·ous (lȧ·bō′rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Requiring labor; toilsome; as, a *laborious* task. **2.** Industrious; hard-working; as, a *laborious* workman. — **la·bo′ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

la′bor un′ion. A trade-union.

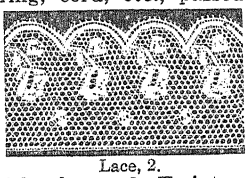
la′bour (lā′bĕr), etc. Same as LABOR, etc.

Lab′ra·dor (lăb′rȧ·dôr; lăb′rȧ·dôr′), *n.* A peninsula of eastern British North America.

la·bur′num (lȧ·bûr′nŭm), *n.* A poisonous shrub or small tree with hanging spikes of flowers.

lab′y·rinth (lăb′ĭ·rĭnth), *n.* **1.** A building or place full of passageways so constructed as to make it difficult for a person to find his way around; a maze. In Greek mythology, the Minotaur was confined in a *labyrinth* built for King Minos of Crete. **2.** Hence, any confusing state of things. — **lab′y·rin′thine** (lăb′ĭ·rĭn′-thĭn; -thīn), *adj.*

lace (lās), *n.* 1. A string, cord, etc., passed through holes and used to draw or hold together opposite edges, as in shoes. 2. An openwork ornamental fabric of fine thread or cord, usually having a design.


Lace, 2.

— *v.* 1. To fasten, join, trim, etc., with lace or with a lace. 2. To interlace; to entwine. 3. To beat or thrash.

lac'ing (lās'ĭng), *n.* **lac'y** (lās'ĭ), *adj.*

lac'er·ate (lăs'ēr·āt), *v.* To tear to pieces; to mangle. — **lac'er·a'tion**, *n.*

lach'ry·mal (lăk'rĭ·măl), *adj.* Of or having to do with tears; as, the ***lachrymal gland*** is an almond-shaped gland that secretes tears.

lack (lăk), *n.* Need of something; as, *lack* of food; also, the thing needed; as, my *lack* is money. — *v.* To need, want, or be without.

lack'a·dai'si·cal (lăk'ȧ·dā'zĭ·kăl), *adj.* Languid; listless. — **lack'a·dai'si·cal·ly**, *adv.*

lack'ey (lăk'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LACKEYS (-ĭz). A footman; a valet.

lack'ing (lăk'ĭng), *adj.* Needed; not enough.

lack'lus'ter, lack'lus'tre (lăk'lŭs'tēr), *adj.* Lacking brightness; dull.

la·con'ic (lȧ·kŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Sparing of words; speaking briefly. — **la·con'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

Lacrosse Player.

lac'quer (lăk'ēr), *n.* 1. A varnish made of shellac and alcohol; also, any resinous varnish. 2. An ornamental article coated with lacquer. — *v.* To coat with lacquer.

la·crosse' (lȧ·krŏs'), *n.* An outdoor game of ball played with long-handled rackets.

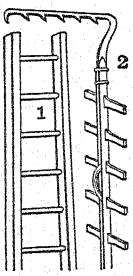
lac'te·al (lăk'tē·ăl), *adj.* Relating to, consisting of, or like, milk.

lac'tic (lăk'tĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to milk; procured from milk; as, *lactic* acid is formed in the souring of milk.

la·cu'na (lȧ·kū'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* LACUNAE (-nē), LACUNAS (-nȧz). A blank space or break, as in a manuscript; a gap.

lad (lăd), *n.* A boy; a youth.

lad'der (lăd'ēr), *n.* A device usually consisting of two long pieces of wood, rope, etc., joined at short distances by crosspieces, called *rounds* or *rungs*. It is used for climbing.



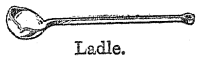
1 Ordinary Ladder; 2 Fireman's Scaling Ladder.

lade (lād), *v.*; *past tense* LAD'ED (lād'ĕd); *past part.* LAD'ED, LAD'EN; *pres. part.* LAD'ING. 1. To load; as, to *lade* a ship. 2. To dip or ladle; as, to *lade* water from a tub.

lad'en (lād''n), *adj.* Loaded; burdened.

lad'ing (lād'ĭng), *n.* 1. A loading. 2. A load; cargo; freight.

la'dle (lā'd'l), *n.* A long-handled cuplike spoon or dipper used in lading or dipping. — *v.* To dip up; to take up and carry in a ladle; as, to *ladle* soup.


Ladle.

la'dy (lā'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LADIES (-dĭz). 1. A woman of authority, having the same rank as a lord. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Lady***, also ***Our Lady***] The Virgin Mary. 3. Any woman; especially, any well-bred woman considered as worthy of respect. 4. [written with a capital letter, ***Lady***] In the British Empire, the title of a woman having a certain rank, as a countess, baroness, etc. 5. A wife or sweetheart.

la'dy·bird' (lā'dĭ·bûrd'), *n.* A small, roundish-backed, often brightly colored beetle. It eats plant lice, aphids, etc. It is also called ***la'dy·bug'***. See the colored picture of *insects*.

Ladybird, enlarged.

la'dy·like' (lā'dĭ·līk'), *adj.* Like a lady; well-bred; as, *ladylike* manners.

la'dy·ship (lā'dĭ·shĭp), *n.* Rank or position of a woman having the title of Lady.

la'dy's-slip'per (lā'dĭz·slĭp'ēr), *n.* A plant from about one to two feet tall, with hairy, veined leaves and a flower that is shaped somewhat like a slipper. It is also written ***la'dy-slip'per***.

Lady's-slipper.

La'fa·yette' (lä'fȧ·yĕt'), Count Marie Joseph Paul, 1757–1834. A French general and statesman.

lag (lăg), *v.*; LAGGED (lăgd); LAG'GING. To move slowly; to loiter. — *n.* The act of lagging; slowness; also, the amount of lagging.

lag'gard (lăg'ērd), *adj.* Slow; loitering; as, *laggard* footsteps; also, backward; dull; as, a *laggard* boy. — *n.* A person who lags.

la·goon' (lȧ·gōōn'), *n.* A shallow channel, pond, or lake, especially one that is near the sea and connected with it.

laid (lād), *past tense & past part.* of LAY.

lain (lān), *past part.* of LIE, to stretch out.

lair (lâr), *n.* The bed of a wild beast.

laird (lârd), *n.* A landholder. *Scottish.*

la'i·ty (lā'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Laymen as a group.

lake (lāk), *n.* A purplish-red color.

lake (lāk), *n.* 1. A large inland body of water; also, a widened part of a river. 2. A pool of liquid; as, a *lake* of oil, blood, etc.

Lam. Abbreviation for *Lamentations*.

la'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.* A priest or monk of ***La'maism***, a form of Buddhist religion.

lamb (lăm), *n.* 1. A young sheep. 2. The flesh of a lamb, used for food. 3. A person considered like a lamb in being innocent, weak, gentle, etc. — *v.* To bring forth a lamb.

Lamb (lăm), Charles, 1775–1834. English writer of essays.

lam'bent (lăm'bĕnt), *adj.* 1. Playing lightly on or over a surface; wavering; as, a *lambent* flame; having brilliance and lightness of style. 2. Softly bright or radiant; as, *lambent* eyes.

lamb'kin (lăm'kĭn), *n.* A young lamb.

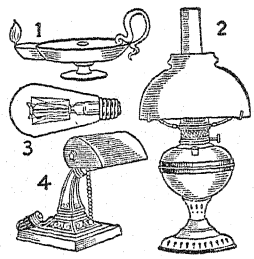
lame (lām), *adj.* 1. Disabled in the leg or foot; crippled; also, weak; painful; as, a *lame* back. 2. Limping; halting; as, a *lame* gait; also, unsatisfactory; as, a *lame* excuse. — *v.* To make a person, animal, foot, etc., lame.
lame'ly, *adv.* lame'ness, *n.*

la·ment' (lȧ·mĕnt'), *v.* To mourn greatly. — *n.* Grief or sorrow expressed in crying, complaints, etc. — **la·ment'ed**, *adj.*

lam'en·ta·ble (lăm'ĕn·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Mournful; full of grief; as, a *lamentable* voice. 2. Unfortunate; pitiable; as, a *lamentable* error.

lam'en·ta'tion (lăm'ĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of lamenting. 2. [written with a capital letter, and used in the *plural*, ***Lamentations***] In the Bible, a book of the Old Testament.

lamp (lămp), *n.* A vessel with a wick for burning kerosene, whale oil, etc., to produce light; hence, any other device which produces light or heat by electricity, gas, etc.; as, an electric *lamp*.



Oil Lamps, 1 Ancient, 2 Modern; 3 Incandescent Lamp; 4 Electric Desk Lamp.

lamp'black' (lămp'blăk'), *n.* A finely powdered deep-black soot made by a smoking lamp or made from the smoke of oil, tar, etc.

lam·poon' (lăm·pōōn'), *n.* A personal, and usually ill-natured or abusive, satire in writing. — *v.* To satirize or ridicule in a lampoon.

lam'prey (lăm'prĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LAMPREYS (-prĭz). An eel-shaped water animal which has a large, round mouth with teeth but no jaws.

lance (lăns), *n.* 1. A long-handled weapon with a sharp steel head, used by light-armed cavalry soldiers; also, a soldier armed with a lance. 2. Any of various sharp or pointed instruments resembling such a weapon, such as a surgeon's lancet. — *v.* 1. To pierce or cut a person or thing with a lance. 2. To cut a wound, vein, etc., with a lancet, knife, etc.; to slit open.

Lan'ce·lot (lăn'sĕ·lŏt; lăn'sĕ·lŭt), *n.* The most famous knight of King Arthur's Round Table. He was the lover of Guinevere.
Lance.

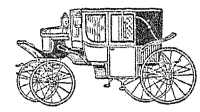
lanc'er (lăn'sẽr), *n.* 1. One who lances anything. 2. A cavalry soldier armed with a lance.

lan'cet (lăn'sĕt), *n.* A sharp-pointed instrument used by doctors to open boils, etc.

Lancets.

land (lănd), *n.* 1. The solid part of the surface of the earth. 2. Any part of the earth considered by itself or as the property of some person or group of people, as a farm, a country, etc.; hence, the people of a country; a nation. 3. Ground; soil; as, wet *land;* poor *land.* — *v.* 1. To put or go ashore from a vessel. 2. To cause a person or thing to reach a certain place, position, etc.; to come to a certain position or place or to the end of a course; to arrive or alight.
land'hold'er, *n.* land'own'er, *n.*

lan'dau (lăn'dô; lăn'dou), *n.* An automobile or carriage made so that part of the top can be folded back.


Landau.

lan'dau·let' (lăn'dô·lĕt'), *n.* A small landau; an automobile like a landau but with the driver's seat open.

land'ed (lăn'dĕd), *adj.* Owning land; as, *landed* nobles; consisting of land; as, *landed* property.

land'ing (lăn'dĭng), *n.* 1. The act of coming to land. 2. A place to land, as a wharf. 3. The platform at the end of a flight of stairs.

land'la'dy (lănd'lā'dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -LADIES (-dĭz). 1. A woman who owns land or houses which she rents. 2. The mistress of an inn, etc.

land'locked' (lănd'lŏkt'), *adj.* 1. Shut in, or nearly shut in, by land. 2. Shut off from the sea by some barrier; as, *landlocked* salmon.

land'lord' (lănd'lôrd'), *n.* 1. A man who owns or cares for land which he rents to others. 2. A man who runs an inn, boardinghouse, etc.

land'lub'ber (lănd'lŭb'ẽr), *n.* In sailors' language, a clumsy seaman, or a landsman.

land'mark' (lănd'märk'), *n.* 1. A stone, post, tree, etc., which marks a boundary. 2. Any noticeable object on land which serves as a guide. 3. Something that marks a turning point; as, *landmarks* in history.

land'scape (lănd'skāp; lăn'skāp), *n.* 1. A stretch of land which can be seen in one glance. 2. A picture of natural scenery.

land'slide' (lănd'slīd'), *n.* 1. The slipping down of a mass of earth, rocks, etc., on a steep slope; also, the mass which slides. 2. A great majority of votes for one side, as in an election.

land'slip' (lănd'slĭp'), *n.* A landslide.

lands'man (lăndz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who lives on land.

land′ward (lănd′wẽrd), *adv. & adj.* Toward the land. — **land′wards** (lănd′wẽrdz), *adv.*

lane (lān), *n.* 1. A narrow road between fences or hedges, not used as a highroad; as, country *lanes;* an alley between buildings; hence, any narrow passageway. 2. A special route, such as that which ships are supposed to follow in crossing an ocean.

lan′guage (lăng′gwĭj), *n.* 1. The speech of human beings; also, the words and expressions used by a large group of people; as, the English *language;* special words used by particular groups of peoples; as, medical *language.* 2. Any means of expressing ideas or feelings; as, sign *language.* 3. Ability in the use of words; also, the form, style, or manner of using words; as, forceful *language.* 4. The study of grammar, the language of a special nation, etc.

lan′guid (lăng′gwĭd), *adj.* Weak with weariness; drooping; dull, slow, or lacking in force. **lan′guid·ly,** *adv.* **lan′guid·ness,** *n.*

lan′guish (lăng′gwĭsh), *v.* 1. To become weak or languid; to lose strength, courage, etc.; also, to waste away with longing for something; to pine. 2. To appeal for sympathy by pretending to be tired, etc.

lan′guor (lăng′gẽr; lăng′gwẽr), *n.* 1. Weakness or weariness of body or mind. 2. Tenderness or dreaminess caused by sorrow, love, etc. 3. Lack of activity; dullness. **lan′guor·ous,** *adj.* **lan′guor·ous·ly,** *adv.*

lan·gur′ (lŭng·gōōr′), *n.* A slender, gray or brownish-gray, long-tailed, Asiatic monkey.

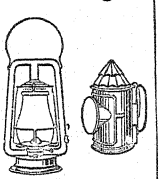
lan′iard (lăn′yẽrd), *n.* Same as LANYARD.

lank (lăngk), *adj.* Slender and thin; lean.

lank′y (lăngk′ĭ), *adj.;* LANK′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); LANK′I·EST. Slender; lean; lank. **lank′i·ly,** *adv.* **lank′i·ness,** *n.*

Lan′sing (lăn′sĭng), *n.* Capital of Michigan.

lan′tern (lăn′tẽrn), *n.* A box-like or cylindrical case for protecting a light.



Lanterns.

lan′yard (lăn′yẽrd), *n.* A short piece of rope for fastening something in ships.

lap (lăp), *n.* 1. The lower part of a garment that can be folded over; a flap, as of a coat. 2. The part of the clothing which is over the knees and thighs when a person sits down; hence, the front part of a person between the waist and the knees; as, he sat on his mother's *lap;* also, the place where one is reared, protected, etc.; as, the *lap* of luxury.

lap (lăp), *v.;* LAPPED (lăpt); LAP′PING. 1. To fold or lay something over; as, to *lap* cloth in making a seam; to wrap; as, she *lapped* her coat around the child. 2. To lay a thing over or near to something else so as to partly cover it; to overlap; as, the shingles *lap.* — *n.* 1. The part of a thing which laps over something else; as, a *lap* of cloth; also, the amount, extent, or condition of overlapping. 2. One full circuit on a race track when the race consists of more than one circuit.

lap (lăp), *v.;* LAPPED (lăpt); LAP′PING. To take up liquid with the tongue; also, to make a sound like that made by taking up liquid with the tongue; to splash gently. — **lap,** *n.*

la·pel′ (lă·pĕl′), *n.* The part of the front of a collar which is turned back; as, coat *lapels.*

lap′i·dar′y (lăp′ĭ·dĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* LAPIDARIES (-ĭz). A person who cuts or engraves gems.

lap′is laz′u·li (lăp′ĭs, *or* lā′pĭs, lăz′ū·lī *or* lăz′ū·lĭ). A semiprecious stone of a deep-blue color; also, the color of this stone.

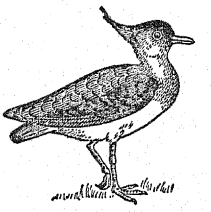
Lap′land (lăp′lănd), *n.* A region which includes northern Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and northwestern Russia.

Lapp (lăp), *n.* A member of a race native to Lapland. Also called ***Lap′land·er.***

lap′pet (lăp′ĕt), *n.* 1. A loose fold of a garment; a lap or flap, as a cover for the ears on a cap. 2. Anything hanging down loosely.

lapse (lăps), *n.* 1. A slight mistake or fault. 2. A gradual slipping, falling, or passing away; as, a *lapse* of time; a slow change from a higher to a lower rank, condition, etc.; as, a *lapse* into laziness. 3. The ending of a certain right or privilege by failure to meet certain requirements; as, the *lapse* of an insurance policy. — *v.* 1. To slip, pass, fall, etc., gradually; as, to *lapse* into silence. 2. To cease, as insurance, or to pass to someone else, as property through failure to meet certain requirements. — **lapsed** (lăpst), *adj.*

lap′wing′ (lăp′wĭng′), *n.* A crested plover, abundant in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa.



Lapwing. (1/6)

lar′board (lär′bōrd; lär′-bẽrd), *n.* The left side of a ship to a person who is facing forward; port. — **lar′board,** *adj. & adv.*

lar′ce·ny (lär′sĕ·nĭ), *n.; pl.* LARCENIES (-nĭz). Theft; the unlawful carrying away of private property without the owner's consent.

larch (lärch), *n.* A tree of the pine family that has cones but sheds its short needles; also, the wood of this tree.

Leaves and Cones of Larch.

lard (lärd), *n.* The fat of a pig or hog; especially, the soft, white, melted fat from the inside of the body. — *v.* To insert

pork or bacon into meat before cooking; also, to smear food with lard or grease.

lard'er (lär'dẽr), *n.* A place where meat and other food is kept.

la'res and pe·na'tes (lā'rēz ănd pē·nā'tēz). Household gods; hence, one's personal or household belongings.

large (lärj), *adj.*; LARG'ER (lär'jẽr); LARG'EST. Greater, bigger, more extended, more powerful, etc., than is usual. — ***at large.*** 1. At liberty; free. 2. As a whole; in general; as, people *at large* agree to the plan. 3. Representing the whole state, district, etc.; as, a senator *at large.*
large'ly, *adv.* **large'ness**, *n.*

lar'gess, lar'gesse (lär'jĕs), *n.* A liberal gift; also, liberal giving.

lar'go (lär'gō), *adj. & adv.* In music, very slow.

lar'i·at (lăr'ĭ·ăt), *n.* A lasso; also, a rope for fastening a horse or mule to a stake while grazing.

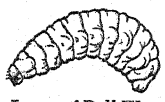
lark (lärk), *n.* Any of various singing birds. A ***meadow lark*** is shown in the colored picture of *birds.*

Larkspur.

lark (lärk), *v.* In colloquial use, to frolic; to play tricks. — *n.* In colloquial use, a frolic; a good time.

lark'spur (lärk'spûr), *n.* A plant that often grows to be five feet tall, with blue, white, or purplish flowers. For the ***scarlet larkspur*** see the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

lar'va (lär'vă), *n.*; *pl.* LARVAE (-vē). The wingless and often wormlike form in which most insects hatch from the egg. Caterpillars, grubs, and maggots are *larvae.* — **lar'val**, *adj.*


Larva of Boll Weevil (3 times natural size).

lar'yn·gi'tis (lăr'ĭn·jī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation or soreness of the larynx.

lar'ynx (lăr'ĭngks), *n.* The upper part of the windpipe. It contains the vocal cords.

las·civ'i·ous (lă·sĭv'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Lustful; lewd.

lash (lăsh), *n.* 1. A stroke with a whip, switch, rope, etc.; hence, any sudden blow. 2. The part of a whip above the handle; anything used for whipping. 3. Short for EYELASH. — *v.* 1. To whip, strike, or drive a person or thing with a lash; hence, to move, beat, etc., like a lash; as, the lion *lashed* his tail; the rain *lashes* the windows. 2. To scold; to make sarcastic remarks about anything.

lash (lăsh), *v.* To fasten or tie with a cord, thong, or chain.

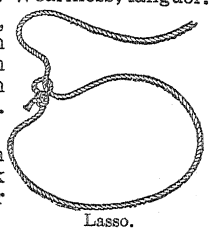
lash'ing (lăsh'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of one that lashes. 2. A whipping; a thrashing. 3. Something which is used to bind or tie up.

lass (lăs; lás), *n.* A girl; also, a sweetheart.

las'sie (lăs'ĭ), *n.* A lass.

las'si·tude (lăs'ĭ·tūd), *n.* Weariness; languor.

las'so (lăs'ō), *n.* A rope, or long leather thong, with a slipknot, used to catch horses, etc. — *v.* To catch an animal, etc., with a lasso. — **las'so·er**, *n.*


Lasso.

last (lást), *n.* A wooden or metal foot-shaped block on which shoes are made or repaired.

last (lást), *adj.*, *superlative* of LATE. 1. Final; as, his *last* breath; most recent; as, *last* year. 2. Lowest in rank, position, etc.; as, the *last* horse in a race. 3. Least likely or fit for something; as, he is the *last* man I would send. 4. Greatest; supreme; as, of the *last* importance. — *adv.* 1. Latest; at the end; as, John came *last.* 2. At a time or occasion next before the present time or occasion; as, when did she *last* call? 3. Finally; at last. — *n.* A person or thing that is last or final; the end of anything. — ***at last.*** Finally.

last (lást), *v.* To continue, remain, hold out, etc.; as, our food will not *last.*

last'ing (lás'tĭng), *adj.* Continuing for a long time. — **last'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Last Judg'ment. The final trial or judgment of mankind by God or Christ.

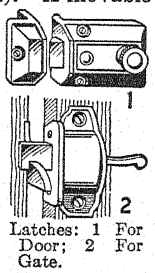
last'ly (lást'lĭ), *adv.* At last; at the end.

Last Sup'per. Same as LORD'S SUPPER, 1.

lat. Abbreviation for *latitude.*

Lat. Abbreviation for *Latin.*

latch (lăch), *n.*; *pl.* LATCHES (-ĕz). A movable piece of wood or metal which holds a door or gate closed. — *v.* To fasten a door or gate by means of a latch.


Latches: 1 For Door; 2 For Gate.

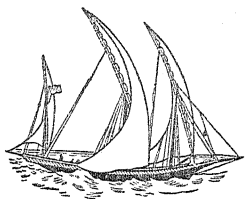
latch'et (lăch'ĕt), *n.* A strap, lace, etc., for a shoe or sandal.

latch'key' (lăch'kē'), *n.* A key to unfasten a latch.

latch'string' (lăch'strĭng'), *n.* A string attached to a latch, for lifting it.

late (lāt), *adj.*; LAT'ER (lāt'ẽr); LAT'EST or LAST. 1. Slow; tardy. 2. Almost at the end of a period of time; as, *late* in the century. 3. Having recently died or left a certain position; as, the *late* president. 4. Recent; as, the *late* storm. 5. Doing something, continuing, happening, etc., after the usual time; as, it is too *late* to be sorry. — *adv.* 1. After the usual or proper time; as, we sat up *late.* 2. Recently; not long ago.
late'ly, *adv.* **late'ness**, *n.*

la·teen′ sail (lă·tēn′). A three-cornered sail attached by a long yard to a low mast. The rig is chiefly used on the Mediterranean Sea.



Lateen Sails.

la′tent (lā′tĕnt), *adj.* Hidden; present, but not visible, active, or recognized; as, a *latent* disease. — **la′tent·ly**, *adv.*

lat′er·al (lăt′ẽr·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with, or belonging on, the side; at, toward, or coming from, the side; as, *lateral* branches. — *n.* Anything lateral. — **lat′er·al·ly**, *adv.*

la′tex (lā′tĕks), *n.* A milky juice found in many plants. Rubber is made from a latex.

lath (lăth), *n.*; *pl.* LATHS (lăthz; lăths). 1. A thin narrow strip of wood used as a base for plaster, for making trellises, etc.; also, any thin narrow piece of wood. 2. A number of laths together; also, work in which laths are used. — *v.* To use laths on a wall or ceiling.

lathe (lāth), *n.* A machine by which a piece of material is turned while being shaped.

lath′er (lăth′ẽr), *n.* 1. Foam or a mass of small bubbles made by stirring soap and water rapidly together. 2. Foam from sweating. — *v.* 1. To make or form lather; as, that soap *lathers* well. 2. To spread lather on.
lath′er·er, *n.* **lath′er·y**, *adj.*

lath′ing (lăth′ĭng), *n.* Laths.

Lat′in (lăt′ĭn), *n.* The language of the ancient Romans; also, a person who lived in ancient Rome, or one who lives in a Latin country. — *adj.* 1. Having to do with or belonging to ancient Rome, or to its language or people; as, a *Latin* word. 2. Having to do with peoples or countries whose language and culture have descended from the ancient Roman.

lat′i·tude (lăt′ĭ·tūd), *n.* 1. Freedom to act or speak as a person wishes; scope; range. 2. A region or locality; as, the cold *latitudes* of Russia. 3. The distance north or south of the equator, measured in degrees. The imaginary circles drawn around the earth parallel to the equator and joining places of the same latitude are called ***parallels of latitude.***

Hemisphere marked with Parallels of Latitude.

lat′ter (lăt′ẽr), *adj.* 1. More recent; later; also, having to do with the end or last part of; as, the *latter* part of the week. 2. The second of two things mentioned; as, the *latter* is the better book. — **lat′ter·ly**, *adv.*

Lat′ter-day′ Saint. A Mormon.

lat′tice (lăt′ĭs), *n.* A framework of thin strips of wood or metal crossed to form a network; hence, a window, gate, etc., having such a framework. — *v.* To make into, or like, a lattice; to furnish with a lattice.

lat′tice·work′ (lăt′ĭs·wûrk′), *n.* A lattice; also, a number of lattices together.

Lat′vi·a (lăt′vĭ·ȧ), *n.* A republic of Europe, on the Baltic Sea, south of Estonia.

laud (lôd), *n.* Praise; especially, a hymn or song of praise. — *v.* To give praise to.
laud′a·ble, *adj.* **laud′a·bly**, *adv.*

lau′da·num (lô′dȧ·nŭm; lôd′nŭm), *n.* A drug containing opium.

laud′a·to′ry (lôd′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Praising.

laugh (läf; låf), *v.* 1. To show amusement, mirth, joy, scorn, etc., by smiling, chuckling, etc.; as, you will *laugh* at this picture. 2. To influence a person in some way by laughter or scorn. — *n.* The act or sound of laughing.
laugh′a·ble, *adj.* **laugh′er**, *n.*
laugh′a·bly, *adv.* **laugh′ing·ly**, *adv.*

laugh′ing·stock′ (läf′ĭng·stŏk′; låf′ĭng·stŏk′), *n.* A person or thing laughed at.

laugh′ter (läf′tẽr; låf′tẽr), *n.* The action or sound of laughing.

launch (lônch; länch), *v.* 1. To throw; to hurl; as, to *launch* a spear. 2. To set afloat; to start off; as, to *launch* a ship. 3. To start oneself or someone else in some activity. 4. To move, start, plunge, etc., swiftly or forcefully; as, he *launched* out for the city.

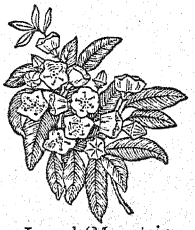
launch (lônch; länch), *n.* 1. The largest boat carried by a ship of war. 2. An open powerboat used for pleasure, etc.

laun′der (lôn′dẽr; län′dẽr), *v.* To wash, or to wash and iron, clothes.
laun′der·er, *n.* **laun′dress**, *n.*

laun′dry (lôn′drĭ; län′drĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LAUNDRIES (-drĭz). 1. A place where clothes are washed and ironed. 2. The clothes to be washed.

lau′re·ate (lô′rē·ăt; lô′rē·ȧt), *adj.* Crowned with laurel, as an ancient hero; hence, honored or famous, especially as a poet; as, the poet *laureate* of England. — **lau′re·ate**, *n.* — **lau′re·ate·ship′**, *n.*

lau′rel (lô′rĕl; lŏr′ĕl), *n.* 1. A Southern European evergreen tree with smooth, stiff leaves that were used to make crowns for ancient heroes; the bay; also, the leaves of this tree. 2. A bush or tree that is somewhat like the laurel. The ***mountain laurel*** is a well-known variety. Its blossom is the State flower of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. See the colored picture of *wild flowers.* 3. A laurel crown; hence, honor; fame.



Laurel (Mountain Laurel).

la′va (lä′vȧ; lăv′ȧ), *n.* Melted rock such as issues from a volcano.

lav′a·to′ry (lăv′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *n.* A basin or bowl for washing; also, a place for washing.

lave (lāv), *v.* To wash or bathe; also, to flow against; as, the water *laved* the shore.

lav′en·der (lăv′ĕn·dĕr), *n.* 1. A plant with narrow, somewhat woolly leaves, and spikes of small, sweet-smelling, pale-violet flowers. 2. The dried leaves and flowers of this plant, used to perfume clothes, linen, etc. 3. A pale bluish blue-red color, like that of lavender flowers.

Lavender.

la′ver (lā′vĕr), *n.* A wash basin.

lav′ish (lăv′ĭsh), *adj.* 1. Spending or giving more than is necessary. 2. Abundant; spent, produced, or given, freely.

— *v.* To spend, give, produce, etc., freely; to squander; as, to *lavish* love on a boy.

lav′ish·ly, *adv.* **lav′ish·ness**, *n.*

law (lô), *n.* 1. A custom or rule which a nation, group of people, etc., agrees to follow. 2. The whole collection of such customs and rules. 3. Any rule, principle, etc., which always works in the same way under the same conditions; as, the *law* of gravity. 4. An act or a bill passed by some authority, as a legislature. 5. Trial of cases before a court or courts. 6. The profession of a lawyer; also, lawyers as a group. 7. The ancient Jewish law; also, the Old Testament books containing it. 8. A command of God; God's will.

law′break′er (lô′brāk′ĕr), *n.* A person who breaks the law. — **law′break′ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

law′ful (lô′fo͝ol), *adj.* Permitted by law; as, *lawful* business; also, recognized by law.

law′ful·ly, *adv.* **law′ful·ness**, *n.*

law′giv′er (lô′gĭv′ĕr), *n.* A person who makes, or helps to make, a law.

law′less (lô′lĕs), *adj.* Without law; hence, unruly; disorderly; as, a *lawless* mob.

law′less·ly, *adv.* **law′less·ness**, *n.*

law′mak′er (lô′māk′ĕr), *n.* A lawgiver; a legislator. — **law′mak′ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

lawn (lôn), *n.* A thin cotton or linen fabric woven of very fine threads, and used for handkerchiefs, dresses, etc.

lawn (lôn), *n.* Ground, especially around a house, covered with fine, closely mown grass.

lawn ten′nis. An outdoor tennis game played on a court of turf or some other level surface. Lawn tennis played by two persons is called ***singles***; when played by four persons (two on each side) it is called ***doubles***.

law′suit′ (lô′sūt′), *n.* A case before a court of law; as, a *lawsuit* over inherited property.

law′yer (lô′yĕr), *n.* A person, such as an attorney, who knows, studies, or practices law.

lax (lăks), *adj.* 1. Loose; not firm or tight. 2. Not exact or strict; as, *lax* in discipline.

lax′ly, *adv.* **lax′ness**, *n.*

lax′a·tive (lăk′sȧ·tĭv), *n.* A medicine to loosen the bowels. — **lax′a·tive**, *adj.*

lax′i·ty (lăk′sĭ·tĭ), *n.* Condition of being lax; looseness; laxness; as, *laxity* in discipline.

lay (lā), *past tense* of LIE, to be stretched out.

lay (lā), *n.* A song; a ballad.

lay (lā), *adj.* Belonging to or having to do with people who are not clergymen; also, not from a particular profession; as, *lay* minds.

lay (lā), *v.*; LAID; LAY′ING. 1. To bring down, as with force; as, to *lay* a person in the dust. 2. To place, put, or set. 3. To produce an egg, as a hen. 4. To bet something; as, to *lay* a dollar on the turn of a card. 5. To cause to be still; to quiet down; also, to cause to disappear; as, to *lay* the dust. 6. To press down smooth; as, to *lay* the nap of a fabric. 7. To put in, or cause to be in, a certain place, position, condition, etc.; as, to *lay* waste a region. 8. To put forward a statement, claim, etc., as true; as, to *lay* claim to an estate.

— ***lay hold of***. To seize; to grasp. — ***lay out***. 1. To expend, as money. 2. To draw or mark out; also, to map, plan, etc.

— *n.* The way a thing lies in relation to something else; as, the *lay* of the land.

lay′er (lā′ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that lays something; as, a *bricklayer;* this hen is a champion *layer*. 2. One thickness, fold, etc., of something laid over another.

lay·ette′ (lā·ĕt′), *n.* A complete set of clothes, blankets, etc., for a newborn baby.

lay′man (lā′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who is not a clergyman; also, a person who is not a member of a particular profession.

lay′out′ (lā′out′), *n.* 1. Arrangement; plan; as, the *layout* of a house. 2. Outfit or supply.

Laz′a·rus (lăz′ȧ·rŭs), *n.* In the Bible: 1. The brother of Mary and Martha. 2. The beggar, described as "full of sores," in Jesus' parable of the rich man and the beggar.

la′zy (lā′zĭ), *adj.*; LA′ZI·ER (-zĭ·ĕr); LA′ZI·EST. Not willing to act or work; idle; indolent.

la′zi·ly, *adv.* **la′zi·ness**, *n.*

lb.; *pl.* LBS. Abbreviation for *pound*.

Ld. Abbreviation for *Lord*.

lea (lē), *n.* Pasture; meadow.

leach (lēch), *v.* To drain a liquid slowly through some material, such as ashes, for the purpose of getting a substance that is dissolved and retained in the liquid; also, to dissolve out a substance in this manner; as, to *leach* out alkali from ashes.

lead (lĕd), *n.* 1. A heavy, soft, gray, metallic element which is easily bent and shaped. 2. Something made of lead or an alloy of lead. 3. A mass of lead used to find the depth of water in an ocean; a plummet. 4. A thin strip of metal used to separate lines of type in printing. 5. Bullets or other ammunition; as, a shower of *lead*. 6. A long thin piece of graphite used in pencils. 7. [used in the *plural*, LEADS] Lead frames for windowpanes.
— *v.* 1. To cover, line, or weigh down something with lead. 2. To fix glass in position with lead. 3. To place lead between lines of type in printing.

lead (lēd), *v.*; LED; LEAD'ING. 1. To guide, conduct, bring, or take, as by going with or ahead of a person or thing, by teaching, showing, commanding, etc. 2. To be at the head, because of power, skill, authority, etc.
— *n.* 1. The act of leading, guiding, going first, etc.; also, a person or thing that leads. 2. The distance that a person or thing is ahead; as, a five-yard *lead*.

lead'en (lĕd'n), *adj.* Made of lead; also, heavy as lead; of the dull-gray color of lead; hence, dull; without joy, energy, etc.

lead'er (lēd'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that leads. — **lead'er·ship**, *n.*

leaf (lēf), *n.*; *pl.* LEAVES (lēvz). 1. One of the green, usually flat parts that grow from the stem or roots of a plant, tree, etc. A leaf has, usually, three parts, the flat, wide *blade*, the stem, or *petiole*, and a pair of small leaves (*stipules*) at the base of the leaf. 2. A petal; as, rose *leaves* are velvety. 3. A thing that is like a leaf in some way, such as a sheet of paper in a book, the hinged part of a table, metal in a thin sheet, etc. — *v.* 1. To produce leaves; to leave. 2. To turn the leaves of a book; as, to *leaf* through a book. — **leaf'less**, *adj.*

Leaf.
b Blade; *p* Petiole; *st* Stipule.

Shapes of Leaves.

leaf'age (lēf'ĭj), *n.* All the leaves on a plant or tree; foliage.

leaf hop'per (hŏp'ĕr). A small leaping insect which sucks the juices of plants and does great damage to grass, fruit trees, etc.

leaf'let (lēf'lĕt), *n.* 1. A small or young leaf. 2. A pamphlet or folder.

leaf'y (lēf'ĭ), *adj.*; LEAF'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); LEAF'I·EST. Having, covered with, or like, leaves.

league (lēg), *n.* A measure of distance. It is usually about three miles.

league (lēg), *n.* An agreement between two nations, persons, etc., for defense, trade, etc.; also, the union so formed. — *v.* To unite in a league.

League of Na'tions. An association of states of the world, formed after the World War, to provide co-operation in adjusting mutual relations and preventing war.

Le'ah (lē'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible, one of the wives of Jacob.

leak (lēk), *n.* 1. A crack or hole which accidentally lets fluid in or out; also, anything else that accidentally or secretly causes loss. 2. The act of leaking; leakage. — *v.* 1. To let something, as a fluid, in or out accidentally; as, the hose *leaks*. 2. To enter or escape accidentally or secretly.
leak'i·ness, *n.* **leak'y**, *adj.*

leak'age (lēk'ĭj), *n.* A leaking; also, the thing or amount that leaks in or out.

leal (lēl), *adj.* Loyal. *Poetic.*

lean (lēn), *v.*; LEANED (lēnd), sometimes LEANT (lĕnt); LEAN'ING. 1. To bend or tip from a straight position; as, the tree *leans* dangerously. 2. To bend or stoop forward to receive support; as, to *lean* on a cane; hence, to depend on. 3. To have a desire, interest, tendency, etc.; as, he *leans* toward socialism. 4. To cause a thing to lean; to support or rest.

lean (lēn), *adj.* 1. Lacking flesh or fat; thin. 2. Lacking fullness, richness, etc.; scanty; small; as, a *lean* harvest; *lean* salaries. — **lean'ness**, *n.*

lean'-to' (lēn'tōō'), *n.* 1. A building having a roof with only one slope. It is usually joined to another building at the higher end. 2. A rude shelter leaning against a rock, trees, etc.

leap (lēp), *v.*; LEAPED (lēpt) or LEAPT (lĕpt; lēpt); LEAP'ING. 1. To spring off the ground; to jump or move quickly; as, to *leap* upon a horse; also, to beat fast; to throb; as, his heart *leaped* with fear. 2. To jump, or to make another person or animal jump, over something; as, to *leap* a fence. — *n.* The act of leaping; a jump or spring; also, a place to be jumped over or the distance jumped; as, a five-foot *leap*. — **leap'er**, *n.*

leap'frog' (lēp'frŏg'), *n.* A game in which one person stoops down while another leaps over him.

leap year. A year of 366 days, February 29 being added as the extra day. Every year exactly divisible by 4, as 1940, is a leap year, except the year at the end of a century, which is a leap year only when exactly divisible by 400.

learn (lûrn), *v.*; LEARNED (lûrnd) or LEARNT (lûrnt); LEARN'ING. 1. To gain knowledge or skill in something by study, instruction, etc. 2. To find out about something; as, he *learned* the news too late. — **learn'er**, *n.*

learn'ed (lûr'nĕd), *adj.* Possessing knowledge or learning; scholarly. — **learn'ed·ly**, *adv.*

learn'ing (lûr'nĭng), *n.* 1. The gaining of knowledge, skill, etc. 2. Knowledge.

lease (lēs), *n.* An agreement to hand over real estate for a period of time in exchange for rent, services, etc.; also, the period of time for which it is done; as, a ten-year *lease*. — **lease**, *v.*

leash (lēsh), *n.* A leather strap, a cord, chain, etc., to hold an animal. — **leash**, *v.*

least (lēst), *adj.*, *superlative* of LITTLE. Smallest; shortest; slightest; lowest. — *adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree. — *n.* 1. The smallest or lowest amount, price, etc. 2. Something which is the lowest in value, advantage, etc.; as, the *least* you can say is this.

leath'er (lĕth'ẽr), *n.* 1. The skin of an animal prepared for use by tanning, etc.; as, shoes of *leather*. 2. Something made of leather.

leath'ern (lĕth'ẽrn), *adj.* Made of leather.

leath'er·y (lĕth'ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Like leather.

leave (lēv), *v.*; LEFT; LEAV'ING. 1. To let remain behind; as, they *left* the books at home. 2. To have remaining after death, cure, subtraction, etc.; as, to *leave* a widow; the wound *left* a scar; 7 taken from 10 *leaves* 3. 3. To give by will; as, he *left* his property to his wife. 4. To let stay in, out, with, etc.; as, she *left* the eggs in the basket. 5. To go out from; to depart; as, he has *left* the house. 6. To give up; to abandon. 7. To deliver in person; as, he *left* a note at her house.

— *n.* 1. Permission; as, to ask *leave* to be absent. 2. Act of leaving and saying goodbye. 3. A period of time during which a person is allowed to be absent from duties, etc.

leave (lēv), *v.* To send forth leaves; to leaf.

leaved (lēvd), *adj.* Having leaves.

leav'en (lĕv'ĕn), *n.* 1. A fermenting substance, such as yeast. 2. A substance, like baking powder, which makes dough or batter rise and become light while being cooked. 3. Something like leaven in power to change or lighten a whole; as, a *leaven* of wit.

— *v.* 1. To cause to ferment; to make light. 2. To mix in some substance which causes a change; as, to *leaven* a sermon with wit.

leaves (lēvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LEAF.

leav'ings (lēv'ĭngz), *n. pl.* Things left over.

Leb'a·non (lĕb'ȧ·nŭn), *n.* A mountain range of southwestern Syria.

Leb'a·non (lĕb'ȧ·nŭn), *n.* A republic in the southwestern part of French Syria.

lec'ture (lĕk'tŭr), *n.* 1. An instructive talk or address. 2. A scolding; as, he gave me a *lecture* when I was late. — *v.* 1. To deliver a lecture. 2. To scold. — **lec'tur·er**, *n.*

led (lĕd), *past tense & past part.* of LEAD.

ledge (lĕj), *n.* 1. A shelflike piece projecting from a top or an edge; as, the outer *ledge* of a window. 2. An overhanging shelf of rock.

ledg'er (lĕj'ẽr), *n.* In bookkeeping, the book in which accounts are kept in final form.

lee (lē), *n.* 1. The side protected from the wind. 2. The side of a ship; farthest from the point from which the wind blows. — *adj.* Of the lee; as, the *lee* side of a ship; located on or off the lee side; as, the *lee* shore is the shore on the *lee* of a vessel.

Lee (lē), Robert Edward, 1807–1870. A Confederate general.

leech (lēch), *n.* 1. In old use, a doctor. 2. A bloodsucking worm formerly used in treating bruises, bites, etc. 3. A person who clings like a leech to another in the hope of getting something out of him.

leek (lēk), *n.* An onionlike plant with a strong flavor.

Leek.

leer (lēr), *v.* To give a sidelong sneering glance. — **leer**, *n.*

lees (lēz), *n. pl.* Dregs, as in a cask of wine.

lee'ward (lē'wẽrd; lū'ẽrd), *adj.* Of the lee; being toward or off the lee side or direction; as, a *leeward* drift. — *n.* The leeward side or direction. — *adv.* To the leeward.

Lee'ward Is'lands (lē'wẽrd). A group of islands in the British West Indies.

lee'way' (lē'wā'), *n.* 1. The leeward drift of a ship. 2. More time, room, etc., than is needed or given; as, a *leeway* of ten minutes.

left (lĕft), *adj.* 1. On the same side of the body as the heart; as, the *left* leg; the *left* hand. 2. Located on the same side of a center as the left side of the body; as, the *left* wing of an army. — *n.* Something on the left side.

left (lĕft), *past tense & past part.* of LEAVE.

left'-hand'ed (lĕft'hăn'dĕd), *adj.* 1. Using the left hand more skillfully than the right hand. 2. Done or made with the left hand. 3. Awkward; clumsy; also, doubtful; as, a *left-handed* compliment.

leg (lĕg), *n.* 1. One of those limbs of an animal which support the body and are used in walking, running, etc.; also, the part of such limb between the knee and foot. 2. Something like a leg in shape or use; as, the *legs* of a table. 3. The part of a garment that covers the leg.

leg'a·cy (lĕg'ȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LEGACIES (-sĭz). Something left to a person by a will; an inheritance; hence, anything which has come to one from an ancestor, predecessor, etc.

le'gal (lē'găl), *adj.* 1. Of law or lawyers; as, the *legal* profession; having to do with law; as, *legal* writings. 2. Lawful. — **le'gal·ly**, *adv.*

le·gal'i·ty (lē·găl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Lawfulness.

le'gal·ize (lē'găl·īz), *v.* To make legal; to give legal authority to, as to some paper.

le'gal ten'der. See 2d TENDER, *n.*, 2.

leg'ate (lĕg'ĭt), *n.* 1. A person who represents a foreign government; an ambassador or envoy. 2. An envoy of the Pope.

leg'a·tee' (lĕg'ə·tē'), *n.* A person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

le·ga'tion (lē·gā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A legate and the persons associated with him; an envoy and his assistants. 2. The home or offices of a legate.

le·ga'to (lə·gä'tō; lē·gä'tō), *adj.* In music, smooth and connected; as, *legato* playing.

leg'end (lĕj'ĕnd; lē'jĕnd), *n.* 1. A story coming down from the past that is widely accepted as true but is questioned by historians. 2. The inscription on a coin, medal, etc.; also, a title beneath a picture.

leg'end·ar'y (lĕj'ĕn·dĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Being a legend; of a legend; as, *legendary* writings.

leg'er·de·main' (lĕj'ĕr·dē·mān'), *n.* Same as SLEIGHT OF HAND.

leg'ging (lĕg'ĭng), *n.* A long, heavy, outer stocking or gaiter; as, a child's *leggings*.

leg'horn (lĕg'hôrn; lĕg'ĕrn; lĕg'ôrn), *n.* 1. A yellowish flat and braided straw used for hats; also, a hat made of this straw. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Leghorn***] A breed of small, hardy fowls with yellow legs.

leg'i·ble (lĕj'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Clear enough to be read; plain; as, *legible* writing. — **leg'i·bil'i·ty** (lĕj'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **leg'i·bly** (lĕj'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

le'gion (lē'jŭn), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a body of from 3,000 to 6,000 soldiers. 2. An army. 3. A very great number.

le'gion·ar'y (lē'jŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -ARIES (-ĭz). A member of a legion. — **le'gion·ar'y**, *adj.*

leg'is·late (lĕj'ĭs·lāt), *v.* To make laws for a country, state, etc.; to enact a law.

leg'is·la'tion (lĕj'ĭs·lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of legislating. 2. The laws which are made.

leg'is·la'tive (lĕj'ĭs·lā'tĭv; lĕj'ĭs·lə·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Having the power or authority to make laws; as, the *legislative* branch. 2. Of legislation.

leg'is·la'tor (lĕj'ĭs·lā'tẽr), *n.* A lawmaker.

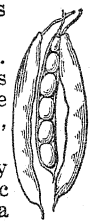
leg'is·la'ture (lĕj'ĭs·lā'tŭr), *n.* The body of persons invested with legislative power.

le·git'i·mate (lē·jĭt'ĭ·mĭt), *adj.* 1. Recognized by the law as the rightful heir, holder of a title, etc.; lawful; as, a *legitimate* monarch. 2. Born of parents who are married; as, a *legitimate* child. 3. In keeping with what is right, just, etc.; as, a *legitimate* reason. — **le·git'i·ma·cy** (lē·jĭt'ĭ·mə·sĭ), *n.*

le·git'i·mize (lē·jĭt'ĭ·mīz), *v.* To make legal or lawful.

leg'less (lĕg'lĕs), *adj.* Without legs.

leg'ume (lĕg'ūm; lē·gūm'), *n.* A vegetable which has a pod; as, peas and beans are *legumes;* loosely, any vegetable used as food.



Legume (Bean).

le·gu'mi·nous (lē·gū'mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Belonging to the large group of plants which bear pods; as, peas and beans are *leguminous* plants; consisting of peas, beans, etc.; as, a *leguminous* diet.

le·hu'a (lā·hōō'ä), *n.* A common, very showy tree of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, with bright-red flowers and a hard wood. Its blossom is the Hawaiian floral emblem.

Leip'zig (līp'sĭk; līp'tsĭĸ) *or* **Leip'sic** (līp'sĭk), *n.* A city in Saxony, Germany.

lei'sure (lē'zhẽr; lĕzh'ẽr), *n.* Freedom from work. — **lei'sure**, *adj.*

lei'sure·ly (lē'zhẽr·lĭ; lĕzh'ẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Slow and easy; unhurried; as, a *leisurely* pace.

lem'on (lĕm'ŭn), *n.* 1. A sour fruit with a yellow rind and a juicy center. See the colored picture of *fruits*. 2. The color of lemons.

lem'on·ade' (lĕm'ŭn·ād'), *n.* A drink made of lemon juice, sugar, and water.

le'mur (lē'mẽr), *n.* An animal that is somewhat like a monkey but has a foxlike face and soft woolly fur. Lemurs live in trees and are active at night.

Lemur. (1/16)

lend (lĕnd), *v.*; LENT; LEND'ING. 1. To allow use of something to a person who promises to return it or its equivalent; as, libraries *lend* books; to *lend* money. 2. To offer and give; as, to *lend* assistance. 3. To have the quality or nature that makes fit; as, her voice *lends* itself to singing *The Star-Spangled Banner*. — **lend'er**, *n.*

length (lĕngth; lĕngkth), *n.* 1. The longest or the longer dimension of an object; as, a box has *length*, breadth, and depth. 2. The distance from end to end; also, extent in time, etc.; as, the *length* of her stay. 3. The quality of being long; as, tired by the *length* of a speech. 4. One of certain pieces which may be joined together; as, bring three *lengths* of pipe. 5. The sound of a vowel or syllable as it is affected by the time it takes to pronounce it. — ***at length.*** 1. At the full extent; as, to tell the story *at length*. 2. At the end; after a long time.

length'en (lĕng'thĕn), *v.* To make or become longer.

length'wise (lĕngth'wīz), **length'ways** (-wāz), *adv.* In the direction of the length; as, to turn a pillow *lengthwise*. — **length'wise**, *adj.*

length'y (lĕng'thĭ), *adj.*; LENGTH'I·ER (-thĭ·ĕr); LENGTH'I·EST. Having length; very long. **length'i·ly**, *adv.* **length'i·ness**, *n.*

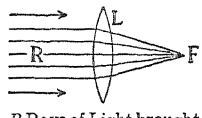
le'ni·ent (lē'nĭ·ĕnt; lēn'yĕnt), *adj.* Not harsh or severe; merciful. — **le'ni·ence**, **le'ni·en·cy**, *n.* — **le'ni·ent·ly**, *adv.*

Len'in (lĕn'ĭn; lyĕ'nĕn), Nikolay, 1870–1924. Russian Soviet leader and president.

Len'in·grad (lĕn'ĭn·grăd), *n.* A city and former capital of Russia, located in the northwestern part of European Russia. It was called *St. Petersburg* up to 1914, *Petrograd* from 1914 to 1924, and renamed *Leningrad* in 1924.

len'i·ty (lĕn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LENITIES (-tĭz). Gentleness; kindness; also, a kind act.

lens (lĕnz), *n.*; *pl.* LENSES (lĕn'zĕz). 1. One of the curved pieces of glass through which the eyes look in spectacles, a telescope, opera glasses, etc. The purpose of a lens is to change the direction of the rays of light passing through it so that these rays will come together at a desired point and present a clear image. 2. A part of the eye which focuses rays of light so as to form clear images.



R Rays of Light brought to a Focus (*F*) by the Lens *L*.

lent (lĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of LEND.

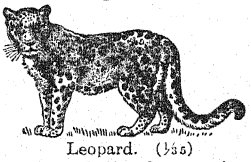
Lent (lĕnt), *n.* A 40-day season of fasting observed by many Christians in preparation for Easter. — **Lent'en**, *adj.*

len'til (lĕn'tĭl; lĕn't'l), *n.* The flat, lens-shaped seed of a pod-bearing plant related to the bean and the pea. Lentils are cooked as a vegetable or ground into meal.

len'to (lĕn'tō), *adj. & adv.* In music, slow.

le'o·nine (lē'ō·nīn), *adj.* Of or like a lion.

leop'ard (lĕp'ĕrd), *n.* A large and fierce spotted wild cat of Asia and Africa. It is tawny or buff in color with black spots.


Leopard. (1/25)

lep'er (lĕp'ĕr), *n.* A person who has leprosy.

lep'ro·sy (lĕp'rō·sĭ), *n.* An infectious disease found chiefly in the tropics and the Orient. It is marked by sores, the falling out of hair and nails, etc. — **lep'rous** (lĕp'rŭs), *adj.*

lese maj'es·ty (lēz măj'ĕs·tĭ). Any offense against the dignity of a sovereign.

less (lĕs), *adj.*, used as a *comparative* of LITTLE. Not so much; as, take *less* time; give *less* money. — *adv.* To a less extent; as, make it *less* bright.

-less (-lĕs). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or verb] makes a new word [an adjective]; as, *home* + *-less* (homeless). It means: 1. Without; as in *fatherless*, without a father. 2. Unable to; that cannot be; thus, *dauntless* heroes are heroes who cannot be daunted.

less (lĕs), *prep.* Minus; with the subtraction of; as, six *less* four leaves two.

les·see' (lĕs·ē'), *n.* A person having a lease.

less'en (lĕs'n), *v.* To make or become less.

less'er (lĕs'ĕr), *adj.*, a *comparative* of LITTLE. Less in importance, extent, etc.; inferior; minor.

les'son (lĕs'n), *n.* 1. Something learned or taught; as, the *lesson* of this story. 2. A piece of work to be done in preparation for school; as, hard *lessons* for tomorrow. 3. A portion of Scripture read in a church service.

les'sor (lĕs'ôr; lĕs·ôr'), *n.* A person who gives a lease.

lest (lĕst), *conj.* For fear that.

let (lĕt), *v.*; LET; LET'TING. 1. To leave; as, *let* him alone. 2. To rent; as, to *let* rooms. 3. To give leave; to permit. — ***let drive, let fly.*** To aim a blow; to discharge a stone, an arrow, etc.

let (lĕt), *n.* A hindrance; an obstacle.

-let (-lĕt). A suffix which means little; as in *booklet*.

le'thal (lē'thăl), *adj.* Deadly; fatal.

leth'ar·gy (lĕth'ĕr·jĭ), *n.* Unnatural sleepiness; stupor. — **le·thar'gic** (lē·thär'jĭk), **le·thar'gi·cal**, *adj.*

Le'the (lē'thē), *n.* In Greek mythology, a river of Hades whose water when drunk caused forgetfulness of the past; hence, oblivion.

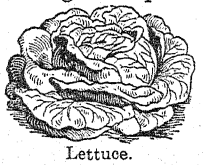
let'ter (lĕt'ĕr), *n.* 1. One of the characters of the alphabet. 2. A written or printed communication, as one sent through the mail. 3. [used in the *plural*, LETTERS] Learning gained by reading; as, men of *letters*. 4. The exact meaning of words; as, to follow the *letter* rather than the spirit of a law. — *v.* To mark with letters.

let'ter·head' (lĕt'ĕr·hĕd'), *n.* A heading printed on letter paper; also, paper having such a heading.

let'ter·ing (lĕt'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* The letters for signs, monuments, etc.

let'ter-per'fect (lĕt'ĕr·pûr'fĕkt), *adj.* Knowing the words of one's part perfectly.

let'tuce (lĕt'ĭs; lĕt'ŭs), *n.* A garden plant the crisp leaves of which are eaten as salad.


Lettuce.

leu'co·cyte (lū'kō·sīt), *n.* A white or colorless blood corpuscle.

Lev. Abbreviation for *Leviticus*.

Le·vant' (lē·vănt'), *n.* The region including the eastern shores of the Mediterranean Sea.

lev′ee (lĕv′ē; lĕ·vē′), *n.* 1. An embankment along a shore to prevent flooding of low land. 2. A landing place; a pier.

lev′ee (lĕv′ē; lĕ·vē′), *n.* 1. A reception, especially one held in the early morning. 2. Any gathering of guests.

lev′el (lĕv′ĕl), *adj.* 1. Having a flat even surface; as, a *level* board. 2. On a line with the floor or level ground; horizontal; as, in a *level* position. 3. Steady and cool in judgment; as, to have a *level* head.
— *n.* 1. The state or position of being level. 2. A level surface; level ground, floor, etc. 3. The average height above the sea's level; as, the *level* of the coast is 200 feet. 4. An instrument used by surveyors to find a horizontal line.
— *v.;* LEV′ELED (lĕv′ĕld) or LEV′ELLED; LEV′EL·ING or LEV′EL·LING. 1. To make even, flat, or level. 2. To make equal or the same; as, to *level* all classes of men. — **lev′el·er, lev′el·ler,** *n.* **lev′el·ly,** *adv.* **lev′el·ness,** *n.*

le′ver (lē′vĕr; lĕv′ĕr), *n.* 1. A bar used to pry or move something firmly fixed. 2. In a machine or piece of machinery, a rigid piece or arm which is capable of turning about a point or axis, and which is used for transmitting and changing force and motion.

F Fulcrum; *L* Lever.

le′ver·age (lē′vĕr·ĭj; lĕv′ĕr·ĭj), *n.* Increase of power by or in the use of a lever; as, to get *leverage* by placing a support under a crowbar.

Le′vi (lē′vī), *n.* In the Bible, a son of Jacob.

le·vi′a·than (lē·vī′ȧ·thăn), *n.* 1. A huge water animal mentioned several times in the Bible. 2. Something huge.

Le′vite (lē′vīt), *n.* In the Bible, one of the tribe of Levi, appointed to aid the priests.

Le·vit′i·cal (lē·vĭt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Relating to a Levite or Levites, or to the book of Leviticus.

Le·vit′i·cus (lē·vĭt′ĭ·kŭs), *n.* The third book of the Bible, containing laws for the priests.

lev′i·ty (lĕv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Trifling gaiety.

lev′y (lĕv′ĭ), *n.; pl.* LEVIES (-ĭz). 1. Act of raising by force or by official order; a collecting or gathering together; as, a *levy* of troops; the *levy* of a fine. 2. Something which is so raised; as, an annual *levy* of five dollars. — *v.;* LEV′IED (lĕv′ĭd); LEV′Y·ING. To raise by a levy; to muster; to impose; as, to *levy* an army, a tax.

lewd (lūd), *adj.* Not pure or chaste; obscene. **lewd′ly,** *adv.* **lewd′ness,** *n.*

lex′i·cog′ra·pher (lĕk′sĭ·kŏg′rȧ·fẽr), *n.* A person who writes or compiles a dictionary.

lex′i·cog′ra·phy (lĕk′sĭ·kŏg′rȧ·fĭ), *n.* The making of a dictionary. — **lex′i·co·graph′ic** (lĕk′sĭ·kō·grăf′ĭk), *adj.*

lex′i·con (lĕk′sĭ·kŏn), *n.* A dictionary.

Lex′ing·ton (lĕk′sĭng·tŭn), *n.* A town in Massachusetts. A battle was fought here April 19, 1775.

L.I. Abbreviation for *Long Island.*

li′a·bil′i·ty (lī′ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* LIABILITIES (-tĭz). 1. The state of being liable; especially, the obligation to pay, make good, etc.; as, the *liability* of a father for his son's debts. 2. [used in the *plural*] Amount owed; total debts.

li′a·ble (lī′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Bound by law or by what is right; responsible. 2. Exposed to a danger, accident, etc.; apt; as, *liable* to slip.

li′ai′son′ (lē′ā′zôN′; lē·ā′zŭn), *n.* A bond or connecting link; especially, a linking of activities so as to be helpful to both persons or groups.

li′ar (lī′ẽr), *n.* A person who tells lies.

li·ba′tion (lī·bā′shŭn), *n.* The pouring out of a liquid, such as wine, in honor of a god; also, the liquid thus poured out.

li′bel (lī′bĕl), *n.* A remark, a statement, etc., which hurts a person's good name. — *v.;* LI′BELED (lī′bĕld) or LI′BELLED; LI′BEL·ING or LI′BEL·LING. To injure by a libel. — **li′bel·er, li′bel·ler,** *n.*

li′bel·ous, li′bel·lous (lī′bĕl·ŭs), *adj.* Containing a libel; as, a *libelous* statement.

lib′er·al (lĭb′ẽr·ăl), *adj.* Characteristic of or suitable to a man who is free; not slavish, stingy, strict, etc.; as, a *liberal* manner; broad; as, a *liberal* education; generous; as, a *liberal* giver.
— *n.* 1. A person who is liberal, broad-minded, etc., in thought or principle. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Liberal***] A member of a political group or party (***Lib′er·al par′ty***) which calls itself "liberal."
— **lib′er·al·ly,** *adv.*

lib′er·al·ism (lĭb′ẽr·ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* The principles of the liberals in politics, religion, etc.

lib′er·al′i·ty (lĭb′ẽr·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* LIBERALITIES (-tĭz). 1. Generosity; also, a gift. 2. Broadmindedness; lack of prejudice, bias, etc.

lib′er·ate (lĭb′ẽr·āt), *v.* To free; to set free. **lib′er·a′tion,** *n.* **lib′er·a′tor,** *n.*

Li·be′ri·a (lī·bē̤r′ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A Negro republic of western Africa.

lib′er·tine (lĭb′ẽr·tēn; -tĭn), *n.* A dissolute immoral man.

lib′er·ty (lĭb′ẽr·tĭ), *n.; pl.* LIBERTIES (-tĭz). 1. The state of those who are free and independent; freedom. 2. Power to do what one pleases; freedom from control; as, to give a child some *liberty.* 3. The state of being free, or not busy; leisure. 4. An act of a person who is too free, or bold, or familiar; as, to take *liberties.*

Lib′er·ty Is′land (lĭb′ẽr·tĭ). See BEDLOE ISLAND.

li·brar′i·an (lī·brâr′ĭ·ăn), *n.* A person in charge of a library.

li′brar′y (lī′brĕr′ĭ; lī′brȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* LIBRARIES (-ĭz). 1. A place where books are kept for use and not for sale. 2. A collection of books.

li·bret′to (lĭ·brĕt′ō), *n.; pl.* LIBRETTOS (-ōz). The text, or words, of an opera; also, the book containing this text.

lice (līs), *n., pl.* of LOUSE.

li′cense, li′cence (lī′sĕns), *n.* 1. Permission, especially legal permission, to do something; also, a paper showing such permission. 2. Liberty of action, especially when carried too far; as, the difference between liberty and *license.* — *v.* To permit or authorize by formal license.

li·cen′tious (lī·sĕn′shŭs), *adj.* Loose and lawless in behavior. — **li·cen′tious·ness**, *n.*

li′chen (lī′kĕn), *n.* A tiny plant that often grows flat against rocks, bark, etc., and has no true stems or leaves.

lick (lĭk), *v.* 1. To draw or pass the tongue over. 2. To touch or consume in the manner of a licking tongue; as, the flames *licked* the woodwork. 3. In careless use, to flog; also, to beat. — *n.* 1. Act of licking; also, a stroke, as of a tongue, a brush, etc. 2. A small quantity; a little bit. 3. A place where salt is found on the surface and where cattle go to lick it up. It is also called ***salt lick.***

lic′o·rice (lĭk′ō·rĭs), *n.* The dried root of a European plant or an extract made from it, used in making candies and medicines; also, the plant.

lid (lĭd), *n.* 1. A cover of a box, a trunk, a chest, etc.; a movable cover; as, a stove *lid.* 2. An eyelid. — **lid′less**, *adj.*

lie (lī), *n.* Something said or done in the hope of deceiving; a falsehood. — *v.;* LIED (līd); LY′ING. To tell or act a lie.

lie (lī), *v.; past tense* LAY; *past part.* LAIN; *pres. part.* LY′ING. 1. To stretch out or be stretched out on a bed, the ground, etc. 2. To be or remain in a flat position; as, snow *lies* on the fields. 3. To have its location, place, etc.; as, Ohio *lies* west of New York State. 4. To be or remain; as, to *lie* idle; to exist; as, the remedy *lies* in perfect rest. 5. To stretch out; to extend; as, the road *lies* before you.

lief (lēf), *adv.;* LIEF′ER (lēv′ēr; lēf′ēr); LIEF′EST. Gladly; willingly; as, I would as *lief* go as not.

liege (lēj), *adj.* 1. Having the right to receive service and allegiance; as, vassals and their *liege* lord. 2. Owing or giving service to a lord. — *n.* 1. A feudal superior. 2. A vassal.

li′en (lē′ĕn; lēn), *n.* In law, a legal claim upon property for the satisfaction of a debt or duty.

lieu (lū), *n.* Place; stead; as, in *lieu* of.

Lieut. Abbreviation for *Lieutenant.*

lieu·ten′ant (lū·tĕn′ănt; *British* lĕf·tĕn′ănt), *n.* 1. An officer who takes the place of an absent superior. 2. In the military service, a commissioned officer below the rank of captain. 3. In the naval service, a commissioned officer below the rank of lieutenant commander. — **lieu·ten′an·cy** (-ăn·sĭ), *n.*

☞ The word *lieutenant* is used in combination to name a position, rank, etc., next below that of the word with which it is combined; as, ***lieu·ten′ant colo′nel, lieu·ten′ant com·mand′er, lieu·ten′ant gen′er·al, lieu·ten′ant gov′er·nor.***

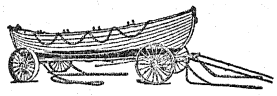
life (līf), *n.; pl.* LIVES (līvz). 1. The quality by which animals and plants differ from rocks, earth, water, etc.; also, a quality which animals and plants lose when they die. 2. The period during which a person or thing is alive or exists; also, that which happens during such a period. 3. A biography; as, a *life* of Lincoln. 4. A person; as, many *lives* were lost; also, living beings; as, there is probably no *life* on Mars. 5. Liveliness; spirit; vigor. 6. A person who makes things lively; as, the *life* of the party. 7. A way or ways of living; as, to study the *life* of the Greeks.

life′less, *adj.* **life′like′**, *adj.*
life′less·ly, *adv.* **life′–size′**, *adj.*
life′less·ness, *n.* **life′work′**, *n.*

life′belt′ (līf′bĕlt′), *n.* A life preserver in the form of a belt.

life′blood′ (līf′blŭd′), *n.* The blood necessary to life.

life′boat′ (līf′bōt′), *n.* A strong buoyant boat used in saving lives at sea.



Lifeboat mounted on Wagon.

life buoy (bōō′ĭ; boi). An inflated ring, etc., used to keep up persons in the water.

life′guard′ (līf′gärd′), *n.* An expert swimmer employed at a bathing resort to safeguard bathers.

life′long′ (līf′lŏng′), *adj.* Lasting through life; as, a *lifelong* friendship.

life pre·serv′er. A cork jacket, an inflated ring, etc., used to keep a person from drowning.

life′sav′ing (līf′sāv′ĭng), *n.* The act of saving a life; especially, the work of a person (***life′-sav′er***) who saves persons from drowning.

life′time′ (līf′tīm′), *n.* The time that a life continues; the length of one's life.

lift (lĭft), *v.* 1. To raise; to elevate. 2. To cause a rise in rank, condition, spirits, etc. — *n.* 1. Act or result of lifting. 2. Assistance; help; especially, a ride; as, to give a person a *lift.* 3. An elevator. *English.*

lift′er (lĭf′tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that lifts, as a handle for lifting the lids on a stove.

lig'a·ment (lĭg'ə·mĕnt), *n.* A band of tough fibers or tissue which holds bones together.

lig'a·ture (lĭg'ə·tŭr), *n.* A bandage; also, a string used to tie bleeding blood vessels.

light (līt), *n.* 1. Radiance coming from the sun, moon, fire, lamps, etc. 2. A candle, a lamp, a lighthouse, etc.; as, this room has many *lights*. 3. A glow; brightness; as, *light* in his eyes. 4. Public view or knowledge; as, to bring to *light* some facts. 5. Something like light that helps the mind to understand; as, to throw *light* upon the subject. 6. A window, or a pane in a window. 7. A noteworthy person; a celebrity; as, a leading *light*.
— *adj.* 1. Having light; bright; as, a *light* room. 2. Not bright or deep in color; of a pale tint; as, a *light* blue. 3. Blond; as, *light* hair.
— *v.*; LIGHT'ED or LIT; LIGHT'ING. 1. To set fire to; to burn or cause to burn; as, to *light* the gas; to *light* a fire. 2. To fill with light; to provide with lights; to make or become bright; as, the town is *lighted* by electricity.

light (līt), *adj.* 1. Having little weight; not heavy. 2. Not hard to bear, do, pay, digest, etc.; as, *light* punishment; *light* food. 3. Slight; moderate; as, a *light* breeze; a *light* fault. 4. Free from heaviness in quality, movement, etc.; as, a *light* cake; *light* soil. 5. Frivolous; not steady or serious; as, a *light* mind; a *light* novel.

light (līt), *v.*; *past tense & past part.* LIGHT'ED or LIT; *pres. part.* LIGHT'ING. To come down to the ground or to a place of rest, as from a horse, a jump, etc.; as, to *light* on one's feet.

light'en (līt''n), *v.* 1. To make or grow light; to brighten. 2. To grow bright with flashes of lightning; as, to thunder and *lighten*.

light'en (līt''n), *v.* To make less heavy.

light'er (līt'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that lights; as, a cigar *lighter*.

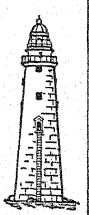
light'er (līt'ĕr), *n.* A barge used for unloading freight vessels not lying at wharves. — *v.* To carry on or as on a lighter.

light'-foot'ed (līt'fo͝ot'ĕd), *adj.* Nimble.

light'head'ed (līt'hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Dizzy; delirious. 2. Thoughtless; frivolous.

light'heart'ed (līt'härt'ĕd), *adj.* Free from worry; gay; merry. — **light'heart'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **light'heart'ed·ness**, *n.*

light'house' (līt'hous'), *n.*; *pl.* LIGHT-HOUSES (-houz'ĕz). A tower or other building with a powerful light at the top to guide navigators at night.


Light-house.

light'ly (līt'lĭ), *adv.* In a light degree, manner, etc.

light'-mind'ed (līt'mīn'dĕd), *adj.* Frivolous.

light'ness (līt'nĕs), *n.* The quality of being light, or not heavy.

light'ness (līt'nĕs), *n.* Condition, quality, or degree of being light, or lighted.

light'ning (līt'nĭng), *n.* The flashing of light caused by the passing of electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth.

light'ning bug. A firefly.

light'ning rod. A metal rod set up, as on a building, and connected with the earth or water below, to protect from lightning.

light'ship' (līt'shĭp'), *n.* A moored vessel that displays a bright light as a warning to sailors

light'some (līt'sŭm), *adj.* Light; gay.

light'weight' (līt'wāt'), *adj.* Light in weight.

lig'nite (lĭg'nīt), *n.* Brownish-black soft coal of a slightly woody texture.

lik'a·ble, like'a·ble (līk'ə·b'l), *adj.* So pleasant or agreeable as to win friends.

like (līk), *adj.* 1. Having the same or nearly the same appearance, qualities, characteristics, etc.; similar; as, a fox is *like* a dog. 2. Such as to promise or forecast; as, it looks *like* snow. 3. Disposed to; as, I feel *like* a walk. 4. Characteristic of; as, his actions are *like* him.
— *n.* A person or thing that is like another; an equal; as, we shall never see his *like* again.
— *adv.* In the same way as.

-like (-līk). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective]. It means resembling, similar to; as in *doglike*.

like (līk), *v.* 1. To take pleasure in doing, eating, being with, etc.; as, to *like* games. 2. To prefer; to choose; to wish; as, do as you *like*.

like'li·hood (līk'lĭ·ho͝od), *n.* Probability.

like'ly (līk'lĭ), *adj.* 1. Expected by the person speaking because of something he sees or knows; as, it is *likely* to rain tonight. 2. Seeming like the truth; believable; as, he tells a *likely* story. 3. Promising; as, a *likely* place to fish.

lik'en (līk'ĕn), *v.* To show to be alike or similar; as, to *liken* a star to a flower.

like'ness (līk'nĕs), *n.* 1. Resemblance; as, a *likeness* between the two sisters. 2. A representation in a portrait, a statue, etc.

like'wise' (līk'wīz'), *adv.* 1. In like manner; as, go and do *likewise*. 2. Also; too.

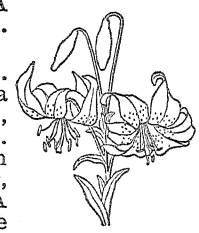
lik'ing (līk'ĭng), *n.* Attraction toward some person or thing; hence, preference; inclination.

li'lac (lī'lăk), *n.* 1. A bush with large cone-shaped clusters of grayish-pink, purple, or white flowers; also, a lilac flower. The purple lilac is the State flower of New Hampshire. 2. The pale violet or grayish-pink color of common lilacs.

Lilac.

lilt (lĭlt), *n.* **1.** A gay lively tune sung or played with a swing. **2.** A swinging movement; rhythm. — **lilt**, *v.* — **lilt'ing**, *adj.*

lil'y (lĭl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LILIES (-ĭz). A plant that grows from a bulb, and has funnel-shaped, white or bright-colored flowers. There are many kinds, such as the ***Easter lily***, ***tiger lily***, and ***Turk's-cap lily***. A ***meadow lily*** is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers*.



Turk's-cap Lily.

lil'y of the val'ley. A plant about eight inches tall, with sweet-smelling, bell-like white flowers.

Li'ma (lē'mä; lī'mȧ), *n.* The capital of Peru.

limb (lĭm), *n.* **1.** A leg or arm; also, a wing. **2.** A large branch growing out of the trunk of a tree; a bough.

lim'ber (lĭm'bẽr), *adj.* Bending easily; as, a *limber* willow twig; able to twist and turn; as, the *limber* body of an acrobat. — *v.* To make or become limber; as, the pitcher is *limbering* up his arm. — **lim'ber·ness**, *n.*

Lily of the Valley.

lim'bo (lĭm'bō), *n.* **1.** The abode of souls neither condemned to hell nor admitted to heaven; especially, the abode of the souls of unbaptized infants, or of righteous men who died before the coming of Christ. **2.** A place of confinement, or a place of neglect.

Lim'burg·er (lĭm'bûrg·ẽr), *n.* A soft cheese of peculiar and, to many people, unpleasant odor.

lime (līm), *n.* A white substance obtained by heating limestone, shells, bones, etc., until they crumble to a powder. It is used in making cement and mortar, in fertilizers, in medicines, etc. — **lime**, *adj.*

lime (līm), *n.* **1.** A fruit like the lemon but much smaller and with a greenish-yellow rind. **2.** The tree that bears this fruit

lime (līm), *n.* The linden.

lime'light' (līm'līt'), *n.* **1.** A lighting device formerly used to cast a glaring white light on the stage or on a part of it. **2.** The situation of a person who is much in the public eye.

Lim'er·ick (lĭm'ẽr·ĭk), *n.* A nonsense poem of five lines, following the verse form below.

As a beauty I am not a star,
There are others more handsome, by far,
But my face — I don't mind it,
For I am behind it.
It 's the people in front get the jar.

lime'stone' (līm'stōn'), *n.* A kind of rock that yields lime when burned.

lim'it (lĭm'ĭt), *n.* **1.** A boundary line. **2.** A point beyond which a person or thing cannot go; as, the *limit* of one's power. — *v.* To apply a limit to; to set the limits of. — **lim'it·less**, *adj.*

lim'i·ta'tion (lĭm'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of limiting. **2.** Something which limits.

lim'it·ed (lĭm'ĭ·tĕd), *adj.* **1.** Confined within limits; narrow; as, *limited* range. **2.** Of a railroad train, accommodating a restricted number or class of passengers.

limn (lĭm), *v.* To draw or paint, as a picture.

lim'ou·sine' (lĭm'ōō·zēn'), *n.* An automobile having a closed compartment for the passengers and the driver's seat outside but covered.

limp (lĭmp), *adj.* Not stiff; drooping. **limp'ly**, *adv.* **limp'ness**, *n.*

limp (lĭmp), *v.* To walk lamely. — **limp**, *n.*

lim'pet (lĭm'pĕt), *n.* A small shellfish with a low conical shell, found clinging to rocks, etc.

lim'pid (lĭm'pĭd), *adj.* Very clear; transparent; as, a *limpid* stream. — **lim'pid·ly**, *adv.*

Lin'coln (lĭng'kŭn), *n.* Capital of Nebraska.

Lin'coln (lĭng'kŭn), Abraham, 1809–1865. The 16th president of the United States, 1861–1865.

Lind'bergh (lĭnd'bûrg), Charles Augustus, born 1902. American aviator.

lin'den (lĭn'dĕn), *n.* A large tree with heart-shaped leaves and yellow flowers; the basswood. In England it is called ***lime***.

Linden. Leaf and Fruit.

line (līn), *n.* **1.** A slender strong cord or rope; as, the fisherman put out his *lines;* also, a wire, such as a telegraph wire. **2.** The marked bounds or limits of a place, a lot, etc.; as, the *line* is 100 feet south of the house. **3.** Something drawn which has length but no width or thickness; as, a straight *line;* a curved *line*. **4.** A long, narrow mark, fold, ridge, etc., resembling a drawn line; as, *lines* on the forehead. **5.** Something as straight, extended, or narrow as a line; as, a pipe *line;* also, the imaginary line called the equator; as, the ship crossed the *line*. **6.** A row of similar things; as, a *line* of houses; a succession of persons; as, a *line* of soldiers; one's family *line;* a row of letters, words, etc., running across a page or column; as, a *line* of type. **7.** The direction followed by anything in motion; a course; as, a *line* of flight; also, a road; a route. **8.** A kind of business or occupation; as, the manufacturing *line*. **9.** A system of ships, railroads, etc., under one management; as, the Pennsylvania *line*. **10.** A course of conduct; as, in *line* of duty. **11.** Outline; contour; as, a ship's *lines*.

— *v.* **1.** To mark with a line or lines; as, to *line* note paper. **2.** To be placed in a line along; as, trees *lined* the streets. **3.** To arrange or to form in a line or lines; as, to *line* troops.

line (līn), *v.* To cover an inner surface of; as, to *line* a cloak, a purse, etc.

lin′e·age (lĭn′ē·ĭj), *n.* The line of ancestors from whom a person is descended; also, the line of descendants from a common ancestor; race.

lin′e·al (lĭn′ē·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of a line; composed of lines; as, a *lineal* design. 2. Of length; as, a foot, a yard, a mile, are *lineal* measures. 3. In the direct line of ancestors or descendants; as, a *lineal* descendant. — **lin′e·al·ly**, *adv.*

lin′e·a·ment (lĭn′ē·ă·mĕnt), *n.* An outline of the shape of the face or of one of its features; hence, a distinctive feature.

lin′e·ar (lĭn′ē·ĕr), *adj.* Of or like a line; lineal; as, *linear* measure is a measure of length.

line′man (līn′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. 1. A linesman. 2. In football, a player in the front line of attack or defense.

lin′en (lĭn′ĕn), *n.* 1. Thread made from flax or sometimes from hemp; also, cloth woven from such thread. 2. Household articles, such as tablecloths or napkins, and clothing, such as collars and shirts, made of linen. — **lin′en**, *adj.*

line of bat′tle. The position of troops or ships ready for battle.

lin′er (līn′ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that lines, or covers the inner surface of, something.

lin′er (līn′ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that draws lines. 2. A ship belonging to a transportation line. 3. In baseball, a hit which flies through the air not far above the ground.

lines′man (līnz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. 1. A person who works on or repairs lines, as telephone lines. 2. In football, an official who keeps track of distances gained, etc.

-ling (-lĭng). A suffix in certain nouns. It means: 1. A person or thing that is, or is fond of; thus, a *hireling* is a person who is hired. 2. A small or little one; thus, a *duckling* is a tiny duck.

lin′ger (lĭng′gĕr), *v.* To be slow in coming or going; to delay; to loiter; as, do not *linger*.

lin′ge·rie′ (lăN′zh′·rē′; län′zhē·rē), *n.* Linen goods; especially, linen underwear for women; hence, in careless use, underwear of any fabric.

lin′go (lĭng′gō), *n.; pl.* LINGOES (-gōz). Language; dialect. *Often Humorous.*

lin′guist (lĭng′gwĭst), *n.* A person who speaks many languages.

lin·guis′tics (lĭng·gwĭs′tĭks), *n.* The study of human speech, including languages, speech sounds, grammar, etc. — **lin·guis′tic**, *adj.*

lin′i·ment (lĭn′ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* A liquid preparation used in rubbing, as to relieve pain.

lin′ing (līn′ĭng), *n.* The covering of the inside surface; as, a coat *lining*.

link (lĭngk), *n.* 1. A single ring or division of a chain. 2. A bond or tie; a connection; as, the *link* of friendship. — *v.* To join with or as if with links; to unite; to couple.

links (lĭngks), *n.* A golf course.

lin′net (lĭn′ĕt), *n.* A common, small, European finch, often kept as a cage bird.

Linnet. (¼)

li·no′le·um (lĭ·nō′lē·ŭm), *n.* A kind of floor covering with a canvas back and a surface of hardened linseed oil, cork dust, etc.

lin′seed′ (lĭn′sēd′), *n.* The seeds of flax.

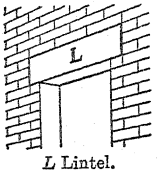
lin′seed′ oil. A yellowish drying oil obtained from linseed, used in paints, soaps, etc.

lin′sey (lĭn′zĭ), *n.* Linsey-woolsey.

lin′sey-wool′sey (lĭn′zĭ·wo͝ol′zĭ), *n.* A coarse cloth made of linen and wool, or cotton and wool.

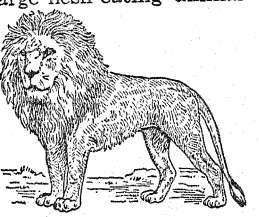
lint (lĭnt), *n.* 1. Linen scraped or picked apart and made into a soft substance for use in dressing cuts, wounds, etc. 2. Fine ravelings from cloth or yarn.

lin′tel (lĭn′tĕl), *n.* A horizontal beam, stone, etc., across the top of an opening, as of a door, to carry the weight of the structure above it.



L Lintel.

li′on (lī′ŭn), *n.* 1. A large flesh-eating animal of the cat family, having a shaggy mane, tufted tail, and plain tawny body; — often called the *king of beasts*. It inhabits open or rocky wastes in Africa and southern Asia. 2. A person who is regarded as an object of special interest; as, a literary *lion*.



Lion. (1/60)

li′on·ess (lī′ŭn·ĕs), *n.* A female lion.

lip (lĭp), *n.* 1. Either of the two fleshy folds which surround the mouth. 2. The edge of a hollow vessel, cavity, etc.; as, the *lip* of a cup, of a bell. — *adj.* Coming from a person's lips only and not from his heart; hence, insincere; as, *lip* worship; *lip* service.

L Lip of a Pitcher.

liq. Abbreviation for *liquid, liquor.*

liq′ue·fy (lĭk′wē·fī), *v.*; LIQ′UE·FIED (-fīd); LIQ′UE·FY′ING. To reduce a solid, a gas, etc., to a liquid form; as, to *liquefy* air by pressure. — **liq′ue·fac′tion** (lĭk′wē·făk′shŭn), *n.*

li·queur′ (lē·kûr′; lĭ·kūr′), *n.* A highly flavored, usually sweetened, alcoholic liquor.

liq′uid (lĭk′wĭd), *adj.* 1. Flowing freely like water; fluid. 2. Sounding smoothly; as, the *liquid* notes of a bird. 3. Consisting of cash or of things that can be quickly turned into cash; as, *liquid* assets. — *n.* A liquid substance.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

liq'ui·date (lĭk'wĭ·dāt), *v.* 1. To pay off a debt. 2. To settle the accounts of a business and use the assets toward paying off the debts; to close up a business. — **liq'ui·da'tion**, *n.*

li·quid'i·ty (lĭ·kwĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The liquid quality or nature of a thing; degree of fluidity.

liq'uid meas'ure. See *Tables*, pp. 736–737.

liq'uor (lĭk'ẽr), *n.* 1. Any liquid substance, such as water, sap, blood, etc. 2. An alcoholic drink, such as brandy, whisky, etc.

li'ra (lē'rä), *n.*; *pl.* LIRE (-rā), LIRAS (-räz). A coin and monetary unit of Italy.

Lis'bon (lĭz'bŭn), *n.* Capital of Portugal.

Lisle, lisle (līl), *n.* A hard twisted thread of specially prepared cotton. — **lisle**, *adj.*

lisp (lĭsp), *v.* 1. To pronounce the letters *s* and *z* by giving them the sounds of *th*. 2. Hence, to speak imperfectly. — **lisp**, *n.*

lis'some (lĭs'ŭm), *adj.* Also **lis'som.** Supple; flexible; hence, nimble; agile.

list (lĭst), *n.* 1. A strip forming the edge or border of cloth. 2. A place where a contest is to be held; an arena; as, to enter the *lists* means to join in a contest for some prize, etc. 3. A roll, record, or catalogue of names, items, etc. — *v.* 1. To put a list, or edge, on something; as, to *list* a door. 2. To enter or enroll in a list, catalogue, etc.; as, to *list* names.

list (lĭst), *v.* 1. To please; to suit; to choose. "The wind bloweth where it *listeth*." *Bible.* 2. To lean to one side; to careen; as, a ship *listing* badly. — *n.* A leaning over to one side.

list (lĭst), *v.* To listen. *Not now used.*

lis'ten (lĭs''n), *v.* To give attention to something in order to hear it; as, *listen* to what I am saying; to give heed; to follow advice; as, *listen* to these rules. — **lis'ten·er** (lĭs''n·ẽr; lĭs'nẽr), *n.*

list'less (lĭst'lĕs), *adj.* Having no desire, interest, wish to do things, etc.; spiritless. **list'less·ly**, *adv.* **list'less·ness**, *n.*

lit (lĭt), *past tense & past part.* of LIGHT.

lit. Abbreviation for *liter, literal, literally.*

lit'a·ny (lĭt'ȧ·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LITANIES (-nĭz). A form of prayer used in public worship; especially, a form in which the clergyman leads and the congregation responds.

li'ter, li'tre (lē'tẽr), *n.* In the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to .9081 dry quart and 1.0567 liquid quarts.

lit'er·a·cy (lĭt'ẽr·ȧ·sĭ), *n.* The ability to read and write.

lit'er·al (lĭt'ẽr·ăl), *adj.* 1. Following the ordinary or usual meaning of the words. 2. True to fact; accurate; as, a *literal* account. **lit'er·al·ly**, *adv.* **lit'er·al·ness**, *n.*

lit'er·ar'y (lĭt'ẽr·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Having to do with literature, the study or writing of literature, etc.

lit'er·ate (lĭt'ẽr·ĭt), *adj.* Able to read and write; hence, educated. — **lit'er·ate**, *n.*

lit'er·a·ture (lĭt'ẽr·ȧ·tūr), *n.* 1. The writing of articles, pamphlets, books, etc., intended to have some permanent interest or value; especially, such writing done as a regular occupation. 2. The whole body of written and printed productions of a people, country, language, etc., which are notable in form, style, matter, etc.

lithe (līth), *adj.* Capable of bending easily; pliant; limber; supple; as, the *lithe* panther. **lithe'ness**, *n.* **lithe'some**, *adj.*

lith'o·graph (lĭth'ō·grȧf), *n.* A print made by the process of lithography. — **lith'o·graph**, *v.* — **li·thog'ra·pher** (lĭ·thŏg'rȧ·fẽr), *n.*

li·thog'ra·phy (lĭ·thŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* The process of putting writing or drawings on stone with a greasy substance, and producing printed impressions from the stone. — **lith'o·graph'ic** (lĭth'ō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

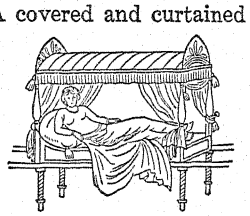
Lith'u·a'ni·a (lĭth'ū·ā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A republic on the Baltic Sea, north of Germany and Poland.

lit'i·ga'tion (lĭt'ĭ·gā'shŭn), *n.* The taking of legal measures to establish one's claims, rights, etc. — **lit'i·gant** (lĭt'ĭ·gănt), *adj. & n.*

lit'mus (lĭt'mŭs), *n.* A dyestuff obtained from certain lichens. It is turned red by acids, and back to its normal blue color by alkalies.

li'tre (lē'tẽr). Same as LITER.

lit'ter (lĭt'ẽr), *n.* 1. A covered and curtained couch, provided with shafts, used for carrying passengers. 2. A stretcher for carrying sick or wounded persons. 3. The young born at a single time to a dog, a hog, etc.; as, a *litter* of pigs. 4. Straw, hay, etc., used as bedding for animals. 5. Things lying scattered about in confusion; hence, disorder; confusion.


Litter, 1.

— *v.* 1. To cover with litter; as, bits of paper *littered* the floor. 2. To put into a disordered condition. 3. To bring forth a litter of young.

lit'tle (lĭt''l), *adj.*; *comparative* LESS, LESS'ER, or LIT'TLER (lĭt'lẽr); *superlative* LEAST or LIT'TLEST. 1. Small in size or extent; as, a *little* body. 2. Small in dignity, power, etc.; as, a *little* matter. 3. Narrow; mean; not liberal, generous, etc. — *adv.* In a very small quantity or degree. — *n.* Something which is small. — **lit'tle·ness**, *n.*

Lit'tle Bear' (bâr'). A constellation in the northern heavens.

Lit'tle Rock'. Capital of Arkansas.

lit'ur·gy (lĭt'ẽr·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LITURGIES (-jĭz). The public rites and services of the Christian church, especially as contained in rituals, etc.

live (lĭv), *v.* 1. To have life, as an animal or plant. 2. To continue in life; as, to *live* to a great age. 3. To get a living; as, to *live* by one's wits; to feed; as, horses *live* on grass and grain. 4. To dwell; as, he *lived* in Chicago. 5. To experience, pass, or spend, as one's life; as, to *live* in comfort. — **liv'a·ble** (lĭv'ȧ·b'l), *adj.*

live (līv), *adj.* 1. Alive; not dead. 2. Burning; flaming; as, *live* coals. 3. Vigorous; energetic; alert; as, a *live* salesman; of present and immediate interest; as, a *live* topic. 4. Charged with an electric current; as, a *live* wire.

live'li·hood (līv'lĭ·ho͝od), *n.* The means of supporting life; support; as, an honest *livelihood.*

live'long' (lĭv'lŏng'), *adj.* Whole; entire; long in passing; as, all the *livelong* day.

live'ly (līv'lī), *adj.*; LIVE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); LIVE'LI·EST. 1. Active; brisk; as, a *lively* argument; animated; as, *lively* music. 2. Vivid; keen; as, a *lively* interest. 3. Showing activity or vigor; as, a *lively* manner. 4. Rebounding quickly; as, a *lively* tennis ball. — **live'li·ness**, *n.*

liv'en (līv'ĕn), *v.* In colloquial use, to enliven.

liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that lives.

liv'er (lĭv'ẽr), *n.* 1. A large, dark-red organ of animal bodies, which plays an important part in secreting bile and in changing the blood which passes through it. In man, the liver is located in the upper right part of the stomach cavity. 2. The liver of certain animals, used as food.

liv'er·ied (lĭv'ẽr·ĭd), *adj.* Wearing a livery.

Liv'er·pool (lĭv'ẽr·po͞ol), *n.* A seaport of northwestern England.

liv'er·wort' (lĭv'ẽr·wûrt'), *n.* 1. A small mosslike plant. 2. A hepatica.

liv'er·y (lĭv'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LIVERIES (-ĭz). 1. Clothing of a special uniform kind worn by the servants of a person of wealth and fashion. 2. Hence, the particular clothing worn to distinguish some association of persons; as, the *livery* of the school. 3. The feeding, stabling, and care of horses for pay; also, the keeping of horses and vehicles for hire.

liv'er·y·man, *n.* **liv'er·y sta'ble**

lives (līvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LIFE.

live'stock' (līv'stŏk'), *n.* Domestic animals on a farm, especially those kept for profit.

liv'id (lĭv'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Black and blue, like bruised flesh; lead-colored. 2. Ashy pale.

liv'ing (lĭv'ĭng), *n.* 1. The fact of being alive; the passing of one's life in some special manner; as, right *living.* 2. A means of maintaining life; a livelihood.

— *adj.* 1. Alive; not dead; as, *living* statesmen. 2. Active; not used up or outworn; as, *living* faith. 3. True to life; lively; as, a *living* image of his father. — ***the living.*** Living persons; those who are alive.

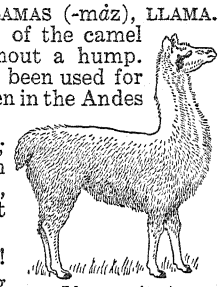
liz'ard (lĭz'ẽrd), *n.* A four-legged, small or moderate-sized reptile, with a long body usually ending in a tapering tail.

Lizard. (¼)

ll. Abbreviation for *lines.*

lla'ma (lä'mȧ), *n.*; *pl.* LLAMAS (-mȧz), LLAMA. A South American animal of the camel kind, but smaller and without a hump. Domesticated llamas have been used for centuries as beasts of burden in the Andes regions.

lla'no (lä'nō; lyä'nō), *n.*; *pl.* LLANOS (-nōz; -nōs). In Spanish American countries, a wide plain with or without vegetation.



Llama. (1/40)

lo (lō), *interj.* Behold! See!

load (lōd), *n.* 1. Anything heavy which is taken up and carried; a burden; as, a great *load;* hence, the quantity usually carried in a car, cart, vessel, etc.; as, ten *loads* of sand. 2. Anything which burdens or weighs down the mind or spirits; as, a *load* of anxiety. 3. The charge for a firearm; as, a *load* of buckshot.

— *v.* 1. To lay a burden on; as, to *load* a clerk with work; to furnish with a cargo; as, to *load* a freight car. 2. To weigh down as with a burden; as, a mind *loaded* with care. 3. To supply a person abundantly; as, to *load* him with honors. 4. To place a charge in a firearm; as, to *load* a rifle. — **load'er**, *n.*

load'star' (lōd'stär'). Same as LODESTAR.

load'stone' (lōd'stōn'), *n.* A kind of rock having magnetic properties; hence, something which strongly attracts.

loaf (lōf), *n.*; *pl.* LOAVES (lōvz). 1. A regularly shaped mass of bread; hence, a shaped mass of cake or sugar. 2. A dish baked in the form of a loaf and made of minced meat, vegetables, etc.

loaf (lōf), *v.* To spend time in idleness; to lounge or loiter. — **loaf'er**, *n.*

loam (lōm), *n.* A loose soil of clay, sand, decayed leaves, etc., good for gardens.

loan (lōn), *n.* 1. The act of lending; as, the *loan* of an umbrella. 2. Something which a person lends or borrows; especially, a sum of money lent or borrowed. — *v.* To lend.

loath (lōth), *adj.* Unwilling; reluctant.

loathe (lōth), *v.* To dislike greatly; to detest; to feel extreme disgust for.

loath'ing (lōth'ĭng), *n.* Extreme disgust; a feeling of strong dislike or aversion.

loath'ly (lōth'lĭ), *adj.* Hateful; repulsive.

loath'some (lōth'sŭm), *adj.* Causing loathing; disgusting; as, a *loathsome* sight.

loaves (lōvz), *n.*, *pl.* of LOAF.

lob'by (lŏb'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOBBIES (-ĭz). **1.** A hallway, or passage, especially when large enough to be used as a waiting room; as, the *lobby* of a hotel. **2.** Hence, the group of persons who meet in the halls of a legislature and try to influence members of the legislature; also, the methods used by such persons.
— *v.* To talk with legislators in an effort to influence legislation.
— **lob'by·ist**, *n.*

L, *L* Lobes.

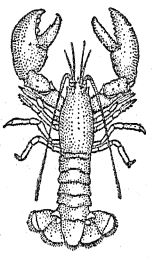
lobe (lōb), *n.* A projection of a somewhat rounded form; as, the *lobe* of the brain; a *lobe* of a leaf.

lo·be'li·a (lō·bē'lĭ·ȧ; lō·bēl'yȧ), *n.* A low-growing plant with red, blue, or yellowish flowers.

Lobelia.

lob'lol'ly (lŏb'lŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOBLOLLIES (-ĭz). A pine tree that grows in the southern United States and has thick, flaky bark; also, the wood of this tree.

lob'ster (lŏb'stẽr), *n.* A large sea shellfish, a crustacean with two huge claws, or pincers, and four pairs of legs.


Lobster. (1/12)

lo'cal (lō'kăl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with some particular place or places; not general or widespread; as, *local* news; *local* interests. **2.** Stopping at all or most stations along the railroad line; as, a *local* train. **3.** Serving a single limited district; as, the *local* trolley system. — **lo'cal·ly**, *adv.*

lo'cal·ism (lō'kăl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The tendency to be especially interested in the affairs of one's own locality. **2.** A local manner of speech.

lo·cal'i·ty (lō·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LOCALITIES (-tĭz). Position; place; neighborhood.

lo'cal·ize (lō'kăl·īz), *v.* To make local; to fix in, or confine to, a particular place or spot.

lo'cate (lō'kāt; lō·kāt'), *v.* **1.** To state and fix exactly the place or limits of; as, to *locate* a missing claim. **2.** To settle or establish in a particular spot; as, to *locate* a store on Main Street. **3.** To search for and discover.

lo·ca'tion (lō·kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The process of locating. **2.** Situation; especially, a place for a residence, store, etc.; as, a good *location*.

loch (lŏĸ), *n.* A lake; also, an arm of the sea, especially one with a narrow entrance. *Scottish.*

lock (lŏk), *n.* **1.** A tress, or ringlet, of hair. **2.** A tuft of wool, cotton, or the like.

lock (lŏk), *n.* **1.** A fastening, as for a door, a box or trunk lid, a drawer, etc., in which a bolt is shot or released by some kind of key. **2.** An enclosure in a canal, river, dock, etc., with gates at each end, used in raising or lowering boats as they pass from one level to another; as, the *locks* of the Panama Canal. **3.** The mechanism of a firearm by which the charge is exploded.
— *v.* **1.** To fasten with or as with a lock or locks; as, to *lock* a door, a lid. **2.** To confine; to shut in or out; as, I *locked* myself in my room. **3.** To make fast by the linking of parts together; as, to *lock* arms; to *lock* the wheels of a carriage.

lock'er (lŏk'ẽr), *n.* A cupboard or compartment for one's personal use.

lock'et (lŏk'ĕt), *n.* A small ornamental case for holding a little picture, a lock of hair, etc., in memory of some person.

Locket.

lock'jaw' (lŏk'jô'), *n.* A painful and often fatal disease in which the jaws are locked rigidly together. It is commonly caused by a poisoning of the blood through a wound.

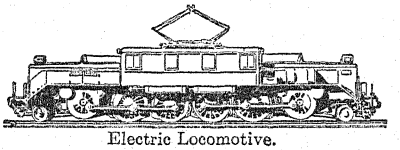
lock'out' (lŏk'out'), *n.* The locking out of workmen from their place of work by their employer, to make them accept his terms.

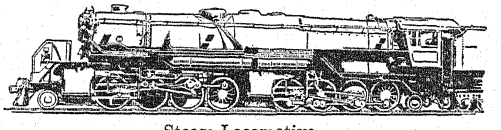
lock'smith' (lŏk'smĭth'), *n.* A workman who makes or mends locks.

lock'up' (lŏk'ŭp'), *n.* A jail.

lo'co·mo'tion (lō'kō·mō'shŭn), *n.* The act or power of moving from place to place; as, his legs were his only means of *locomotion*.

lo'co·mo'tive (lō'kō·mō'tĭv), *n.* An engine which moves under its own power; especially, an engine which hauls cars on a railroad. — *adj.* Having to do with a machine, especially an engine, which moves under its own power.


Electric Locomotive.

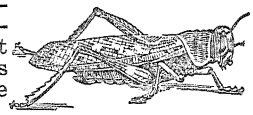

Steam Locomotive.

lo'co·weed' (lō'kō·wēd'), *n.* A weed of the western United States which causes a serious nervous disease (*lo'co dis·ease'*) in animals that feed upon it.

Locoweed.

lo'cust (lō'kŭst), *n.* **1.** A grasshopper; especially, one of a kind which travels in vast swarms and destroys all vegetation in its path. **2.** A cicada. A ***seventeen-year locust*** is shown in the col-

ored picture of *insects*. 3. A tree of North America with feather-like leaves and drooping spikes of fragrant white flowers; also, its hard wood. 4. The honey locust.



Locust. (½)

lode (lōd), *n.* A mineral deposit, as of gold, silver, etc., that fills a crack in native rock; hence, any ore deposit.

lode′star′ (lōd′stär′), *n.* A guiding star.

lode′stone′ (lōd′stōn′). Same as LOADSTONE.

lodge (lŏj), *n.* 1. A dwelling place; a small house. 2. In certain secret orders, the meeting place of a local branch; hence, the group of members composing such a branch. 3. The den or lair of a wild animal; as, a beaver's *lodge*. — *v.* 1. To provide a room for; to receive as a guest. 2. To fix or settle in a place; as, their attack *lodged* them in a favorable position. 3. To dwell; to live. 4. To come to a rest; to stop and remain; as, the stone *lodged* in the fork of a tree. 5. To lay or place; as, we *lodged* a complaint with the police. — **lodg′ment, lodge′ment,** *n.*

lodg′er (lŏj′ẽr), *n.* A person who occupies a hired room in another person's house.

lodg′ing (lŏj′ĭng), *n.* 1. Temporary dwelling or sleeping place. 2. [used in the *plural*, LODGINGS] Rooms in the house of another person, rented for use as a dwelling place.

lodg′ing·house′ (lŏj′ĭng·hous′), *n.* A house where lodgings are provided and rented.

loft (lŏft), *n.* 1. An upper room or upper story of a building; especially, an attic room. 2. An upper part of a barn, as for hay.

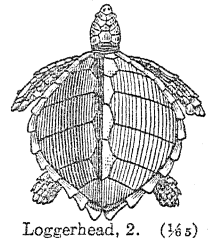
loft′y (lŏf′tĭ), *adj.*; LOFT′I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); LOFT′I·EST. 1. High; tall; as, a *lofty* pine; a *lofty* mountain. 2. Proud; haughty; as, a *lofty* air. 3. Of high rank, dignity, etc.; stately.
loft′i·ly, *adv.* **loft′i·ness,** *n.*

log (lŏg), *n.* 1. A heavy piece of unshaped timber. 2. Anything heavy, stupid, and hard to move. 3. An apparatus for measuring the rate of a ship's motion through the water; hence, the daily record of a ship's speed and progress; also, the full daily record of a ship's cruise or voyage.
— *v.*; LOGGED (lŏgd); LOG′GING. 1. To engage in the business of cutting and transporting logs for timber. 2. To enter the record of the speed and progress of a ship in a book kept for the purpose.
log′ger, *n.* **log′ging,** *n.*

lo′gan·ber′ry (lō′găn·bĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* -BERRIES. The large red berry of an erect bush of the dewberry kind; also, the bush. See the colored picture of *fruits*.

log′book′ (lŏg′bo͝ok′), *n.* A book in which is entered the daily progress of a ship at sea, with notes on the weather, etc.

log′ger·head′ (lŏg′ẽr·hĕd′), *n.* 1. A stupid fool. 2. Also ***log′ger·head′ tur′tle.*** A very large sea turtle, found in the warmer parts of the Atlantic Ocean. — ***at log′ger·heads′.*** Quarreling; in dispute.



Loggerhead, 2. (1/65)

log′ging (lŏg′ĭng), *n.* The business of felling trees, cutting them into logs, and carrying the logs to the mill or to market.

log′ic (lŏj′ĭk), *n.* 1. The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about methods of reasoning. 2. Sound reasoning.
log′i·cal, *adj.* **log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

lo·gi′cian (lō·jĭsh′ăn), *n.* A person skilled in logic.

log′wood′ (lŏg′wo͝od′), *n.* The hard heartwood of a tropical American tree, from which a dye is obtained for use in dyeing wool, silk, cotton, and leather.

lo′gy (lō′gĭ), *adj.* Heavy or dull, especially in motion or in thinking.

-logy. A suffix meaning: 1. A speaking; thus, *eulogy* is a speaking well of a person. 2. A science; a body of teachings; thus, *biology* is the science of living things.

loin (loin), *n.* 1. That part of the body between the hip and the lower ribs. 2. The front part of a hindquarter of beef, lamb, etc.

Loire (lwär), *n.* The largest river in France.

loi′ter (loi′tẽr), *v.* To lag behind; to be slow in moving; to linger. — **loi′ter·er,** *n.*

loll (lŏl), *v.* 1. To hang or dangle loosely; to droop; as, his tongue *lolling* out of his mouth. 2. To lie around in a lazy manner; to lounge.

lol′li·pop (lŏl′ĭ·pŏp), *n.* A sugar candy, often in the shape of a lump on a stick.

Lom′bard (lŏm′bẽrd; lŭm′-), *n.* A member of a German tribe which invaded Italy in the 6th century.

Lom′bar·dy (lŏm′bẽr·dĭ; lŭm′-), *n.* A division of northern Italy.

Lo′mond, Loch (lŏK lō′mŭnd). A lake 16 miles northwest of Glasgow, Scotland.

Lon′don (lŭn′dŭn), *n.* A county and city, capital of England and of the British Empire.

lone (lōn), *adj.* 1. Solitary; as, a *lone* traveler. 2. Unfrequented; lonely; as, a *lone* island.

lone′ly (lōn′lĭ), *adj.*; LONE′LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); LONE′LI·EST. 1. Solitary; lone; as, a *lonely* walker. 2. Unfrequented; as, a *lonely* spot. 3. Gloomy at being without companions; desolate; as, to feel *lonely*. — **lone′li·ness,** *n.*

lone'some (lōn'sŭm), *adj.* **1.** Unfrequented; lonely; as, a *lonesome* road. **2.** Gloomy at being without companions; lonely.
lone'some·ly, *adv.* lone'some·ness, *n.*

long (lŏng), *adj.* **1.** Of great extent from end to end; not short. **2.** Lasting for a considerable time. **3.** Stretched out to a given measure, degree, etc.; as, a mile *long*. **4.** Of vowels, having the sound of *a* in *ale*, *e* in *eve*, *i* in *ice*, *o* in *old*, *oo* in *food*, or *u* in *cube*.
— *adv.* **1.** For or during a long time; as, he was *long* in deciding. **2.** At a distant point in time; as, *long* after we have left school.

long (lŏng), *v.* To wish for something earnestly; to yearn; as, to *long* for friends.

long. Abbreviation for *longitude*.

long'boat' (lŏng'bōt'), *n.* The largest boat carried by a merchant sailing vessel.

lon·gev'i·ty (lŏn·jĕv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Long life.

Long'fel'low (lŏng'fĕl'ō), Henry Wadsworth, 1807–1882. An American poet.

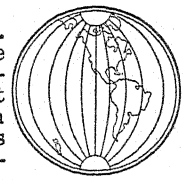
long'hand' (lŏng'hănd'), *n.* Ordinary handwriting, and not shorthand or typewriting.

long'ing (lŏng'ĭng), *n.* Eager desire; craving.

long'ing·ly (lŏng'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* In a manner showing eager desire.

Long Is'land (lŏng). A long island southeast of New York.

lon'gi·tude (lŏn'jĭ·tūd), *n.* In locating places on the earth's surface, distance measured by degrees east or west from a line drawn between the North and South Poles and running through Greenwich, England; as, the *longitude* of New York is 74° west of Greenwich. A line from North Pole to South Pole joining all places of the same longitude is called a ***meridian***.


Hemisphere marked with Meridians of Longitude.

lon'gi·tu'di·nal (lŏn'jĭ·tū'dĭ·năl), *adj.* Extending or running lengthwise. — **lon'gi·tu'di·nal·ly**, *adv.*

long'shore'man (lŏng'shōr'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A laborer who works about the wharves of a seaport, as in loading and unloading cargo.

long'-suf'fer·ing (lŏng'sŭf'ĕr·ĭng), *n.* Long, patient endurance. — **long'-suf'fer·ing**, *adj.*

long'-wind'ed (lŏng'wĭn'dĕd), *adj.* Tediously long; as, a *long-winded* speaker.

look (lo͝ok), *v.* **1.** To see; to pay attention with the eyes. **2.** To appear; as, it *looks* like snow. **3.** To take care; to take heed; as, *look* how you are steering. **4.** To face in a certain direction; as, the house *looked* to the east. **5.** To express by a glance of the eyes; as, he *looked* his anger. — ***look after.*** To attend; to take care of; as, to *look after* his affairs. — ***look down on.*** To treat with contempt. — ***look up to.*** To respect.
— *n.* **1.** A glance; a sight; as, take a good *look* at it. **2.** Appearance; expression of the face.

look'er-on' (lo͝ok'ĕr·ŏn'), *n.*; *pl.* LOOKERS-ON. A spectator.

look'ing glass (lo͝ok'ĭng). A glass backed with some reflecting substance, such as mercury, so that it will reflect the image of objects.

look'out' (lo͝ok'out'), *n.* **1.** A watching for some object, event, etc.; as, a *lookout* for the enemy. **2.** A place where a person is stationed to watch for something. **3.** A person engaged in watching for something.

loom (lo͞om), *v.* To come into sight in an unnaturally large or in an indistinct form; to appear larger than it really is.

loom (lo͞om), *n.* A frame or machine for weaving together yarn or threads into cloth.

loon (lo͞on), *n.* Any one of several large, fish-eating birds, awkward on land and slow in taking flight. Loons are expert divers.

Loon. (1/24)

loop (lo͞op), *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling in a thread, rope, etc., through which another thread or cord can be passed or into which a hook can be caught. **2.** Any loop-shaped figure, bend, course, etc. **3.** A maneuver of an airplane in which the airplane turns a circle in the air.
— *v.* **1.** To make a loop or loops in. **2.** To execute a loop in an airplane.

loop'hole' (lo͞op'hōl'), *n.* **1.** A small opening, as in the wall of a blockhouse, through which a rifle may be fired. **2.** Any small opening which offers a chance of escape, etc.

loose (lo͞os), *adj.* **1.** Not tightly set or placed; not secured firmly; as, a *loose* shutter; a *loose* board. **2.** Lax; slack; as, to drive with *loose* reins. **3.** Free; unrestrained; as, a *loose* horse. **4.** Disconnected; random. **5.** Not exact, precise, or accurate; as, a *loose* style of writing; *loose* reasoning. **6.** Not moral; immoral.
— *adv.* Not tightly or rigidly.
— *v.* **1.** To make loose; to unbind, untie. undo, etc. **2.** To loosen; to relax; to slacken. **3.** To set free; as, to *loose* the horses in the clover. **4.** To discharge an arrow, shot, etc.
loose'ly, *adv.* loose'ness, *n.*

loos'en (lo͞os''n), *v.* **1.** To set or let loose; to free; as, he *loosened* the prisoner's chains. **2.** To free from tightness, firmness, etc.; as, to *loosen* up the soil with a hoe.

loot (lo͞ot), *n.* Plunder; booty. — **loot**, *v.*

lop (lŏp), *v.*; LOPPED (lŏpt); LOP'PING. To cut off branches, twigs, etc., from a tree; as, to *lop* off a dead limb; hence, to cut off.

lop (lŏp), *v.;* LOPPED (lŏpt); LOP'PING. To hang downward; hence, to flop or sway about.

lope (lōp), *n.* An easy, bounding gait, like that of a running dog or wolf. — **lope**, *v.*

lop'sid'ed (lŏp'sīd'ĕd), *adj.* Leaning to one side; unbalanced. — **lop'sid'ed·ness**, *n.*

lo·qua'cious (lō·kwā'shŭs), *adj.* Talkative. — **lo·quac'i·ty** (lō·kwăs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

lord (lôrd), *n.* 1. A person who has authority; a master; a ruler. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Lord***] The Supreme Being; God; also, Jesus Christ. 3. In England, a titled nobleman; also [written with a capital letter, and used in the *plural*, ***Lords***], the British House of Lords, the upper chamber of the legislature. 4. In feudal times, the king or nobleman from whom a vassal had received land and to whom he owed allegiance.

— *v.* To act or rule in the manner of a lord.

lord'ly (lôrd'lĭ), *adj.* Suitable for a lord; grand; also, proud; haughty. — **lord'li·ness**, *n.*

lord'ship (lôrd'shĭp), *n.* 1. The rank or position of a lord. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Lordship***] A title applied to a lord; as, his *Lordship*. 3. The dominion of a lord.

Lord's Prayer (lôrdz). The prayer which Christ taught his disciples. *Matt.* vi. 9–13.

Lord's Sup'per. 1. The last supper of Jesus with his disciples, the night before the crucifixion. 2. The Eucharist.

lore (lōr), *n.* Knowledge; especially, knowledge about some particular subject.

lor'gnette' (lôr'nyĕt'), *n.* An eyeglass, or eyeglasses, on a handle; also, an opera glass.

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* Forsaken; abandoned.

Lor·raine' (lŏ·rān'), *n.* A former kingdom and duchy; later, a part of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; now, a part of northeastern France.

lor'ry (lŏr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* LORRIES (-ĭz). A truck for carrying heavy material; as, a motor *lorry*.

Los An'gel·es (lōs ăng'gĕl·ĕs; lŏs ăn'jĕl·ĕs, -ēz). A city of southern California.

lose (lōōz), *v.;* LOST; LOS'ING (lōōz'ĭng). 1. To ruin; to destroy; as, the ship was *lost* on the rocks. 2. To be unable to find or have at hand; to mislay; as, to *lose* one's purse. 3. To be deprived of; to suffer the removal or loss of; as, he was *losing* his hearing; to *lose* money. 4. To fail to achieve success; as, they tried hard, but *lost*. 5. To fail to use to advantage; as, we have already *lost* several hours; to fail to keep, sustain, or maintain; as, to *lose* one's health or skill. 6. To go astray, as from one's course; to miss; as, to *lose* one's way. 7. To cause to be unaware of one's surroundings; as, he was *lost* in admiration.

los'er (lōōz'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that loses; as, our side was the *loser* in the game.

los'ing (lōōz'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of one who loses; as, the *losing* of his fortune. 2. [used in the *plural*, LOSINGS] The amount lost, as in gambling. — *adj.* Failing to win; as, the *losing* play.

loss (lŏs), *n.* 1. Ruin; destruction; as, the *loss* of a ship. 2. Failure to keep in one's possession; as, the *loss* of property. 3. Something which is mislaid or lost; as, his money *losses* were heavy; waste; as, the *loss* from breakage was light. 4. Failure to win, get, use to advantage, etc.; as, the *loss* of a battle.

lost (lŏst), *past tense & past part.* of LOSE.

Lot (lŏt), *n.* In the Bible, Abraham's nephew, who escaped the destruction of Sodom. His wife is said to have been turned into a pillar of salt because she looked back when fleeing from the city.

lot (lŏt), *n.* 1. An object, such as a slip of wood, a pebble, a die, etc., used in deciding something by chance; as, to draw *lots;* hence, the use of such an object to decide something by chance; as, to choose by *lot*. 2. A share; an allotment; also, fortune; fate; as, it fell to his *lot* to do the hard work. 3. A distinct portion or plot of land; as, a building *lot*. 4. A number or group of things taken together.

loth (lōth), etc. Same as LOATH, etc.

lo'tion (lō'shŭn), *n.* A liquid containing medicines and used for healing, washing, etc.

lo'tos (lō'tŭs), *n.* Same as LOTUS.

lot'ter·y (lŏt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* LOTTERIES (-ĭz). A scheme for distributing prizes by lot or chance.

lo'tus (lō'tŭs), *n.* 1. A large water lily of a kind found in Egypt; also, one of a kind found originally in India, but now cultivated elsewhere. 2. In Greek legend, a fruit which caused dreamy content and forgetfulness when eaten.

loud (loud), *adj.* 1. Not low, soft, or subdued; noisy; as, a *loud* noise; a *loud* cry. 2. Striking or impressive by reason of noise, emphasis, vigor of utterance, etc.; as, a *loud* complaint; *loud* admiration. 3. Too vivid, striking, intense, etc., to please; offensively vivid; as, *loud* colors; hence, showy; ostentatious; as, *loud* clothes. — *adv.* In a loud manner.

loud'ly, *adv.* **loud'ness**, *n.*

loud'-speak'er (loud'spēk'ĕr), *n.* A device on a radio receiving set which produces sounds loud enough to be easily heard in a room or hall.

lou'is d'or' (lōō'ĭ dôr'). French gold coin.

Lou·i'si·an'a (lōō·ē'zĭ·ăn'ȧ), *n.* A southern State of the United States.

Lou'is·ville (lōō'ĭs·vĭl; lōō'ĭ·vĭl), *n.* A city of northern Kentucky, on the Ohio River.

lounge (lounj), *v.;* LOUNGED (lounjd); LOUNG'ING (loun'jĭng). To move or act in a lazy,

listless way; to stand, sit, or recline in a relaxed manner. — *n.* 1. A room or place intended for lounging. 2. A sofa. — **loung'er**, *n.*

lour (lour). Same as LOWER, to frown.

louse (lous), *n.*; *pl.* LICE (līs). 1. A small, wingless, flat insect, which lives on the bodies of warm-blooded animals. 2. A similar insect which lives on plants. — **lous'y** (louz'ĭ), *adj.*

Louse, greatly enlarged.

lout (lout), *n.* A clownish, awkward fellow. — **lout'ish**, *adj.* — **lout'ish·ness**, *n.*

love (lŭv), *n.* 1. Ardent affection, as of a child for his mother. 2. Liking; fondness; as, a *love* for books, for sports. — *v.* 1. To feel ardent affection; to show love for. 2. To take delight in; to like; as, to *love* reading.
lov'a·ble, *adj.* **lov'a·bly**, *adv.*
lov'a·ble·ness, *n.* **love'less**, *adj.*

love knot. A bow of ribbon as a token of love.

love'lorn' (lŭv'lôrn'), *adj.* Forsaken by a person whom one has loved.

love'ly (lŭv'lĭ), *adj.*; LOVE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); LOVE'LI·EST. Delicately beautiful. — **love'li·ness**, *n.*

lov'er (lŭv'ĕr), *n.* A person, especially a man, who is in love.

lov'ing (lŭv'ĭng), *adj.* Affectionate; as, *loving* care; a *loving* glance. — **lov'ing·ly**, *adv.*

low (lō), *v.* To make the calling sound of a cow; to moo. — **low**, *n.*

low (lō), *adj.* 1. Reaching only a little way upward or outward; not high; as, a *low* building; a *low* bridge. 2. Lying below the usual level or surface; as, *low* ground; the water in the river is *low;* going or passing below the usual level; as, he made a *low* bow. 3. Pitched or sounding below some other sound; deep; as, a *low* tone; also, not loud or noisy; as, a *low* whisper. 4. Near the horizon; as, the sun is *low* in the west. 5. Of humble rank or station; as, men of *low* degree. 6. Feeble; weak; as, the fever has made him very *low.* 7. Gloomy; depressed; as, in *low* spirits. 8. Less than usual in quantity, value, etc.; as, a *low* price. 9. Coarse; vulgar; as, a *low* fellow. 10. Unfavorable; poor; as, I have a *low* opinion of his ability. — **low**, *adv.*

low'er (lō'ĕr), *adj.*, *comparative* of LOW. 1. Below some other of two similar persons or things; as, a *lower* berth. 2. Naming or relating to something regarded as of popular or inferior origin, rank, etc.; as, the *lower* branch of a legislature. 3. More recent in time.

low'er (lou'ĕr), *v.* 1. To frown; to look sullen. 2. To be dark, gloomy, and threatening; as, *lowering* clouds, etc. — **low'er**, *n.*

low'er (lō'ĕr), *v.* 1. To let down; as, to *lower* a bucket into a well; to *lower* a boat; to pull down; as, to *lower* a flag. 2. To make less in value, price, amount, etc.; as, to *lower* the rate of interest. 3. To make the aim, direction, etc., lower; as, to *lower* a gun. 4. To humble; as, to *lower* one's pride. 5. To reduce the height of; as, to *lower* a wall.

low'er·ing (lou'ĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Frowning; dark and threatening. — **low'er·ing·ly**, *adv.*

low'er·most (lō'ĕr·mōst), *adj.* Lowest.

low'er world (lō'ĕr). The world of the dead; the world of future punishment.

low'land (lō'lănd), *n.* Low, flat country.

low'ly (lō'lĭ), *adj.*; LOW'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); LOW'LI·EST. Of low rank; hence, modest; humble. — *adv.* Humbly; meekly. — **low'li·ness**, *n.*

low'ness (lō'nĕs), *n.* The state of being low.

low'-spir'it·ed (lō'spĭr'ĭ·tĕd), *adj.* Dejected; depressed.

loy'al (loi'ăl), *adj.* 1. Faithful; sincerely attached in act and feeling, as to a government, a sovereign, a cause, etc. 2. Showing faithfulness, constancy, etc. — **loy'al·ly**, *adv.*

loy'al·ist (loi'ăl·ĭst), *n.* A person who is loyal, as to a sovereign in times of revolt.

loy'al·ty (loi'ăl·tĭ), *n.* Faithfulness.

loz'enge (lŏz'ĕnj), *n.* 1. A diamond-shaped figure. 2. A small, flat, round or diamond-shaped candy.

Lozenge.

Lt. Abbreviation for *Lieutenant.*

lub'ber (lŭb'ĕr), *n.* 1. A big, clumsy fellow. 2. On a ship, an unskilled seaman.

lu'bri·cant (lū'brĭ·kănt), *n.* Something, such as oil, grease, etc., which lubricates.

lu'bri·cate (lū'brĭ·kāt), *v.* 1. To make smooth or slippery. 2. To apply oil, grease, etc., so as to lessen friction.
lu'bri·ca'tion, *n.* **lu'bri·ca'tor**, *n.*

lu'cent (lū'sĕnt), *adj.* Shining; bright; clear.

lu'cid (lū'sĭd), *adj.* 1. Clear; as, a *lucid* stream of water. 2. Showing a sane and normal condition of the mind; as, insane persons sometimes have *lucid* intervals. 3. Easily understood; plain; as, a *lucid* explanation.
lu·cid'i·ty, *n.* **lu'cid·ly**, *adv.*

Lu'ci·fer (lū'sĭ·fĕr), *n.* 1. Satan; the Devil. 2. [written with a small letter, *lucifer*] A match.

luck (lŭk), *n.* 1. Something which happens to a person apparently by chance; fortune; chance. 2. Favorable fortune.
luck'less, *adj.* **luck'less·ly**, *adv.*

luck'y (lŭk'ĭ), *adj.*; LUCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); LUCK'I·EST. 1. Favored by luck; fortunate; as, a *lucky* fisherman. 2. Producing a good result apparently by chance; favorable.
luck'i·ly, *adv.* **luck'i·ness**, *n.*

lu'cra·tive (lū'krā·tĭv), *adj.* Yielding gain, especially in money. — **lu'cra·tive·ly**, *adv.*

lu′cre (lū′kẽr; lōō′kẽr), *n.* Profit; money.

lu′cu·bra′tion (lū′kŭ·brā′shŭn), *n.* Laborious study; also, something which is produced as a result of such study.

lu′di·crous (lū′dĭ·krŭs), *adj.* Laughable; ridiculous; comic. — **lu′di·crous·ly**, *adv.*

luff (lŭf), *v.* To turn the bow of a vessel toward the wind; to move the helm so as to cause this movement. — **luff**, *n.*

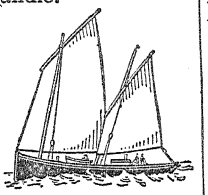
Luft′waf′fe (lōōft′väf′ĕ), *n.* The German air force.

lug (lŭg), *n.* A small projecting earlike part, especially when used as a handle.

lug (lŭg), *v.*; LUGGED (lŭgd); LUG′GING. To haul; to drag along; as, to *lug* along a bag.

lug′gage (lŭg′ĭj), *n.* Baggage.

lug′ger (lŭg′ẽr), *n.* A vessel which carries a lugsail or lugsails.



Lugger.

lug′sail′ (lŭg′sāl′; lŭg′s′l), *n.* A four-sided sail with the top side fastened to a yard running obliquely to the mast. The yard is raised and lowered with the mast.

lu·gu′bri·ous (lŭ·gū′brĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Mournful; doleful.

Luke (lūk), *n.* In the Bible: 1. The Evangelist, companion of St. Paul. 2. The Gospel of Luke.

luke′warm′ (lūk′wôrm′), *adj.* Somewhat warm; neither cold nor hot; hence, not enthusiastic, ardent, zealous, or the like.

lull (lŭl), *v.* To quiet or become quiet. — *n.* A period of calm in the midst of storm.

lull′a·by′ (lŭl′ȧ·bī′), *n.*; *pl.* LULLABIES (-bīz′). A song to lull babies to sleep.

lum·ba′go (lŭm·bā′gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the lower part of the back and in the loins.

lum′bar (lŭm′bẽr), *adj.* Of or near the loins.

lum′ber (lŭm′bẽr), *n.* 1. Timber; especially, timber which has been sawed into boards, planks, etc. 2. Waste, useless, more or less bulky household stuff. — *v.* To fill or burden with old and useless material; as, to *lumber* up a room.

lum′ber (lŭm′bẽr), *v.* To move heavily or clumsily along; as, he *lumbered* along.

lum′ber·ing (lŭm′bẽr·ĭng), *n.* The business of cutting or getting timber from the forests, for lumber.

lum′ber·man (lŭm′bẽr·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who is engaged in lumbering. Called also ***lum′ber·jack′*** (lŭm′bẽr·jăk′).

lu′mi·nar′y (lū′mĭ·nĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LUMINARIES (-ĭz). 1. A body that gives light, as the sun, the moon, or a star. 2. A leader.

lu′mi·nous (lū′mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* 1. Shining; bright; as, the sun is a *luminous* body. 2. Easily understood; clear.

lump (lŭmp), *n.* 1. A small, rough mass; a hunk. 2. A swelling; as, a *lump* on his head. — *v.* 1. To throw into a mass; to group together; as, to *lump* the items. 2. To form into a lump or lumps.

lump′ish (lŭmp′ĭsh), *adj.* Shapeless and heavy; hence, sluggish; dull. — **lump′ish·ly**, *adv.*

lump′y (lŭmp′ĭ), *adj.* Having lumps; also, lumpish. — **lump′i·ness**, *n.*

Lu′na (lū′nȧ), *n.* In Roman religion, the goddess of the moon.

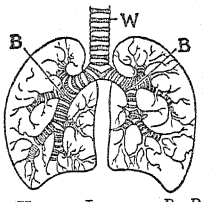
lu′na·cy (lū′nȧ·sĭ), *n.* Insanity; sometimes, great folly; craziness.

lu′nar (lū′nẽr), *adj.* Of or like the moon; having to do with the moon; as, a *lunar* eclipse.

lu′na·tic (lū′nȧ·tĭk), *n.* An insane person.

lunch (lŭnch), *n.* A luncheon. — **lunch**, *v.*

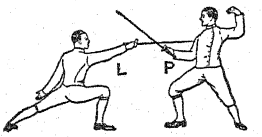
lunch′eon (lŭn′chŭn), *n.* 1. A light meal eaten between regular meals; as, an afternoon *luncheon*. 2. The regular meal eaten in the middle of the day. This meal is called *luncheon* by people who have dinner in the evening.



Human Lungs. *B, B* Bronchi; *W* Windpipe.

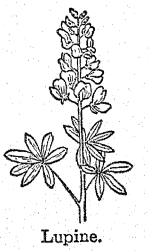
lung (lŭng), *n.* One of the two baglike organs of the body which form the breathing organs of animals. In man they are flat organs located in the chest.

lunge (lŭnj), *n.* 1. A sudden thrust with a sword or other weapon. 2. A sudden plunging forward; a leap. — **lunge**, *v.*



Lunge (*L*) and Parry (*P*) in Fencing.

lu′pine (lū′pĭn), *n.* A plant of the pea family, with white, yellow, blue, or purple flowers.



Lupine.

lurch (lûrch), *n.* A sudden roll of a ship to one side; hence, a swaying or staggering movement to one side. — **lurch**, *v.*

lurch (lûrch), *n.* A helpless or difficult position; as, to be left in the *lurch*.

lure (lūr), *v.* To tempt or lead away by offering some pleasure or advantage; to entice; as, the kidnaper *lured* the child away with a piece of candy. — *n.* Anything that tempts or lures.

lu′rid (lū′rĭd), *adj.* 1. Ghastly pale; wan. 2. Appearing like glowing fire seen through smoke. 3. Grimly terrible; as, a *lurid* story. **lu′rid·ly**, *adv.* **lu′rid·ness**, *n.*

lurk (lûrk), *v.* 1. To stay in or about a place secretly or stealthily; also, to move secretly and without being noticed. 2. To escape notice; to exist secretly without being suspected.

lus′cious (lŭsh′ŭs), *adj.* 1. Very sweet and pleasing to taste or smell; as, a *luscious* strawberry. 2. Delightful to hear, see, or feel. **lus′cious·ly**, *adv.* **lus′cious·ness**, *n.*

lush (lŭsh), *adj.* Juicy; also, luxuriant; as, *lush* grass; covered with a luxuriant growth.

lust (lŭst), *n.* 1. A strong, passionate desire, especially in a bad sense. 2. A longing or intense desire; as, a *lust* for gold. — **lust**, *v.* — **lust′ful**, *adj.*

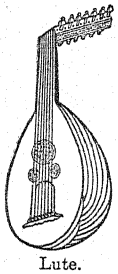
lus′ter, lus′tre (lŭs′tẽr), *n.* 1. Shine or sheen by reflected light; gloss; as, the *luster* of silk. 2. Brightness; glitter. 3. Glory; splendor; as, the *luster* of a famous name.

lus′trous (lŭs′trŭs), *adj.* Having luster.

lust′y (lŭs′tĭ), *adj.*; LUST′I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); LUST′I·EST. Healthy; full of life and vigor; sturdy. **lust′i·ly**, *adv.* **lust′i·ness**, *n.*

lute (lūt), *n.* A cement for sealing joints, etc.

lute (lūt), *n.* A stringed musical instrument with a large pear-shaped body. It is played by plucking the strings with the fingers.


Lute.

Lu′ther (lū′thẽr; lo͞o′tẽr), Martin, 1483–1546. Leader of the German Reformation.

Lu′ther·an (lū′thẽr·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with Luther or the Lutheran Church. — *n.* A member of the Lutheran Church; a follower of Luther.

Lux′em·burg (lŭk′sĕm·bûrg), *n.* 1. An independent grand duchy, east of Belgium. 2. Its capital.

lux·u′ri·ant (lŭks·ū′rĭ·ănt; lŭg·zho͝or′ĭ·ănt), *adj.* Growing plentifully and freely; as, a *luxuriant* growth; also, ornamented; profuse; as, *luxuriant* praise; a *luxuriant* imagination. **lux·u′ri·ance**, *n.* **lux·u′ri·ant·ly**, *adv.*

lux·u′ri·ate (lŭks·ū′rĭ·āt; lŭg·zho͝or′ĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To grow abundantly. 2. To feed or live luxuriously. 3. To indulge in luxury.

lux·u′ri·ous (lŭks·ū′rĭ·ŭs; lŭg·zho͝or′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Inclined to luxury; also, extravagantly elegant and comfortable; as, a *luxurious* couch. **lux·u′ri·ous·ly**, *adv.* **lux·u′ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

lux′u·ry (lŭk′shŏŏ·rĭ; lŭks′ŭ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* LUXURIES (-rĭz). 1. Indulgence in extravagant tastes in food, dress, etc. 2. Great ease or comfort; rich surroundings; as, to live in *luxury*. 3. Something desirable but costly or hard to get; also, something that adds, but is not absolutely necessary, to one's pleasure or comfort.

Lu·zon′ (lo͞o·zŏn′), *n.* The chief island of the Philippine group.

-ly (-lĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or adjective] makes a new word [an adjective or adverb]; as: *queen* + *-ly* (queenly); *day* + *-ly* (daily); *slow* + *-ly* (slowly). It means: 1. Like; characteristic of; thus, a *cowardly* action is an action characteristic of cowards. 2. Each; every; thus, a *yearly* payment is made each year. 3. In a manner or way that is; thus, to move *quickly* is to move in a way that is quick, or at a quick pace.

ly·ce′um (lī·sē′ŭm), *n.* 1. A place where lectures are given. 2. An educational organization for lectures, debates, concerts, etc.

lye (lī), *n.* A strong alkaline solution obtained from wood ashes, and formerly much used in making soap, in washing, etc.

ly′ing (lī′ĭng), *pres. part.* of LIE.

ly′ing (lī′ĭng), *n.* The telling of lies; untruthfulness. — *adj.* Untruthful; false.

lymph (lĭmf), *n.* A nearly colorless fluid in the vessels of the body. It contains colorless corpuscles, but is free from red corpuscles.

lym·phat′ic (lĭm·făt′ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with lymph; containing or carrying lymph.

lynch (lĭnch), *v.* To hang a suspected person without authority or trial.

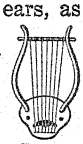
lynx (lĭngks), *n.*; *pl.* LYNXES (lĭngks′·ĕz). Any of certain wildcats with rather long legs, a short stubby tail, and, often, tufted ears, as the ***Canada lynx*** and ***bay lynx***.

Lynx. (1/40)

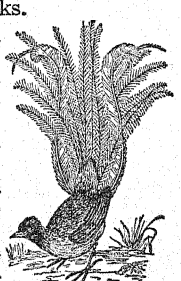
lynx′-eyed′ (lĭngks′īd′), *adj.* Having very sharp sight.

Ly′on′ (lē′ôN′) *or* **Ly′ons** (lī′ŭnz), *n.* A city of southeastern France.

lyre (līr), *n.* A stringed musical instrument used by the ancient Greeks.


Lyre.

lyre′bird′ (līr′bûrd′), *n.* A pheasantlike bird of Australia. The mature male bird has a long tail that can be spread out in the form of a lyre.


Lyrebird. (1/16)

lyr′ic (lĭr′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Suitable for singing; also, musical. 2. Expressing a poet's own feelings; showing eager, tender, or joyous feeling; as, *lyric* poetry. — *n.* A lyric poem; a song. — **lyr′i·cal** (lĭr′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **lyr′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

M

M, m (ĕm), *n.* 1. The thirteenth letter of the alphabet. 2. As a Roman numeral, M or m stands for 1,000.

m. Abbreviation for *meter, minute.*

M.; *pl.* MM. Abbreviation for *Monsieur* (French for "Mister").

mac·ad′am (măk·ăd′ăm), *n.* A pavement of closely packed broken stone; also, the stone used. — mac·ad′am·ize, *v.*

mac′a·ro′ni (măk′ȧ·rō′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MACARONIS or MACARONIES (-nĭz). A paste made chiefly of wheat flour dried in the form of long, thin tubes. It is cooked for food.

mac′a·roon′ (măk′ȧ·rōōn′), *n.* A small cake made of the white of eggs, sugar, pounded almonds, etc.

Macaw. (1/15)

ma·caw′ (mȧ·kô′), *n.* A large, long-tailed parrot of Central and South America. It has brilliant plumage and a harsh voice.

Mac·Don′ald (măk·dŏn′ăld), James Ramsay, 1866–1937. British statesman.

mace (mās), *n.* A staff carried before or by certain officials as a sign of authority.

Mace.

Mac′e·do′ni·a (măs′ĕ·dō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. A region of the Balkan peninsula. It includes parts of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Greece. 2. Also ***Mac′e·don*** (măs′ĕ·dŏn). An ancient country north of Greece.

ma·che′te (mä·chā′tā; *also* mȧ·shĕt′), *n.* A large heavy knife used in Spanish American countries.

Machetes: 1 for cutting cane; 2 a weapon.

mach′i·na′tion (măk′ĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* A scheme to do harm; a secret plot; a conspiracy.

ma·chine′ (mȧ·shēn′), *n.* 1. A mechanical construction or contrivance made by human hands; especially, a vehicle or conveyance, such as an automobile, an airplane, etc. 2. A combination of mechanical parts, such as levers, gears, pulleys, etc., that works upon something to change it in some definite manner, or to lift loads, etc.; as, a sewing *machine;* a hoisting *machine.* 3. Any person or group of persons that acts like a machine, without intelligence or feeling. 4. The persons who control the activities of a political party, etc.; as, the party *machine.*

ma·chine′ gun. An automatic gun for continuous firing.

ma·chin′er·y (mȧ·shēn′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* 1. Machines as a group; also, the working parts of a machine, engine, or instrument. 2. The means by which something is done; as, the *machinery* of government.

ma·chin′ist (mȧ·shēn′ĭst), *n.* A person who makes or works on machines and engines.

mack′er·el (măk′ĕr·ĕl), *n.*; *pl.* MACKEREL, sometimes MACKERELS. An important food fish found in the North Atlantic. See the colored picture of *fishes.*

Mackerel. (1/12)

Mack′i·naw (măk′ĭ·nô), *n.* A short form for ***Mackinaw coat,*** a short, heavy coat.

Mc·Kin′ley (mȧ·kĭn′lĭ), William, 1843–1901. 25th president of the United States, 1897–1901.

mack′in·tosh (măk′ĭn·tŏsh), *n.* A waterproof outer garment.

ma′cron (mā′krŏn; măk′rŏn), *n.* A short, straight, horizontal mark [¯] placed over a vowel to show that it is long in quantity.

☞ In this book the macron indicates the "long," or name, sounds of the vowels: ā in āle, ē in ēve, ī in īce, ō in ōld, ū in ūse.

mad (măd), *adj.*; MAD′DER; MAD′DEST. 1. Out of one's mind; crazy; insane. 2. Rash and foolish; as, a *mad* promise. 3. Furious; enraged; also, frantic; as, *mad* with pain. 4. Carried away by desire or enthusiasm; as, he is *mad* about acting. 5. Extravagantly gay; hilarious; as, to be in *mad* spirits. 6. Having rabies; as, a *mad* dog.

Mad′a·gas′car (măd′ȧ·găs′kĕr), *n.* A large island east of the southern part of Africa.

mad′am (măd′ăm), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mā′dăm′). 1. A form of polite address to a lady. 2. A title used before the name of a lady.

mad′ame (măd′ăm; *French* mȧ′dȧm′), *n.*; *pl.* MESDAMES (mā′dȧm′). My lady; — a French title of courtesy for a married woman.

mad′cap′ (măd′kăp′), *adj.* Wild; reckless. — *n.* A madcap person.

mad′den (măd′n), *v.* To make mad; to drive to madness; to become mad.

made (mād), *past tense & past part.* of MAKE.

Ma·dei′ra (mȧ·dē̤r′ȧ; mȧ·dā′rȧ), *n.* 1. The chief island of a Portuguese group (***Ma·dei′ra Is′lands***) located west of Morocco. 2. Wine made on the island of Madeira.

ma′de·moi′selle′ (mȧd′mwȧ′zĕl′; măd′ĕ·mō·zĕl′; *colloquial,* mȧm′zĕl′), *n.*; *pl.* MESDEMOISELLES (mād′mwȧ′zĕl′). A French title of

courtesy given to an unmarried lady, like the English word "Miss."

mad'house' (măd'hous'), *n.* An insane asylum; also, a place or scene of great confusion.

Mad'i·son (măd'ĭ·sŭn), James, 1751–1836. 4th president of the United States, 1809–1817.

Mad'i·son (măd'ĭ·sŭn), *n.* The capital of Wisconsin.

mad'ly (măd'lĭ), *adv.* In a mad manner.

mad'man (măd'măn), *n.*; *pl.* MADMEN. A person who is mad or crazy; a lunatic.

mad'ness (măd'nĕs), *n.* 1. Insanity; also, great folly. 2. Frenzy; rage.

Ma·don'na (mȧ·dŏn'ȧ), *n.* An Italian name for the Virgin Mary.

Ma·dras' (mȧ·drȧs'), *n.* A seaport city in eastern India.

ma·dras' (mȧ·drȧs'), *n.* A fine cotton fabric, usually corded or striped, used for dresses, etc.

Ma·drid' (mȧ·drĭd'), *n.* Capital of Spain.

mad'ri·gal (măd'rĭ·găl), *n.* 1. A poem, usually a love poem, that can be set to music. 2. The musical setting for such a poem.

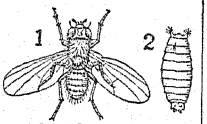
mael'strom (māl'strŏm), *n.* A dangerous whirlpool; hence, any similar great turmoil.

mag'a·zine' (măg'ȧ·zēn'), *n.* 1. A storehouse or warehouse, as for military supplies. 2. A place for keeping powder in a fort or ship. 3. A chamber in a gun for holding cartridges. 4. (măg'ȧ·zēn'; *often*, măg'ȧ·zēn). A publication issued weekly, monthly, etc.

mag'da·len (măg'dȧ·lĕn), **mag'da·lene** (-lēn), *n.* A woman who has reformed from sin.

ma·gen'ta (mȧ·jĕn'tȧ), *n.* A deep-red dye; also, a deep, bright, reddish-purple color.

mag'got (măg'ŭt), *n.* 1. A soft-bodied, wormlike larva of an insect, housefly, etc.; especially, a form that lives in decaying flesh, food, etc. 2. An odd notion; a whim. — **mag'got·y**, *adj.*



1 Adult Fly; 2 Maggot.

Ma'gi (mā'jī), *n. pl.* 1. A priestly class of ancient Media and Persia who believed in the coming of a savior. 2. The three "wise men" of the East mentioned in the Bible.

mag'ic (măj'ĭk), *n.* 1. The art which claims to produce effects by the help of supernatural beings or by a mastery of secret forces in nature; sorcery. 2. Any seemingly secret or hidden power; as, the *magic* of a great name. — **mag'ic**, **mag'i·cal**, *adj.* — **mag'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ma·gi'cian (mȧ·jĭsh'ăn), *n.* A person who is skilled in magic; an enchanter; a conjurer.

mag'ic lan'tern. An optical instrument for throwing upon a screen, in a darkened room, magnified pictures from slides.

mag'is·te'ri·al (măj'ĭs·tēr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Official; commanding. 2. Having to do with a magistrate, his office, or his duties.

mag'is·trate (măj'ĭs·trāt), *n.* A person having either executive or judicial power as a public government official; as, the President is our chief *magistrate*. — **mag'is·tra·cy** (măj'ĭs·trȧ·sĭ), *n.*

Mag'na Char'ta, Mag'na Car'ta (măg'nȧ kär'tȧ). 1. The Great Charter, so called, which the English barons forced King John to sign June 15, 1215, at Runnymede, a meadow near the Thames River. It was the beginning of English political and personal liberty. 2. Any constitution guaranteeing rights.

mag'na·nim'i·ty (măg'nȧ·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Nobility of character; high-mindedness.

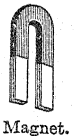
mag·nan'i·mous (măg·năn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* 1. High-minded; raised above what is low, mean, or ungenerous. 2. Noble; not selfish; generous. — **mag·nan'i·mous·ly**, *adv.*

mag'nate (măg'nāt), *n.* A person of rank, influence, or distinction.

mag·ne'sia (măg·nē'shȧ; măg·nē'zhȧ), *n.* A light, earthy, white substance used as a laxative.

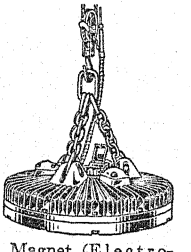
mag·ne'si·um (măg·nē'shĭ·ŭm; măg·nē'zhĭ·ŭm), *n.* A silver-white metal, light and easily worked. It burns with a dazzling light.

mag'net (măg'nĕt), *n.* 1. A piece of iron ore that naturally attracts or draws to itself pieces of iron; a loadstone; hence, something that attracts. 2. Any body that has the power to attract iron; especially, a mass of iron so treated that it has such qualities. See ELECTROMAGNET.


Magnet.

mag·net'ic (măg·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a magnet; having the qualities of a magnet. 2. Having to do with the earth's magnetism; as, the *magnetic* meridian. 3. Gifted with great personal attractiveness; as, her charm is *magnetic*. 4. Having to do with mesmerism.

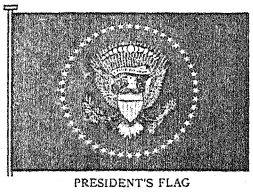
mag·net'ic nee'dle. A slender bar of magnetized steel, which, when swinging in a compass, shows the direction of the earth's magnetism, and so approximately the north-and-south line.


Magnet (Electromagnet) for lifting heavy metal objects.

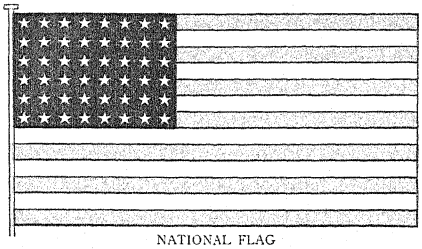
mag'net·ism (măg'nĕ·tĭz'm), *n.* 1. The quality or condition of being magnetic. 2. Power to attract. 3. The science that deals with magnetism. 4. Mesmerism. — **mag'net·ize** (măg'nĕ·tīz), *v.*

mag·ne'to (măg·nē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MAGNETOS (-tōz). A machine for producing electricity in some engines.

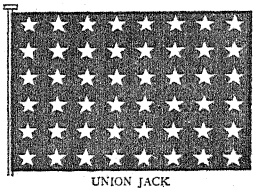
NATIONAL FLAGS



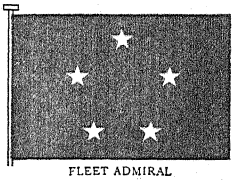
PRESIDENT'S FLAG



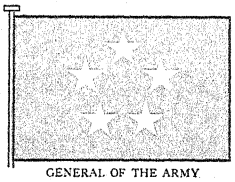
NATIONAL FLAG



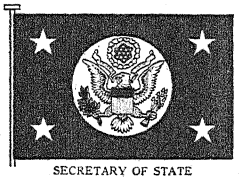
UNION JACK



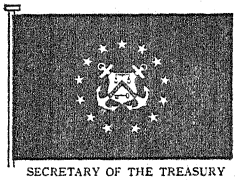
FLEET ADMIRAL



GENERAL OF THE ARMY



SECRETARY OF STATE

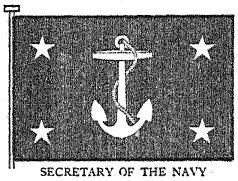


SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

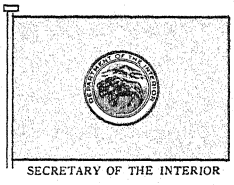
SECRETARY OF WAR

ATTORNEY GENERAL

POSTMASTER GENERAL

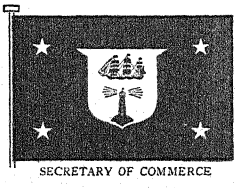


SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

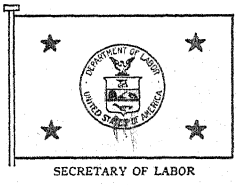


SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

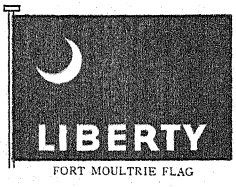


SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

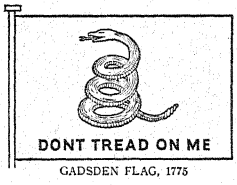


SECRETARY OF LABOR

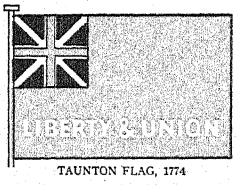
HISTORIC FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES



FORT MOULTRIE FLAG

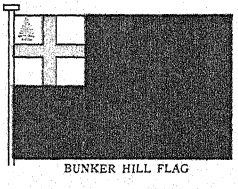


GADSDEN FLAG, 1775

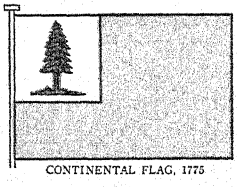


TAUNTON FLAG, 1774

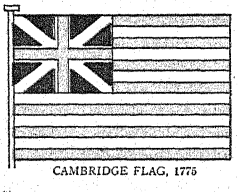
PINE-TREE FLAG, 1775



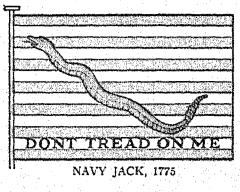
BUNKER HILL FLAG



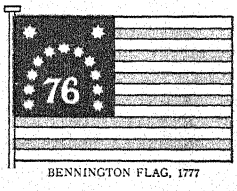
CONTINENTAL FLAG, 1775



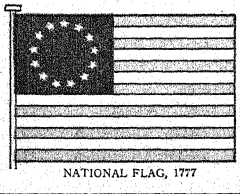
CAMBRIDGE FLAG, 1775



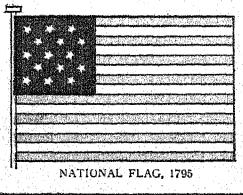
NAVY JACK, 1775



BENNINGTON FLAG, 1777



NATIONAL FLAG, 1777



NATIONAL FLAG, 1795

NATIONAL FLAG, 1818

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mag·nif′i·cent (măg·nĭf′ĭ·sĕnt), *adj.* 1. Splendid; richly ornamented. 2. Lofty; noble; as, *magnificent* ideas. — **mag·nif′i·cence**, *n.* — **mag·nif′i·cent·ly**, *adv.*

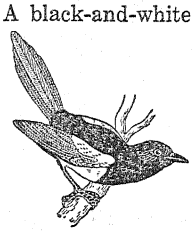
mag′ni·fy (măg′nĭ·fī), *v.*; MAG′NI·FIED (-fīd); MAG′NI·FY′ING. 1. To praise highly; as, to *magnify* the Lord; also, to increase the importance of. 2. To make greater in size; to enlarge. 3. To exaggerate; as, he *magnified* his loss.

mag′ni·tude (măg′nĭ·tūd), *n.* Greatness in size, influence, etc.; quantity; extent; number.

mag·no′li·a (măg·nō′lĭ·ȧ; măg·nōl′yȧ), *n.* A tree that has waxy, strong-scented, cup-shaped flowers, and a cone-shaped fruit. Some varieties of magnolia bloom before the leaves appear. The blossom of the magnolia is the State flower of Louisiana and Mississippi.

Magnolia Blossom.

mag′pie′ (măg′pī′), *n.* 1. A black-and-white bird of the crow family, related to the jays. 2. A person who chatters constantly.



Magpie. (1/14)

Mag′yar (măg′yär; mŏd′yŏr), *n.* One of the chief people of Hungary; also, their language.

ma·ha′ra′ja (mȧ·hä′rä′jȧ; mä′hä·rä′jȧ), *n.* A title of certain ruling princes in India.

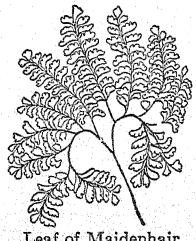
ma·hog′a·ny (mȧ·hŏg′ȧ·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MAHOGANIES (-nĭz). The valuable, hard, reddish-brown wood of a tropical tree, much used for furniture; also, the tree that yields this wood.

Ma·hom′et (mȧ·hŏm′ĕt), **Ma·hom′et·an** (mȧ·hŏm′ĕ·tăn). Same as MOHAMMED, MOHAMMEDAN.

maid (mād), *n.* 1. An unmarried girl or woman; a maiden. 2. A female servant.

maid′en (mād″n), *n.* An unmarried girl or woman; a maid. — *adj.* 1. Unmarried; as, a *maiden* aunt. 2. Suitable to a maiden; pure; as, *maiden* innocence. 3. First; earliest; as, a *maiden* speech. 4. Fresh; untried; unused. **maid′en·li·ness**, *n.* **maid′en·ly**, *adj.* & *adv.*

maid′en·hair′ (mād″n·hâr′), *n.* A fern with slender stems and finely cut leaves.



Leaf of Maidenhair Fern.

maid′en·hood (mād″n·hŏŏd), *n.* The condition or time of being a maiden.

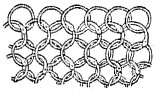
maid of hon′or. 1. The principal attendant of a bride at her wedding. 2. An unmarried lady, usually of noble birth, who attends a queen or a princess.

maid′serv′ant (mād′sûr′vănt), *n.* A female servant.

mail (māl), *n.* 1. Letters, parcels, etc., sent under public authority from one post office to another; also, the whole system used in the public sending and delivery of letters, papers, parcels, etc. 2. That which comes in the mail. 3. That which carries mail, as a vehicle or boat. — *v.* To send by mail. — **mail′a·ble**, *adj.*

Soldier wearing Hauberk of Mail.

mail (māl), *n.* 1. A fabric of interlinked metal rings used as armor; as, a coat of *mail*. 2. The hard protective covering of various animals, as of a tortoise.



Mail. Fragment of a Hauberk.

maim (mām), *v.* To deprive of the use of a leg, arm, toe, etc.; to wound seriously; to cripple.

main (mān), *n.* 1. Strength; force; power; as, with might and *main*. 2. A broad stretch or expanse; the mainland; also, the sea. 3. The chief part; the important or principal point; as, in the *main* (for the most part). 4. A principal line, duct, or pipe; as, a gas *main;* also, a main or trunk line of a railroad, etc. — *adj.* 1. First in size, rank, importance, etc. 2. Sheer; utter; as, by *main* force.

Main (mān; *German* mīn), *n.* A river of northern Bavaria, Germany.

Maine (mān), *n.* A state in the northeastern part of the United States.

main′land′ (mān′lănd′; mān′lănd), *n.* The continent; the principal land not an island.

main′ly (mān′lĭ), *adv.* Principally; chiefly.

main′mast′ (mān′măst′; mān′măst), *n.* The principal mast in a ship.

main′sail′ (mān′sāl′; mān′s'l), *n.* The principal sail on the mainmast of a ship. In a square-rigged vessel, it is hung from the main yard; in a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, it hoists on the mainmast and is extended by a gaff, boom, etc.

main′spring′ (mān′sprĭng′), *n.* 1. The principal spring in a mechanism, such as a watch, clock, etc. 2. The chief motive or cause.

main′stay′ (mān′stā′), *n.* 1. On a ship, the large, strong rope from the maintop, usually to the foot of the foremast. 2. Main support; as, he is the *mainstay* of a large family.

main·tain′ (mān·tān′; mĕn·tān′), *v.* 1. To continue with; to carry on; as, to *maintain* a correspondence. 2. To keep possession of. 3. To hold or keep in any particular state or condition; to keep up; as, to *maintain* fences, health, peace, etc. 4. To support; as, to *maintain* a family. 5. To declare something as true or capable of being proved; to defend by argument.

main'te·nance (mān'tĕ·nănsˌ), *n.* 1. Support, sustenance, livelihood, etc. 2. Supply of necessaries and conveniences; as, allowance for the family's *maintenance.* 3. The upkeep of property, machinery, etc.; as, the cost of *maintenance.*

main'top' (mān'tŏp'), *n.* The platform around the head of the mainmast.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.

Maj. Abbreviation for *Major.*

ma·jes'tic (mȧ·jĕs'tĭk), *adj.* Also **ma·jes'ti·cal** (-tĭ·kăl). Possessing or showing majesty; dignified. — **ma·jes'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

maj'es·ty (măj'ĕs·tĭ), *n.; pl.* MAJESTIES (-tĭz). 1. Royal dignity or authority; sovereignty; a sovereign; also, grandeur; stateliness. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Majesty***] With a possessive, used as the title of an emperor, queen, etc.; as, Your *Majesty.*

ma'jor (mā'jĕr), *adj.* 1. Greater in number, quantity, rank, importance, etc.; as, the *major* part of the revenue. 2. In music, greater by a half step than the minor; as, a *major* interval; also, having a major interval; as, a *major* scale. — *n.* In the army, an officer next in rank above a captain.
— *v.* In school or college, to take a certain subject as the chief study; as, to *major* in English.

ma'jor-do'mo (mā'jĕr·dō'mō), *n.; pl.* MAJOR-DOMOS (-dō'mōz). A man in charge of a great household, especially of a royal establishment.

ma'jor gen'er·al; *pl.* MAJOR GENERALS. In the army, an officer ranking next above a brigadier general and next below a lieutenant general.

ma·jor'i·ty (mȧ·jŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* MAJORITIES (-tĭz). 1. A number greater than half of a total; also, the amount by which the greater part of a total exceeds the smaller part; as, he won by 51 to 49, a *majority* of two. 2. A group or party which makes up the greater part of the whole body of persons; as, the *majority* chose the chairman. 3. The condition of being of full legal age; as, he reached his *majority* in 1935.

make (māk), *v.;* MADE; MAK'ING (māk'ĭng). 1. To build; as, to *make* a sled. 2. To do, work, carry on, etc.; as, to *make* mischief; to *make* war. 3. To get; to gain; as, to *make* money; to *make* friends. 4. To cause to be or become; to compel; as, to *make* him leader; to become; as, he will *make* a good businessman.
make believe. To pretend; to feign.
make fun of. To joke; to ridicule.
make good. 1. To prove. 2. To succeed.
make one's mark. 1. To sign (a letter, paper, etc.) by making a mark. 2. To make a success.
make out. 1. To draw up or write. 2. To see; to discern. 3. To find out; to understand.
make over. To transfer ownership.
make sure. To assure oneself; to be certain.
make the best of. To use to advantage.
make up. 1. To construct; to put together. 2. To prepare; to arrange; to adjust. 3. To dress, paint, etc., for a part, as an actor on a stage; also, to use cosmetics. 4. To become friends again; as, to *make up* after a quarrel. 5. To decide; as, to *make up* one's mind. 6. To compensate or make amends for something.

make (māk), *n.* 1. The way in which a thing is made; the structure. 2. The character or disposition of a person; as, what *make* of man is he? 3. Kind or process of making or manufacturing; as, what *make* is that car?

make'-be·lieve' (māk'bē·lēv'), *n.* 1. A pretending to believe, as in children's play; a pretense. 2. A person who pretends to believe. — *adj.* Pretended; imaginary; also, insincere.

mak'er (māk'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that makes. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Maker***] The Creator.

make'shift' (māk'shĭft'), *n.* A person or thing that is used in place of another; a substitute. — **make'shift'**, *adj.*

make'-up' (māk'ŭp'), *n.* 1. The way in which the parts of anything are put together. 2. The material, such as wigs, cosmetics, etc., used for a part in a stage presentation; as, theatrical *make-up;* hence, cosmetics in general 3. Arrangement of type, headlines, illustrations, etc., in printed matter.

Mal'a·chi (măl'ȧ·kī), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. The Book of Malachi in the Old Testament. Abbreviation, *Mal.*

mal'ad·just'ed (măl'ă·jŭs'tĕd), *adj.* Not well or properly adjusted.

mal'a·droit' (măl'ȧ·droit'), *adj.* Clumsy.

mal'a·dy (măl'ȧ·dĭ), *n.; pl.* MALADIES (-dĭz). Any disease of the body or mind; sickness.

Mal'a·ga (măl'ȧ·gȧ), *n.* A sweet white grape grown in Spain and California.

ma·lar'i·a (mȧ·lâr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A disease marked by chills and fever. — **ma·lar'i·al**, *adj.*

Ma·lay' (mȧ·lā'; mā'lā), *n.* 1. A member of the brown race living in the Malay Archipelago and Peninsula. 2. The language of the Malays. — **Ma·lay'**, **Ma·lay'an** (mȧ·lā'ăn), *adj.*

Ma·lay' Ar'chi·pel'a·go, *or* **Ma·lay'sia** (mȧ·lā'shȧ; -zhȧ), *n.* The largest of island groups, located off southeastern Asia. — **Ma·lay'sian** (mȧ·lā'shăn; mȧ·lā'zhăn), *adj. & n.*

Ma·lay' Pen·in'su·la. A peninsula at the extreme southeastern tip of Asia.

Ma·lay' States. The native states of the southern part of the Malay Peninsula.

mal'con·tent' (măl'kŏn·tĕnt'), *n.* A discontented person, as a political agitator.

male (māl), *adj.* Of or belonging to a being of the sex which begets young; masculine. — *n.* A person, animal, or plant of this sex.

mal'e·dic'tion (măl'ē·dĭk'shŭn), *n.* A prayer for harm to come upon a person; a curse.

mal'e·fac'tor (măl'ē·făk'tēr), *n.* A person who does evil. — **mal'e·fac'tress** (-trĕs), *n.*

ma·lev'o·lent (mȧ·lĕv'ō·lĕnt), *adj.* Wishing evil; inclined to injure. — **ma·lev'o·lence, ma·lev'o·len·cy**, *n.* — **ma·lev'o·lent·ly**, *adv.*

mal'for·ma'tion (măl'fôr·mā'shŭn), *n.* A faulty formation or structure.

mal'ice (măl'ĭs), *n.* Ill will.

ma·li'cious (mȧ·lĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Feeling ill will or enmity; mean and spiteful; as, *malicious* gossip. **2.** Caused by malice or ill will. **ma·li'cious·ly**, *adv.* **ma·li'cious·ness**, *n.*

ma·lign' (mȧ·līn'), *adj.* **1.** Having ill will toward other persons; disposed to harm, injure, or do evil; malevolent. **2.** Evil; pernicious; as, a *malign* influence. — *v.* To speak evil of; to slander; to defame; as, to *malign* another person's character. — **ma·lign'er**, *n.*

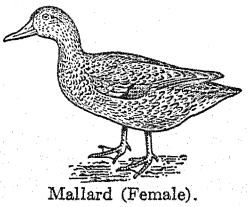
ma·lig'nant (mȧ·lĭg'nănt), *adj.* **1.** Bent on doing harm or inflicting suffering; malicious. **2.** In medicine, tending or threatening to cause death; as, a *malignant* growth. — **ma·lig'nan·cy** (mȧ·lĭg'năn·sĭ), *n.* — **ma·lig'nant·ly**, *adv.*

ma·lig'ni·ty (mȧ·lĭg'nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MALIGNITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Evil nature; malignancy. **2.** Deadly nature; as, the *malignity* of the disease.

mall (môl). Same as MAUL.

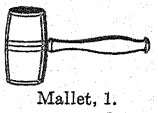
mall (môl; măl), *n.* A shaded walk.

mal'lard (măl'ērd), *n.* The common wild duck; also, the domestic duck descended from it.



Mallard (Female).

mal'le·a·ble (măl'ē·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being extended or shaped by beating with a hammer. Most metals are malleable. — **mal'le·a·bil'i·ty** (măl'ē·ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*



Mallet, 1.

mal'let (măl'ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small short-handled maul or hammer, used especially for driving a tool, as a chisel. **2.** A hammerlike stick with a long handle, used in playing croquet; also, a polo stick.

mal'low (măl'ō), *n.* A sticky plant with five-petaled white, yellow, rose, or purplish flowers; also, a plant related to this one.

Mallow.

mal'nu·tri'tion (măl'nū·trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* Faulty or imperfect nourishment; as, the child suffers from *malnutrition*.

mal'prac'tice (măl'prăk'tĭs), *n.* Wrongful or negligent treatment of a case by a physician.

malt (môlt; mŏlt), *n.* **1.** Grain, usually barley, steeped in water until it has sprouted. **2.** In colloquial use, beer. — **malt**, *v.*

Mal'ta (môl'tȧ; mŏl'tȧ), *n.* The chief island of a British group in the Mediterranean Sea.

Mal'tese' (môl'tēz'; môl'tēs'; mŏl'-), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Malta. **2.** The language of the Maltese. — Mal'tese', *adj.*

Mal'tese' cat. A bluish-gray kind of domestic cat.

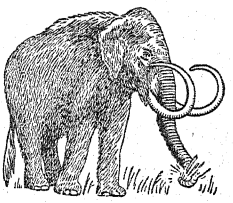
mal·treat' (măl·trēt'), *v.* To treat unkindly or roughly; to abuse. — **mal·treat'ment**, *n.*

mam'ma (mä'mȧ; mȧ·mä'), *n.* A child's word for "mother." Also spelled ***ma'ma***.

mam'mal (măm'ăl), *n.* An animal that nourishes its young with milk. Human beings, horses, cows, dogs, and cats are *mammals*.

mam'mon (măm'ŭn), *n.* **1.** In the New Testament, riches. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Mammon***] The demon of greed.

mam'moth (măm'ŭth), *n.* A huge elephant no longer in existence. — *adj.* Very large; gigantic; as, a *mammoth* ox.



Mammoth. (1/135)

mam'my (măm'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MAMMIES (-ĭz). **1.** A child's word for "mother." **2.** A Negro woman who cares for white children.

Man. Abbreviation for *Manitoba*.

man (măn), *n.*; *pl.* MEN (mĕn). **1.** A human being; a person. **2.** The human race; mankind. **3.** Manly character or quality; also, a person of manly character. **4.** A male human being; especially, an adult male person. **5.** A husband; as, *man* and wife. **6.** An adult male servant or employee. **7.** One of the pieces with which certain games, as chess or checkers, are played. — *v.*; MANNED (mănd); MAN'NING. **1.** To supply with men for service, defense, etc. **2.** To strengthen for action; to fortify; to brace.

man'a·cle (măn'ȧ·k'l), *n.* A handcuff; a fetter. — *v.* To put handcuffs on; to shackle.

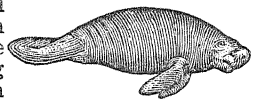
man'age (măn'ĭj), *v.*; MAN'AGED (-ĭjd); MAN'AG·ING (-ĭj·ĭng). **1.** To control and direct; to administer. **2.** To guide or bring around to one's plans; as, she *managed* her husband. **3.** To achieve one's purpose; to contrive; as, he *managed* to find work. — **man'age·a·ble**, *adj.*

man'age·ment (măn'ĭj·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The manner of taking charge or managing; control; administration. **2.** Skillfulness in directing; ability to manage. **3.** The persons who manage.

man'ag·er (măn'ĭj·ēr), *n.* A person who manages; a conductor or director. — **man'a·ge'ri·al** (măn'ȧ·jē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

man'a·tee' (măn'ȧ·tē'), *n.* A large sea animal somewhat like a small whale. It is found in the waters around the West Indies, and along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Yucatán.



Manatee. (1/65)

Man'chu' (măn'chōō'; măn'chōō), *adj.* Of or relating to Manchuria or its inhabitants or to the language spoken by them. — *n.*; *pl.* MANCHUS (măn'chōōz'). A member of the native Mongolian race of Manchuria.

Man'chu'kuo' (*popularly*, măn'chōō'kwō'), *n.* A state in northeastern China, under Japanese influence. It includes Manchuria.

Man·chu'ri·a (măn·chōōr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* The region including the three northeastern provinces of China. The region is now a part of Manchukuo. — **Man·chu'ri·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

man'da·rin (măn'dȧ·rĭn), *n.* **1.** A Chinese official who belonged to one of nine grades who were permitted to wear a button on their hats. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Mandarin***] The dialect of Chinese used by the official classes; also, the chief dialect of China. **3.** A small, reddish-yellow orange; a tangerine.

m, m Mandibles.

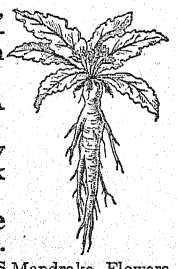
man'date (măn'dāt; măn'dĭt), *n.* **1.** A command; an order. **2.** A permission granted by the League of Nations to a member nation for governing conquered territory. **3.** A territory under a mandate. — **man'da·to'ry** (măn'dȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.*

man'di·ble (măn'dĭ·b'l), *n.* **1.** A jaw, especially the jaw of a bird. **2.** In insects, shellfish, etc., one of a pair of organs which often form biting jaws. See the picture above.

man'do·lin (măn'dō·lĭn), *n.* A musical instrument that has from eight to twelve strings and is played with a small, thin piece of ivory, wood, metal, etc.

Mandolin.

man'drake (măn'drāk), *n.* **1.** A European and African plant with a long, forked root which was formerly believed to have human qualities. **2.** The May apple.



Mandrake. Flowers, Leaves, and Root.

man'drill (măn'drĭl), *n.* A large West African baboon.

mane (mān), *n.* Long, heavy hair that grows along the neck of horses, lions, etc.

ma·neu'ver, ma·noeu'vre (mȧ·nōō'vẽr; mȧ·nū'vẽr), *n.* **1.** A planned movement of troops or of a vessel, fleet of vessels, etc. **2.** Skillful management; as, by a clever *maneuver* he got a good seat. — **ma·neu'ver, ma·noeu'vre**, *v.* — **ma·neu'ver·er** (mȧ·nōō'vẽr·ẽr; mȧ·nū'vẽr·ẽr), **ma·noeu'vrer** (-vrẽr), *n.*

man'ful (măn'fo͝ol), *adj.* Brave; courageous. **man'ful·ly**, *adv.* **man'ful·ness**, *n.*

man'ga·nese (măng'gȧ·nēs; măng'gȧ·nēz), *n.* A grayish-white, hard, brittle metal that has a reddish tinge.

mange (mānj), *n.* A contagious skin disease that affects animals and sometimes man. It causes itching, loss of hair, etc.

man'ger (mān'jẽr), *n.* A trough or open box in which fodder for animals is placed.

man'gle (măng'g'l), *v.* **1.** To cut, bruise, or hack with repeated strokes. **2.** To spoil or injure something in making, doing, or performing; as, he *mangled* that music on the piano. — **man'gler** (măng'glẽr), *n.*

man'gle (măng'g'l), *n.* A machine to iron clothes by the pressure of heated rollers. — **man'gle**, *v.* — **man'gler** (măng'glẽr), *n.*

Mangle.

man'go (măng'gō), *n.*; *pl.* MANGOES, MANGOS (-gōz). A tropical, yellowish-red, rounded or pear-shaped fruit; also, the tree that bears this fruit.

man'grove (măng'grōv), *n.* A tropical tree or bush that lives along the seashore. The tree sends forth aerial streamers which take root, prop up the branches, and form thickets.

man'gy (mān'jĭ), *adj.* Affected with mange; caused by or like mange.

man'han'dle (măn'hăn'd'l; măn·hăn'd'l), *v.* To handle roughly.

Man·hat'tan (măn·hăt'ăn), *n.* A borough of New York City, occupying the island of the same name. It is 13½ miles long.

man'hole' (măn'hōl'), *n.* A hole in a pavement, boiler, etc., through which a man may go to reach something, such as electric wires.

man'hood (măn'hōōd), *n.* **1.** State of being a man. **2.** Manliness; courage. **3.** All men; the grown-up males of a country, of the world, etc.

ma'ni·a (mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* **1.** Insanity; madness. **2.** A craze; as, a *mania* for collecting things.

ma'ni·ac (mā'nĭ·ăk), *adj.* **1.** Insane; mad; as, *maniac* rage. **2.** Having to do with insanity or an insane person. — *n.* A raving lunatic; a madman. — **ma·ni'a·cal** (mȧ·nī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.*

man'i·cure (măn'ĭ·kūr), *n.* **1.** A person who makes a business of taking care of people's hands and fingernails. **2.** The care of the hands and fingernails. — **man'i·cure**, *v.*

man'i·fest (măn'ĭ·fĕst), *adj.* Clear to the senses; easy to understand. — **man'i·fest·ly**, *adv.*

man′i·fest (măn′ĭ·fĕst), *v.* To show plainly; to exhibit. — *n.* An exact list of a ship's cargo, to be shown at a customhouse.

man′i·fes·ta′tion (măn′ĭ·fĕs·tā′shŭn), *n.* Exhibition; display; demonstration.

man′i·fes′to (măn′ĭ·fĕs′tō), *n.; pl.* MANIFESTOES (-tōz). A public declaration by a ruler or group which explains some action.

man′i·fold (măn′ĭ·fōld), *adj.* 1. Great, both in number and variety; as, his *manifold* good deeds. 2. Of different kinds; varied. — *v.* To make several copies; as, to *manifold* a letter.

man′i·kin, man′ni·kin (măn′ĭ·kĭn), *n.* 1. A little man; a dwarf. 2. A mannequin.

Ma·nil′a (mȧ·nĭl′ȧ), *n.* A city of western Luzon, the capital of the Philippine Islands, located on ***Ma·nil′a Bay***.

Ma·nil′a hemp. The fiber obtained from the leafstalk of a kind of Philippine banana. It is used to make rope (***Ma·nil′a rope***) and a strong brown paper (***Ma·nil′a pa′per***).

ma·nip′u·late (mȧ·nĭp′ū·lāt), *v.* To handle or manage something; especially, to manage skillfully.

ma·nip′u·la′tion, *n.* **ma·nip′u·la′tor,** *n.*

man′i·to (măn′ĭ·tō), **man′i·tou** (măn′ĭ·tōō), **man′i·tu** (măn′ĭ·tōō), *n.* Among the Algonquian Indians, a spirit that rules nature.

Man′i·to′ba (măn′ĭ·tō′bȧ), *n.* A province of south central Canada.

man′kind′, *n.* 1. (măn′kīnd′) The human race; all men. 2. (măn′kīnd′) Men, as contrasted to women.

man′ly (măn′lĭ), *adj.;* MAN′LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); MAN′LI·EST. Having qualities that suit a man; brave; noble. — **man′li·ness,** *n.*

man′na (măn′ȧ), *n.* 1. In the Bible, food that rained down from heaven upon the Israelites in the wilderness. 2. Something that, like manna, is much needed or joyfully received.

man′ne·quin (măn′ĕ·kĭn), *n.* A woman hired to display clothes, by wearing them.

man′ner (măn′ĕr), *n.* 1. A way of acting; as, to speak in a serious *manner*. 2. [used in the *plural*, MANNERS] Behavior; conduct. 3. Kind; sort; as, what *manner* of person is she? — **man′ner·less,** *adj.*

man′ner·ism (măn′ĕr·ĭz′m), *n.* A manner or a style of expression that is used very much, as in painting, writing, etc.

man′ner·ly (măn′ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Showing good manners; polite; as, he was a *mannerly* boy.

man′ni·kin (măn′ĭ·kĭn). Same as MANIKIN.

man′nish (măn′ĭsh), *adj.* Like a man; suitable to a man; manlike; as, a *mannish* voice. **man′nish·ly,** *adv.* **man′nish·ness,** *n.*

ma·noeu′vre, etc. Same as MANEUVER, etc.

man′-of-war′ (măn′ŏv·wôr′), *n.; pl.* MEN-OF-WAR. A war vessel.

man′or (măn′ĕr), *n.* In England, formerly, an amount of land managed as a unit. — **ma·no′ri·al** (mȧ·nō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.*

man′sard roof (măn′särd). A roof that has two slopes on each of its sides, with the lower slope steeper than the upper slope.

Mansard Roof.

manse (măns), *n.* A house that a church congregation provides for its minister; a parsonage.

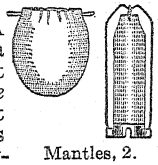
man′sion (măn′shŭn), *n.* A stately house.

man′slaugh′ter (măn′slô′tĕr), *n.* The killing of a person, especially the unlawful killing of a person without intending to do it.

man′tel (măn′t'l), *n.* The beam, stone, arch, or shelf above a fireplace.

man′tel·piece′ (măn′t'l·pēs′), *n.* The shelf of a fireplace.

man′tle (măn′t'l), *n.* 1. A loose, sleeveless outer garment; a cloak; a robe; also, anything that covers or enwraps; as, a *mantle* of snow. 2. A lacelike hood that is made of a substance that does not melt easily and gives a glowing light when over a flame; as, a gas *mantle*. — *v.* To cover or envelop, as with a mantle.



Mantles, 2.

man′u·al (măn′ū·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with the hands; as, *manual* dexterity; done or operated by the hands; as, *manual* labor. — *n.* 1. A small book; a handbook. 2. In military use, a set exercise for the handling of a weapon.

man′u·al train′ing. Training in work done with the hands, such as woodworking.

man′u·fac′to·ry (măn′ū·făk′tō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* MANUFACTORIES (-rĭz). A factory.

man′u·fac′ture (măn′ū·făk′tūr), *n.* 1. The making of products by hand, by machinery, etc.; hence, the production of anything, by any means; as, the *manufacture* of blood in one's body. 2. The thing made; as, cloth *manufactures*. — *v.* 1. To make products by hand, by machinery, or by any other means. 2. To work something into a useful form; as, to *manufacture* wool, iron, etc. — **man′u·fac′tur·er,** *n.* — **man′u·fac′tur·ing,** *adj.* & *n.*

ma·nure′ (mȧ·nūr′), *n.* A fertilizer; especially, animal waste from stables. — **ma·nure′,** *v.*

man′u·script (măn′ū·skrĭpt), *n.* 1. A written or typewritten paper, book, etc.; as, the author lost part of his *manuscript*. 2. Writing, distinguished from print. — **man′u·script,** *adj.*

man′y (mĕn′ĭ), *adj.; comparative* MORE; *superlative* MOST. Made up of a great number; numerous; not few. — *n.* A large number. — *pron.* Many persons.

Ma'o·ri (mä'ō·rĭ; mou'rĭ; mä'rĭ), *n.; pl.* MAORIS (-rĭz). 1. A member of one of the earliest races of New Zealand. 2. The language of these people. — **Ma'o·ri**, *adj.*

map (măp), *n.* 1. A flat drawing, painting, print, etc., of the earth's surface or a part of that surface. 2. A similar drawing, print, etc., of the heavens. — *v.;* MAPPED (măpt); MAP'PING. To show something on a map or by a map.

ma'ple (mā'p'l), *n.* 1. A tree with hard light-colored wood, watery sap, and tiny flowers that are followed by winged fruits. From the sap of some varieties, especially of the ***sug'ar ma'ple***, a brown sirup (***ma'ple sir'up***) and sugar (***ma'ple sug'ar***) are made. 2. The wood of maple trees, much used for floors, furniture, etc.

Maple. Fruit and Leaf.

mar (mär), *v.;* MARRED (märd); MAR'RING. To damage greatly; to spoil.

Mar. Abbreviation for *March.*

Mar'a·thon (măr'ȧ·thŏn), *n.* A plain of Attica, eastern Greece, and an ancient town. Here a battle was fought, 490 B.C. A Greek ran from Marathon to Athens, bearing news of the Greek victory over the Persians.

mar'a·thon race (măr'ȧ·thŏn; -thŭn). 1. A long-distance running race of 26 miles, 385 yards. 2. Any similar long-distance contest.

ma·raud'er (mȧ·rôd'ẽr), *n.* A person seeking plunder; a pillager. — **ma·raud'ing**, *adj.*

mar'ble (mär'b'l), *n.* 1. A kind of stone that can be polished and used for building, for ornament, etc. 2. A piece, slab, etc., of marble; a record, work of art, etc., on marble. 3. Something like marble in coldness, hardness, etc. 4. A little ball of glass, clay, etc., used by children in playing a game called ***marbles***. — *adj.* Like or imitating marble. — *v.* To stain like marble; as, to *marble* the edges of a book.

mar·cel' (mär·sĕl'), *n.* A deep wave made in hair by a special iron. — **mar·cel'**, *v.*

March (märch), *n.* The third month of the year. It has 31 days. Abbreviation, *Mar.*

march (märch), *n.* A border; a frontier.

march (märch), *v.* 1. To move or cause to move with regular steps; to move in step, in military order, etc.; as, they *marched* off to war. 2. To walk in a serious, slow, or dignified manner; to travel steadily; as, science *marches* on. — *n.* 1. The act of marching; a regular, orderly movement; hence, progress. 2. A regular, even step; as, at quick *march*. 3. The amount of marching done at one time. 4. A piece of music written to accompany marching.

mar'chion·ess (mär'shŭn·ĕs), *n.* The wife or widow of a marquis; a woman of this rank.

Mar·co'ni (mär·kō'nē), Guglielmo, 1874–1937. Italian inventor of the wireless telegraph.

Mar'di gras' (mär'dē grä'). The last day before Lent, celebrated in some places with gaiety and merrymaking.

mare (mâr), *n.* A female horse, zebra, etc.

mar'ga·rine (mär'jȧ·rēn; mär'gȧ·rēn), *n.* A butter substitute.

marge (märj), *n.* In poetic use, a margin.

mar'gin (mär'jĭn), *n.* 1. A border; an edge. 2. An extra amount of money, time, etc., planned for use if needed; as, a *margin* of five minutes. — **mar'gin·al**, *adj.*

mar'gue·rite' (mär'gẽ·rēt'), *n.* A daisy with white or pink petals.

mar'i·gold (măr'ĭ·gōld), *n.* A strong-scented garden plant with rounded double flowers of bright orange or yellow; also, a flower of this plant.

Marigold.

ma·rine' (mȧ·rēn'), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the ocean or with things that belong to the ocean; as, *marine* shells; *marine* paintings. 2. Having to do with navigation of the seas or with ships. 3. Having to do with ocean commerce; maritime; as, *marine* law. 4. Serving on shipboard, as certain soldiers; also, of, relating to, or used for, such soldiers. — *n.* 1. A soldier of an organization (***Marine Corps***) which serves on shipboard. 2. All the ships of a country; as, merchant *marine*.

mar'i·ner (măr'ĭ·nẽr), *n.* A seaman or sailor.

mar'i·o·nette' (măr'ĭ·ō·nĕt'), *n.* A sort of doll, or puppet, moved by strings or by hand.

mar'i·tal (măr'ĭ·tăl; mȧ·rī'tăl), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a husband; as, *marital* affection. 2. Having to do with marriage; matrimonial.

mar'i·time (măr'ĭ·tīm; măr'ĭ·tĭm), *adj.* 1. Living on or near the ocean; situated near the ocean; as, the ***Mar'i·time Prov'inc·es*** of Canada on the Atlantic coast (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island). 2. Having to do with ocean navigation; as, *maritime* law.

mark (märk), *n.* The money standard of the former German Empire, worth 23.8 cents; also, a silver coin of this value. See REICHSMARK.

mark (märk), *n.* 1. A thing to aim at; a target; a goal. 2. An indication; a visible sign; as, a *mark* of friendship; sometimes, a scratch, spot, or blemish. 3. Importance; distinction; as, a man of *mark*. 4. A standard or limit, or something that shows a limit, boundary, etc.; as, the big tree was a well-known *mark*. 5. A written or printed sign, symbol, figure, etc., used for various purposes; as, a price *mark*.

— *v.* 1. To put a mark, sign, figure, etc., on something for any one of various purposes; as, to *mark* a box for delivery. 2. To give attention; to observe; as, *mark* what I say. 3. To set apart as by a mark or boundary line; as, to *mark* a property. 4. To be a mark or sign of; to characterize; as, a disease *marked* by fever.
mark'er, *n.* **mark'ing**, *n.*

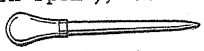
Mark (märk), *n.* In the Bible: 1. ***John Mark***, a fellow worker with Saint Paul. 2. The Gospel of Mark in the New Testament.

marked (märkt), *adj.* 1. Having a mark or marks; distinguished by a mark. 2. Noticeable; conspicuous. — **mark'ed·ly** (mär'kĕd·lĭ), *adv.*

mar'ket (mär'kĕt), *n.* 1. A meeting of people at a stated time and place to buy and sell things; as, a *market* is held every week; also, the people at such a meeting. 2. A public place where such a sale is held; as, a fish *market*. 3. The region in which anything can be sold; also, an opportunity for selling something.
— *v.* To buy or sell in a market.
mar'ket·a·bil'i·ty, *n.* **mar'ket·a·ble**, *adj.*

marks'man (märks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A skillful shooter — **marks'man·ship**, *n.*

mar'line·spike' (mär'lĭn·spīk'), *n.* A pointed iron tool used by sailors to separate strands of rope for splicing, etc.


Marlinespike.

mar'ma·lade (mär'mȧ·lād), *n.* A thick, pulpy jam; as, orange *marmalade*.

Mar'ma·ra, Sea of (mär'mȧ·rȧ). An enclosed sea in Turkey between Europe and Asia.

mar'mo·set (mär'mō·zĕt), *n.* A very small monkey of South and Central America.

mar'mot (mär'mŭt), *n.* A short-legged ratlike animal that has small ears, a bushy tail, and coarse fur; a woodchuck.

Marmot. (1/15)

ma·roon' (mȧ·rōōn'), *n.* 1. In the West Indies and Guiana, an escaped slave or a descendant of escaped slaves. 2. A person who is put ashore on a lonely coast and abandoned. — **ma·roon'**, *v.*

ma·roon' (mȧ·rōōn'), *n.* A dull dark brownish-red color, much redder than chestnut.

mar'quis (mär'kwĭs; *French* mȧr'kē'), *n.* Also **mar'quess** (mär'kwĕs). A nobleman above an earl or count and below a duke.

mar·quise' (mär·kēz'; *French* mȧr'kēz'), *n.* A marchioness.

mar'qui·sette' (mär'kĭ·zĕt'; mär'kwĭ·zĕt'), *n.* A thin netlike cotton cloth.

mar'riage (măr'ĭj), *n.* 1. The state of being married; wedlock. 2. The act of marrying; a wedding. — **mar'riage·a·bil'i·ty**, *n.* — **mar'riage·a·ble**, *adj.*

mar'row (măr'ō), *n.* 1. A soft substance that fills the cavities of most bones. 2. The inmost part; as, he was chilled to the *marrow*.

mar'ry (măr'ĭ), *v.*; MAR'RIED (-ĭd); MAR'RY·ING. 1. To join a man and woman in wedlock; as, a minister *married* them. 2. To dispose of in wedlock; as, she *married* her last daughter this spring. 3. To take for husband or wife.

mar'ry (măr'ĭ), *interj.* Indeed! *Not now used.*

Mars (märz), *n.* 1. The Roman god of war. March is named after him. 2. A planet.

Mar'seil·laise' (mär'sĕ·lāz'), *n.* The national song of republican France.

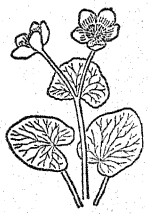
marsh (märsh), *n.* An area of soft, wet land; a swamp; a bog. — **marsh**, *adj.*

mar'shal (mär'shăl), *n.* 1. A short form for FIELD MARSHAL; also, a general officer of the highest rank in some foreign armies. 2. A person who regulates rank and order at ceremonies, in processions, etc.; as, he was *marshal* of the parade. 3. An officer who has various police duties; sometimes, the head of a police or fire department. — *v.*; MAR'SHALED or MAR'SHALLED; MAR'SHAL·ING or MAR'SHAL·LING. 1. To arrange in order. 2. To usher; to lead.

Marsh Mallow.

marsh mal'low. A hairy swamp plant that grows about three feet tall, with pink blossoms. Its root is used in medicine.

marsh'mal'low (märsh'măl'ō), *n.* A soft, light, elastic sort of white candy, rolled in powdered sugar.


Marsh Marigold.

marsh mar'i·gold. A swamp plant with rounded leaves and golden-yellow flowers like buttercups but larger; a cowslip.

marsh'y (mär'shĭ), *adj.*; MARSH'I·ER (-shĭ·ĕr); MARSH'I·EST. Swampy. — **marsh'i·ness**, *n.*

mart (märt), *n.* A market; a trading place.

mar'ten (mär'tĕn), *n.* 1. A thin-bodied meat-eating animal that has a long tail and very fine gray or brown fur. 2. The fur of this animal.

Marten. (1/25)

Mar'tha (mär'thȧ), *n.* In the Bible, the sister of Lazarus and Mary, and friend of Jesus.

mar'tial (mär'shăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with war; warlike; brave. 2. Having to do with an army. This use is rare except in *court-martial*. — **mar'tial·ly**, *adv.*

mar'tial law. Law administered by the military forces, either in time of war or in time of great public disorder.

Mar′ti·an (mär′shĭ·ăn; mär′shăn), *adj.* Of or relating to Mars, the Roman god, or Mars, the planet.

mar′tin (mär′tĭn), *n.* A European swallow with a forked tail. The similar ***purple martin*** of America was formerly a common bird about cities and towns.

Martin. (⅛)

mar′ti·net (mär′tĭ·nĕt), *n.* A person who enforces exact obedience to rules, customs, etc.

mar′tyr (mär′tẽr), *n.* 1. A person who dies rather than give up his religion. 2. A person who gives up his life, position, etc., rather than surrender his beliefs, principles, etc. — **mar′tyr,** *v.* — **mar′tyr·dom,** *n.*

mar′vel (mär′vĕl), *n.* Something that causes wonder or astonishment. — *v.;* MAR′VELED or MAR′VELLED; MAR′VEL·ING or MAR′VEL·LING. To be struck with astonishment or wonder.

mar′vel·ous, mar′vel·lous (mär′vĕl·ŭs), *adj.* Causing wonder or astonishment; wondrous. — **mar′vel·ous·ly, mar′vel·lous·ly,** *adv.*

Mar′y (mâr′ĭ), *n.* In the Bible: 1. The mother of Jesus. 2. The sister of Martha. 3. Mary, ***Mar′y Mag′da·lene,*** who was healed of evil spirits by Jesus.

Mar′y·land (mĕr′ĭ·lănd), *n.* A Middle Atlantic State of the United States.

Mar′y Stu′art (mâr′ĭ stū′ẽrt), 1542–1587. Queen of the Scots, 1542–1567.

masc. Abbreviation for *masculine.*

mas′cot (măs′kŏt; măs′kŭt), *n.* A person, animal, or thing supposed to bring good luck.

mas′cu·line (măs′kū·lĭn), *adj.* 1. In grammar, belonging to, or having to do with, the class of nouns and pronouns that name male persons or animals; as, the *masculine* gender. See GENDER. 2. Belonging to or made up of males; as, a *masculine* gathering. 3. Having the qualities of a man; suitable to a man; mannish. — **mas′cu·lin′i·ty** (măs′kū·lĭn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mash (măsh), *n.* 1. Crushed malt or ground grain soaked in hot water and used in making beer. 2. A mixture of ground feeds, used as feed for chickens, etc. 3. A mass of anything made soft and pulpy by beating, crushing, etc. — *v.* To make a mash of; to reduce to a soft pulpy condition; as, to *mash* potatoes.

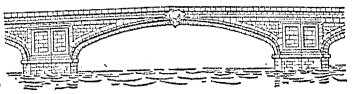
Fireman wearing Gas Mask. 1 Mask; 2 Tube; 3 Canister containing materials that absorb gases.

mask (măsk), *n.* 1. A cover used to hide or protect something, especially a person's face. 2. [often spelled ***masque***] A dance where everyone wears a mask; hence, a wild merrymaking. 3. Something that hides something else; as, under the *mask* of friendship he was really an enemy. 4. A person who wears a mask. 5. A copy of a face molded in wax, plaster, etc.; as, a *death* mask. 6. [often spelled ***masque***] An old kind of play in which the actors wore masks. — *v.* 1. To cover the face for concealment, defense, etc. 2. To disguise. — **mask′er,** *n.*

ma′son (mā′s'n), *n.* 1. A person who builds or works with stone, brick, etc. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Mason***] A Freemason. — **ma·son′ic, Ma·son′ic** (mȧ·sŏn′ĭk), *adj.*

Ma′son and Dix′on's line (mā′s'n, dĭk′s'nz). The southern boundary of Pennsylvania, famous as a part of the boundary between the free and slave States.

ma′son·ry (mā′s'n·rĭ), *n.;* *pl.* MASONRIES (-rĭz). 1. The art, trade, or occupation of a mason; also, the work of a mason; as, good or bad *masonry.* 2. Something which is built of the materials, such as stone or brick, which masons use; as, a wall of *masonry.*



Masonry Bridge.

masque (măsk). Same as MASK, 2 & 6.

mas′quer·ade′ (măs′kẽr·ād′), *n.* 1. A dance, etc., at which persons wear masks. 2. Acting or living under false pretenses; disguise; as, his *masquerade* as a beggar. — **mas′quer·ade′,** *v.* — **mas′quer·ad′er** (măs′kẽr·ād′ẽr), *n.*

Mass (măs; mȧs), *n.* The chief service of the Roman Catholic Church in which the bread and wine are consecrated; the Eucharist.

mass (măs), *n.* 1. A quantity of something that holds or clings together; as, a *mass* of iron ore. 2. A large quantity, amount, or number. 3. Size; bulk. 4. The main group; most; as, the *mass* of people. 5. [used in the *plural,* MASSES] The common people. — *v.* To form or collect into a mass.

Mass. Abbreviation for *Massachusetts.*

Mas′sa·chu′setts (măs′ȧ·chōō′sĕts), *n.* A State in northeastern United States.

mas′sa·cre (măs′ȧ·kẽr), *n.* The violent, cruel killing of a number of persons. — *v.* To kill in a massacre; to slaughter.

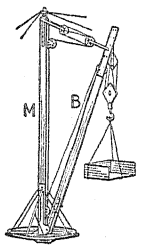
mas·sage′ (mȧ·säzh′), *v.* To rub, roll, or tap parts of a person's body as a remedy, to remove fat, etc. — **mas·sage′,** *n.*

mas′sive (măs′ĭv), *adj.* Bulky; large; solid. **mas′sive·ly,** *adv.* **mas′sive·ness,** *n.*

mass meet′ing. A large meeting, or a meeting open to all persons who are interested.

mast (măst), *n.* Nuts, especially as a food for hogs, etc.; as, the hogs fed on *mast.*

mast (măst), *n.* 1. A long pole that rises into the air from the bottom of a boat and supports sails, rigging, etc. 2. Any upright pole, as on a derrick. — ***before the mast.*** In the position of a common sailor. — mast'ed, *adj.*



M Mast of a Derrick; *B* Boom.

mas'ter (măs'tẽr), *n.* 1. A male person who has control over the actions of another living being. 2. A person who has the use of or control over a lifeless thing; as, *masters* of electricity; a *master* of a boat. 3. A victor in a contest. 4. [used with a capital letter, ***Master***] A title sometimes used before a boy's name. 5. A person, such as an artist, who is very skillful; also, the work of such a person; as, the picture was an old *master.* 6. A male teacher; a tutor. 7. [sometimes written with a capital letter, ***Master***] A person who has a particular college degree; as, *Master* of Arts. 8. An officer of a particular kind in a law court, a society, etc. 9. The commander of a merchant ship. — *v.* 1. To get control of something; as, to *master* the seas. 2. To become skillful at something; as, to *master* an art.

mas'ter·ful (măs'tẽr·fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Commanding; overbearing. 2. Very skillful; masterly.

mas'ter·ly (măs'tẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Suitable to or like a master; showing knowledge or skill.

mas'ter·piece' (măs'tẽr·pēs'), *n.* Anything done or made with unusual skill.

mas'ter·y (măs'tẽr·ĭ), *n.* 1. The position or authority of a master; as, the man's *mastery* over his dog. 2. Victory in war or in a contest. 3. Skill or knowledge that makes a person master; as, his *mastery* of French.

mast'head' (măst'hĕd'), *n.* The top of a mast, especially of the lower mast.

mas'tic (măs'tĭk), *n.* The yellowish gum of a tree (***mastic tree***) used in varnishes, etc.

mas'ti·cate (măs'tĭ·kāt), *v.* To grind or crush food with one's teeth before swallowing; to chew; as, be sure to *masticate* properly. — mas'ti·ca'tion, *n.*

mas'tiff (măs'tĭf), *n.* A very large, deep-chested, powerful dog with a smooth coat.

Mastiff. (1/40)

mas'to·don (măs'tō·dŏn), *n.* A kind of huge, elephant-like animal that lived long ago.

mat (măt), *n.* 1. A piece of coarse fabric made by weaving or braiding rushes, straw, etc. 2. A piece of material kept at a door to wipe the feet on. 3. Anything that grows thickly or is much interwoven; as, a *mat* of hair on his head. 4. A piece of material, such as leather, woven straw, cloth, etc., used under dishes, vases, etc., or as an ornament. — *v.;* MAT'TED; MAT'TING. 1. To cover with a mat. 2. To twist together; to interweave.

mat (măt), *n.* 1. A border of pasteboard, etc., that forms a margin for a picture. 2. A dull finish; as, walls finished in *mat.*

match (măch), *n.* 1. A wick or cord that is made to burn at a certain speed and is used to light powder charges in cannons, etc. 2. A short slender piece of wood tipped with a mixture that produces fire when scratched.

match (măch), *n.* 1. A person or thing that is equal to another thing, or like it; as, he had found his *match.* 2. A thing that is like another thing; as, this cloth is an exact *match* for that. 3. A marriage union; as, she made a good *match;* also, a marriageable person. 4. A contest between two persons, teams, etc.; as, a tennis *match.* — *v.* 1. To marry; especially, to marry suitably. 2. To take part and win as a contest; as, he was a player who *matched* them all; also, to equal; as, his laughter *matched* theirs. 3. To enter in a contest with an equal; as, they *matched* the two teams. 4. To choose something that is the same as another thing or goes well with it; as, to *match* colors. 5. To be the same or suitable together; as, these colors *match.*

match'less (măch'lĕs), *adj.* Far better than anything of the same kind.

match'lock' (măch'lŏk'), *n.* An old kind of musket in which the charge was lighted by a cord match.

mate (māt), *n.* 1. A companion; a comrade; as, they had been *mates* all through school. 2. A husband or wife; also, one of a pair of animals, birds, or things; as, I have lost the *mate* to my glove. 3. An officer who ranks next below the captain on a merchant ship. — *v.* 1. To join as mates; to pair off; to marry. 2. To couple together as equal.

ma·te'ri·al (mȧ·tẽr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with or made of matter; belonging to or having a body; as, a book is a *material* thing. 2. Important; as, a *material* change in his plans. 3. Having to do with a person's bodily needs, wants, etc.; as, money will buy *material* comfort. — *n.* 1. The substance or the goods, parts, etc., of which something is made; as, raw *materials.* 2. A fabric; cloth.

ma·te'ri·al·ism (mȧ·tẽr'ĭ·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Inclination to attach too great importance to material things, such as wealth, comfort, etc. **ma·te'ri·al·ist,** *n.* **ma·te'ri·al·is'tic,** *adj.*

ma·te'ri·al·ize (mȧ·tẽr'ĭ·ăl·īz), *v.* To give or take on a physical form; as, his dreams *materialized.*

ma·te′ri·al·ly (mȧ·tē′rĭ·ăl·ĭ), *adv.* 1. So far as is concerned with physical matter or substance. 2. In an important degree; as, this matter *materially* influences us. 3. As regards material interests, comforts, etc.

ma·ter′nal (mȧ·tûr′năl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a mother; motherly; as, *maternal* love. 2. Received from or connected through one's mother; as, a *maternal* fortune.

ma·ter′ni·ty (mȧ·tûr′nĭ·tĭ), *n.* The state or quality of being a mother; also, motherliness. — **ma·ter′ni·ty**, *adj.*

math. Abbreviation for *mathematics.*

math′e·mat′ics (măth′ē·măt′ĭks), *n.* The science which studies and explains quantities and the relations between them. — **math′e·mat′i·cal**, *adj.* — **math′e·mat′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **math′e·ma·ti′cian** (măth′ē·mȧ·tĭsh′ăn), *n.*

mat′i·nee′ (măt′ĭ·nā′; măt′ĭ·nā), *n.* A play or other entertainment held in the afternoon.

mat′ins (măt′ĭnz), *n. pl.* [often written with a capital letter, ***Matins***] An early morning religious service.

ma·tric′u·late (mȧ·trĭk′ū·lāt), *v.* To enroll, especially in a college or university. — **ma·tric′u·la′tion**, *n.*

mat′ri·mo′ny (măt′rĭ·mō′nĭ), *n.* Marriage. — **mat′ri·mo′ni·al** (măt′rĭ·mō′nĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **mat′ri·mo′ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

ma′trix (mā′trĭks), *n.; pl.* MATRICES (măt′rĭ·sēz). An enclosing substance, implement, etc., in which a thing is shaped or in which it occurs; as, type for printing is cast in a *matrix.*

ma′tron (mā′trŭn), *n.* 1. A wife or a widow. 2. A woman who is in charge of some place, as a public institution; as, the *matron* of a hospital. — **ma′tron·ly**, *adj.* & *adv.*

Matt. Abbreviation for *Matthew.*

mat′ted (măt′ĕd), *adj.* Covered with a mat or mats; tangled and interwoven.

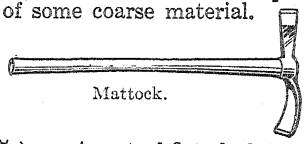
mat′ter (măt′ĕr), *n.* 1. The substance things are made of; material; as, the gray *matter* of the brain; coloring *matter.* 2. A yellowish fluid found in sores, boils, etc.; pus. 3. Amount; quantity; space; as, a *matter* of five dollars. 4. Something that is to be dealt with; an affair; as, a serious *matter;* hence, a thing; as, several *matters* came up. 5. The subject of action, feeling, discussion, etc.; as, *matter* for thought. 6. A trouble; a difficulty; as, what is the *matter?* 7. A thing of account; importance; as, no *matter.* 8. Whatever occupies space. 9. Mail; as, first-class *matter.* 10. Printing or writing to be printed; also, type set up for printing. —*v.* 1. To be of importance; as, it does not *matter.* 2. To form pus; as, his eye *mattered.*

mat′ter-of-fact′ (măt′ĕr·ŏv·făkt′), *adj.* Businesslike; commonplace; not fanciful.

Mat′thew (măth′ū), *n.* In the Bible: 1. One of the twelve apostles. 2. The Gospel of Matthew.

mat′ting (măt′ĭng), *n.* A kind of carpet made of straw or of some coarse material.

mat′tock (măt′ŭk), *n.* A tool used to dig or to remove roots, etc., from land.



Mattock.

mat′tress (măt′rĕs), *n.* A sort of flat cloth bag stuffed with hair, cotton, etc., and laid upon a bedframe to sleep on.

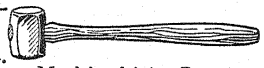
Mattress.

ma·ture′ (mȧ·tūr′), *adj.* 1. Full-grown; ripe; as, a *mature* man. 2. Ready for use; perfected; as, a *mature* plan. 3. Due; as, the mortgage is *mature.* —*v.* 1. To bring to maturity or completion; as, to *mature* one's plans. 2. To grow to maturity. — **ma·ture′ly**, *adv.*

ma·tu′ri·ty (mȧ·tū′rĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Ripeness; full development. 2. A coming due; as, the *maturity* of an insurance policy.

maud′lin (môd′lĭn), *adj.* Tearfully sentimental; also, sentimentally silly.

maul, mall (môl), *n.* A heavy hammer. —*v.;* MAULED or MALLED (môld); MAUL′ING or MALL′ING. To beat and bruise; to handle roughly.



Maul for driving Posts.

Mau′na Lo′a (mou′nä lō′ä). A volcano on Hawaii Island, 13,675 ft. See KILAUEA.

maun′der (môn′dĕr; män′dĕr), *v.* 1. To wander slowly and idly. 2. To mutter.

mau′so·le′um (mô′sō·lē′ŭm), *n.; pl.* MAUSOLEUMS (-ŭmz). A splendid tomb.

mauve (mōv), *n.* A color which is a soft shade of purple, violet, or purplish red.

mav′er·ick (măv′ĕr·ĭk), *n.* In the western United States, an unbranded animal.

ma′vis (mā′vĭs), *n.* A thrush.

maw (mô), *n.* 1. A stomach; in birds, the craw. 2. A throat or jaws.

mawk′ish (môk′ĭsh), *adj.* Sickish. **mawk′ish·ly**, *adv.* **mawk′ish·ness**, *n.*

max′il·lar′y (măk′sĭ·lĕr′ĭ; măks·ĭl′ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Of or relating to the bone forming the jaw. — **max′il·lar′y**, *n.*

max′im (măk′sĭm), *n.* A general truth or a rule of conduct expressed in a few words; as, the *maxim,* "Honesty is the best policy."

max′i·mum (măk′sĭ·mŭm), *n.; pl.* MAXIMA (-mȧ) or MAXIMUMS (-mŭmz). 1. The highest point or amount. 2. The highest limit the law allows; as, the bank paid the *maximum* to its depositors. — **max′i·mum**, *adj.*

may (mā), *v.; past tense* MIGHT. 1. Have or has permission to; am, is, or are allowed to; as, you *may* go now. 2. Have or has a chance to; am, is, or are a little likely to; as, you *may* be right. 3. Would that; as, *may* you succeed!

May (mā), *n.* The fifth month of the year. It has 31 days.

May apple. An herb with large, shield-shaped leaves and large white flowers; also, the yellowish, egg-shaped fruit of this plant.

may'be (mā'bē; mā'bĭ), *adv.* Perhaps.

May Day. The first day of May, sometimes celebrated by crowning a girl chosen as queen (*May queen*) with a garland of flowers, and dancing around a pole (*May pole*).

May'flow'er (mā'flou'ēr), *n.* 1. The arbutus. Many other plants, such as the hepatica and the anemone, are also called *Mayflower*. 2. The boat which brought the Pilgrims to America in 1620.

may'on·naise' (mā'ŏ·nāz'; *French* mà'yô'nâz'), *n.* A thick dressing for salads, etc., made of egg and vegetable oil beaten together and seasoned.

may'or (mā'ēr; mâr), *n.* The highest official of a city or borough.

may'or·al·ty (mā'ēr·ăl·tĭ; mâr'ăl·tĭ), *n.* The position of mayor or his term of office.

May'pole' (mā'pōl'), *n.* See MAY DAY.

maze (māz), *n.* A bewildering network, as of paths or passages; a labyrinth; hence, confusion caused as if by a network of paths.

ma'zy (mā'zĭ), *adj.* Confusing; winding.

Md. Abbreviation for *Maryland*.

M.D. Abbreviation for *Medicinae Doctor* (Latin for Doctor of Medicine).

mdse. Abbreviation for *merchandise*.

me (mē), *pron.* The objective case of *I*.

Me. Abbreviation for *Maine*.

mead (mēd), *n.* A fermented drink made of honey and water, yeast, etc.

mead (mēd), *n.* In poetic use, a meadow.

mead'ow (mĕd'ō), *n.* A piece of land on which grass is grown for hay; also, any piece of land where grass and flowers grow.

mead'ow lark. A bird about the size of a robin and having brownish upper parts and a yellow breast.

Meadow Lark. (⅙)

mea'ger, mea'gre (mē'gēr), *adj.* 1. Having little or no flesh; thin; lean. 2. Poor; insufficient; as, a *meager* harvest. — **mea'ger·ly**, *adv.* — **mea'ger·ness**, *n.*

meal (mēl), *n.* 1. Ground grain; especially, ground Indian corn. 2. Anything that is like meal.

meal (mēl), *n.* 1. The food eaten, or prepared for eating, at one time. 2. The act or time of eating.

meal'y (mēl'ĭ), *adj.* Like meal; dry and crumbly; as, a *mealy* potato.

mean (mēn), *v.;* MEANT (mĕnt); MEAN'ING. 1. To have in mind as one's purpose; to intend. 2. To intend to carry as one's thought; as, the words *mean* just what they say; to be directed in thought toward; as, he does n't *mean* me. 3. To carry a meaning or sense.

mean (mēn), *adj.* 1. Of no special distinction; humble; low; as, of *mean* parentage. 2. Ordinary, or somewhat less than ordinary; as, a man of *mean* ability. 3. Poor; contemptible; as, a *mean* part of town. 4. Not honorable or worthy; base; also, stingy.

mean (mēn), *adj.* Occupying a middle position; coming midway between extremes; as, to follow a *mean* course; hence, average. — *n.* 1. The middle point or course between extremes; hence, moderation; as, he always tried to follow a *mean*. 2. [used in the *plural*, MEANS] Something which helps a person to accomplish his purpose; agency; measure; especially, money; wealth; as, a man of *means*.

me·an'der (mē·ăn'dēr), *v.* 1. To wind, turn, or twist in its course. 2. To wander aimlessly or listlessly. — **me·an'der**, *n.*

mean'ing (mēn'ĭng), *n.* 1. Intention; purpose. 2. The thought which a person intends to convey, especially in language. — *adj.* Significant; as, a *meaning* look.

mean'ing·ful, *adj.* **mean'ing·less**, *adj.*

mean'ly (mēn'lĭ), *adv.* In a mean, poor, or humble manner; as, *meanly* dressed.

mean'ness (mēn'nĕs), *n.* 1. Lowliness; also, baseness; stinginess. 2. A mean act.

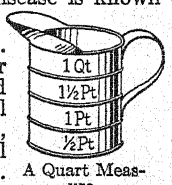
meant (mĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of MEAN.

mean'time' (mēn'tīm'), *adv.* During the time coming between two events; in the interval. — *n.* The time between two events.

mean'while' (mēn'hwīl'), *adv.* Meantime. — **mean'while'**, *n.*

mea'sles (mē'z'lz), *n.* An acute contagious disease marked by a fever and an eruption. A somewhat similar, but mild, disease is known as *German measles*.

meas'ure (mĕzh'ēr), *n.* 1. The dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything as fixed by measuring; as, to give full *measure;* also, an instrument, such as a yardstick, a bushel basket, etc., used in measuring. 2. The act of measuring anything; as, the *measure* of the land took three days. 3. A system of measuring; as, liquid *measure;* dry *measure*. 4. A unit used in



A Quart Measure.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

measuring; as, a foot is a *measure* of length. 5. A means used to accomplish one's purpose; as, he took *measures* to stop it. 6. A legislative act or bill. 7. An extent, degree, quantity, etc.; as, he succeeded in large *measure*. 8. In music, the part of the staff between two adjacent bars; also, the group or grouping of beats between these bars.
— *v.* 1. To find out the extent, degree, quantity, etc., of something by comparing it with an accepted standard; as, to *measure* land, cloth, etc. 2. To estimate; to value. 3. To lay off by means of a measure; as, a *measured* mile. 4. To serve as the measure of; as, a thermometer *measures* temperature. 5. To bring into comparison or competition; as, to *measure* one's skill against an opponent.
— **meas'ur·a·ble**, *adj.* — **meas'ur·a·bly**, *adv.* — **meas'ure·less**, *adj.*

meas'ured (mĕzh'ẽrd), *adj.* 1. Regulated by some standard. 2. Deliberate; calculated.

meas'ure·ment (mĕzh'ẽr·mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of measuring. 2. The extent, size, capacity, amount, or quantity of anything as fixed by measuring; as, the *measurements* of the room. 3. A system of measures.

meat (mēt), *n.* 1. Food; anything eaten for nourishment. 2. The flesh of animals used as food, as contrasted with fish and fowl. 3. The food parts inside of a shell, a husk, etc. 4. A meal; as, grace before *meat*. — **meat'less**, *adj.*

meat'y (mēt'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Abounding in, or like, meat. 2. Hence, full of matter for thought; also, solid.

Mec'ca (mĕk'ȧ), *n.* 1. A city of Saudi Arabia, the capital of Hejaz. It is a Holy City of the Mohammedans. 2. [often written with a small letter, ***mecca***] Any place sought as supremely desirable by great numbers.

me·chan'ic (mẽ·kăn'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Demanding or requiring skill with the hands; as, the *mechanic* arts. 2. Mechanical. — *n.* A person who practices any mechanic art; an artisan.

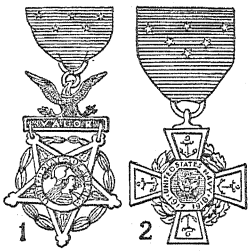
me·chan'i·cal (mẽ·kăn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with or made by machinery. 2. Done or produced as if by a machine and hence lacking a personal touch; as, *mechanical* singing. 3. Working by some machinery within itself; as, a *mechanical* toy. — **me·chan'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

me·chan'ics (mẽ·kăn'ĭks), *n.* 1. The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about the action of forces on bodies. 2. The arrangement and relation of the working parts of a machine, device, or process; as, the *mechanics* of running.

mech'a·nism (mĕk'ȧ·nĭz'm), *n.* 1. All the parts of a machine taken together; a mechanical device. 2. The arrangement and operation of the working parts of a machine or a device; as, the *mechanism* of a watch.

mech'a·nize (mĕk'ȧ·nīz), *v.* To make mechanical or machine-like; especially, to replace men by machines or to equip, as an army, with motor vehicles.

med'al (mĕd''l), *n.* A coinlike piece of metal with design and words in honor of a special event, person, deed, etc.



Medals of Honor, United States: 1 Army; 2 Navy.

me·dal'lion (mẽ·dăl'yŭn), *n.* 1. A large medal. 2. Something resembling a large medal, as a portrait.

med'dle (mĕd''l), *v.* To interfere; to pry. **med'dler**, *n.* **med'dle·some**, *adj.*

Mede (mēd), *n.* One of the people of ***Me'di·a*** (mē'dĭ·ȧ), an ancient country in southwestern Asia, now a part of Persia.

Me·de'a (mẽ·dē'ȧ), *n.* In Greek mythology, an enchantress who helped Jason.

me'di·a (mē'dĭ·ȧ), *n., plural* of MEDIUM.

me'di·ae'val (mē'dĭ·ē'văl; mĕd'ĭ·ē'văl), *adj.* Same as MEDIEVAL.

me'di·al (mē'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Middle; median; as, a *medial* zone. 2. Average; ordinary.

me'di·an (mē'dĭ·ăn), *n.* In a series, the number, line, point, etc., which has as many numbers, lines, points, etc., above as below it; as, in the series 1, 4, 5, 10, 20, the *median* is 5, but the average is 8. — **me'di·an**, *adj.*

me'di·ate (mē'dĭ·āt), *v.* To act as a go-between; as, to *mediate* between two nations.

me'di·a'tion (mē'dĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of mediating or being a go-between; intervention. 2. The plea made by one person, group, nation, etc., on behalf of another.

me'di·a'tor (mē'dĭ·ā'tẽr), *n.* A person, group, country, etc., that offers services or acts as a go-between in order to bring peace.

med'i·cal (mĕd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with the science of medicine or treatment of disease.

me·dic'a·ment (mẽ·dĭk'ȧ·mĕnt; mĕd'ĭ·kȧ·mĕnt), *n.* A medicine.

med'i·cat'ed (mĕd'ĭ·kāt'ĕd), *adj.* Treated with some medicine; as, *medicated* soap.

me·dic'i·nal (mẽ·dĭs'ĭ·năl), *adj.* Having the power to cure or check diseases.

med'i·cine (mĕd'ĭ·sĭn; mĕd'ĭ·s'n), *n.* 1. The science which studies facts about the prevention and cure of disease. 2. Anything used in treating disease; a remedy.

med'i·cine man. Among the North American Indians, a person who claims he can cure diseases by drugs, charms, etc.; a magician.

me'di·e'val (mē'dĭ·ē'văl; mĕd'ĭ·ē'văl), *adj.* Belonging to or having to do with the Middle Ages (the period A.D. 500–1400).

Me·di'na (mā·dē'nä), *n.* A city in Hejaz, containing the tomb of Mohammed.

me'di·o'cre (mē'dĭ·ō'kĕr; mē'dĭ·ō'kĕr), *adj.* Ordinary; commonplace; neither good nor bad.

me'di·oc'ri·ty (mē'dĭ·ŏk'rĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* MEDIOCRITIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality of being mediocre, ordinary, etc. 2. A mediocre person.

med'i·tate (mĕd'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To plan something; also, to consider something carefully.

med'i·ta'tion (mĕd'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* Close or continued thought; pondering; consideration. **med'i·ta'tive**, *adj.* **med'i·ta'tive·ly**, *adv.*

Med'i·ter·ra'ne·an Sea (mĕd'ĭ·tĕ·rā'nē·ăn). A great inland sea, enclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is 2,330 miles long.

me'di·um (mē'dĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* MEDIUMS (-ŭmz) or MEDIA (-ȧ). 1. Something that is between or in the middle. 2. The means by which or through which anything is done. 3. The substance in which anything lives or is put; as, the *medium* of air; the conditions under which people, animals, etc., live; environment. 4. A person who claims to communicate messages, knowledge, etc., from the dead. — *adj.* Having a middle position, degree, etc.

med'ley (mĕd'lĭ), *n.; pl.* MEDLEYS (-lĭz). 1. A mixture; a jumble. 2. In music, a composition made up of parts of other pieces and songs.

Me·du'sa (mē·dū'sȧ; mē·dū'zȧ), *n.* In Greek mythology, one of the Gorgons, three sisters with snaky hair and fearful appearance.

meed (mēd), *n.* Reward; the thing that a person deserves; as, a *meed* of praise.

meek (mēk), *adj.* Mild-tempered; humble. **meek, meek'ly**, *adv.* **meek'ness**, *n.*

meet (mēt), *v.;* MET; MEET'ING. 1. To come upon or across; as, I *met* a boy. 2. To go to the place where a person or thing is or will be; as, to *meet* a train. 3. To join; to cross; as, the two roads *meet*. 4. To be seen, heard, noticed, etc.; as, what a noise *met* my ears! 5. To fight against a person or thing; to struggle with; as, to *meet* failure bravely; also, to endure; to experience; as, he *met* with bad luck. 6. To be enough; to satisfy a need, demand, etc.; as, to *meet* a debt. 7. To assemble; to come together. — *n.* A meeting; as, an athletic *meet*.

meet (mēt), *adj.* Suitable; proper.

meet'ing (mēt'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person or thing that meets. 2. A duel. 3. An assembly, gathering, or convention. 4. The place where two things come together; also, a union; a joint.

meet'ing·house' (mēt'ĭng·hous'), *n.* A place for worship; a church.

meg'a·phone (mĕg'ȧ·fōn), *n.* A device to increase the loudness of sound, as a large horn.

mel'an·chol'y (mĕl'ăn·kŏl'ĭ), *n.* Low spirits; a gloomy mood or condition. — *adj.* Low-spirited.

Mel'a·ne'si·a (mĕl'ȧ·nē'shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ; -zhȧ), *n.* The islands in the Pacific Ocean northeast of Australia. — **Mel'a·ne'sian** (mĕl'ȧ·nē'shăn; -zhăn), *adj. & n.*

Mel'bourne (mĕl'bĕrn), *n.* The capital of Victoria, Australia.

me·lee' (mā·lā'; mā'lā; mĕl'ā), *n.* A confused fight; also, a skirmish.

mel'low (mĕl'ō), *adj.* 1. Soft and tender from ripeness; ripe; as, a *mellow* apple. 2. Easily worked, as soil. 3. Mature; also, made gentle or sweet by age; as, *mellow* wines. 4. Clear, full, or pure; not harsh or rough; as, a *mellow* sound; *mellow* colors. — *v.* To make or become mellow. — **mel'low·ness**, *n.*

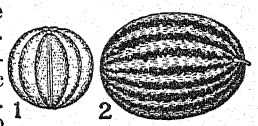
me·lo'di·ous (mē·lō'dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Agreeable to the ear because of its melody; tuneful. **me·lo'di·ous·ly**, *adv.* **me·lo'di·ous·ness**, *n.*

mel'o·dra'ma (mĕl'ō·drä'mȧ; mĕl'ō·drä'mȧ; mĕl'ō·drăm'ȧ), *n.* A romantic or sensational play with a happy ending; also, sensational actions, behavior, writing, speech, etc. — **mel'o·dra·mat'ic** (mĕl'ō·drȧ·măt'ĭk), *adj.* — **mel'o·dra·mat'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mel'o·dy (mĕl'ō·dĭ), *n.; pl.* MELODIES (-dĭz). 1. In music, a series of tones that are so arranged as to make a pleasing effect; the leading part in a song or piece; the air. 2. Tunefulness; harmony. — **me·lod'ic** (mē·lŏd'ĭk), *adj.*

mel'oid bee'tle (mĕl'oid). A kind of beetle. See the colored picture of *insects*.

mel'on (mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A muskmelon, watermelon, etc.; also, the flesh or pulp of a melon.



Melons: 1 Muskmelon; 2 Watermelon.

melt (mĕlt), *v.;* MELT'ED; MELT'ING. *Archaic past part.* MOL'TEN. 1. To change from solid to liquid; as, snow *melts;* to *melt* sugar. 2. To grow less; to disappear; as, the clouds *melt* away. 3. To become gentle; to soften; as, her heart *melted* at the sight. 4. To lose distinct outline or shape; as, the sky *melted* into the sea. — **melt'er**, *n.*

mem'ber (mĕm'bĕr), *n.* 1. A part of a person, animal, or plant; an arm, leg, leaf, branch, etc. 2. One of the persons or animals belonging to a group, as a household, church, etc.; as, a club *member*. 3. One part of a whole structure, as one of the parts of a bridge.

mem'ber·ship (mĕm'bĕr·shĭp), *n.* 1. The condition or fact of being a member. 2. The whole number of members.

mem′brane (mĕm′brān), *n.* A thin, soft, flexible sheet or layer of tissue, as in a plant or in the body of a person or animal. — **mem′bra·nous** (mĕm′brə·nŭs), *adj.*

me·men′to (mĕ·mĕn′tō), *n.; pl.* MEMENTOS or MEMENTOES (-tōz). Something which is a reminder; souvenir; as, *mementos* of a trip.

mem′o (mĕm′ō). Short for MEMORANDUM.

mem′oir (mĕm′wär; mĕm′wôr), *n.* **1.** A story of the facts or experiences in a person's own life. **2.** A story about any person or event, based on close knowledge or study.

mem′o·ra·ble (mĕm′ō·rə·b'l), *adj.* Worth remembering; not easily forgotten; as, *memorable* days. — **mem′o·ra·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

mem′o·ran′dum (mĕm′ō·răn′dŭm), *n.; pl.* MEMORANDA (-də) or MEMORANDUMS (-dŭmz). An informal record of something.

me·mo′ri·al (mĕ·mō′rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Keeping up the memory of a person, event, etc.; as, a *memorial* service; *Memorial* Hall. — *n.* **1.** Something by which the memory of a person, event, etc., is kept, as a building, statue, custom, etc.; also, a record; a memoir. **2.** A statement of facts, presented to some official often with a petition or a protest.

Me·mo′ri·al Day. A day set aside to honor the soldiers and sailors who have died since the beginning of the Civil War. It is, in most States, May 30.

mem′o·rize (mĕm′ō·rīz), *v.* To learn something by heart; as, to *memorize* music.

mem′o·ry (mĕm′ō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* MEMORIES (-rĭz). **1.** The action or power of remembering anything. **2.** The sum of what can be remembered; the person or thing remembered. **3.** The length of time that a person, event, etc., is remembered; as, I have never within my *memory* gone there. **4.** Remembrance; a memorial; as, in *memory* of a great man.

men (mĕn), *n., pl.* of MAN.

men′ace (mĕn′ĭs), *n.* A danger or threat; as, the *menace* of disease. — *v.* To threaten; as, he *menaced* the crowd. — **men′ac·ing·ly**, *adv.*

me·nag′er·ie (mĕ·năj′ĕr·ĭ; mĕ·năzh′ĕr·ĭ), *n.* A collection of caged wild animals.

mend (mĕnd), *v.* **1.** To improve or correct a thing in some way; as, *mend* your manners. **2.** To repair; as, to *mend* shoes. — *n.* **1.** The act of repairing or improving; as, she has been ill, but she is on the *mend* now. **2.** A repair in something; as, a *mend* in my stocking.

mend′er, *n.* **mend′ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

men·da′cious (mĕn·dā′shŭs), *adj.* Given to falsehood; not truthful. — **men·da′cious·ly**, *adv.* — **men·dac′i·ty** (mĕn·dăs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

men′di·cant (mĕn′dĭ·kănt), *adj.* Begging; as, a *mendicant* wanderer. — *n.* A beggar.

Men′e·la′us (mĕn′ĕ·lā′ŭs), *n.* In Greek mythology, a king of Sparta and brother of Agamemnon. He was the husband of Helen.

men·ha′den (mĕn·hā′d'n), *n.* A sea fish, growing 12 to 16 inches long, abounding along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

me′ni·al (mē′nĭ·ăl; mēn′yăl), *adj.* Having to do with, or suitable for, a servant; lowly. — *n.* A servant. — **me′ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

men′in·gi′tis (mĕn′ĭn·jī′tĭs), *n.* A disease in which a membrane of the brain or spinal cord becomes inflamed.

men′-of-war′, *n., pl.* of MAN-OF-WAR.

-ment (-mĕnt). A suffix which when added to a word [usually a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *judge* + *-ment* (judgment); *content* + *-ment* (contentment). It means: **1.** Act, way, art, etc., of; as, the *payment* (act of paying) of a debt. **2.** State of being; as in *discouragement* (the state of being discouraged). **3.** A thing that; thus, a *statement* is a writing or a speech that states. **4.** A thing that results from; thus, an *embankment* is a thing that results from embanking.

men′tal (mĕn′tăl), *adj.* Having to do with the mind; also, carried on in the mind.

men·tal′i·ty (mĕn·tăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition or ability of the mind; brain power.

men′tal·ly (mĕn′tăl·ĭ), *adv.* In the mind; in thought or in thinking; as, *mentally* keen.

men′thol (mĕn′thōl; -thŏl), *n.* A white, soothing substance from oil of peppermint.

men′tion (mĕn′shŭn), *v.* To refer to a person or thing by name; to specify; as, don't *mention* me. — *n.* A brief notice or casual remark; as, no *mention* of reward was made. — **men′tion·a·ble**, *adj.*

men′tor (mĕn′tĕr; mĕn′tôr), *n.* A wise and faithful adviser.

men′u (mĕn′ū; mā′nū; *French* mē·nü′), *n.* A list of the dishes served at a meal; a bill of fare.

mer′can·tile (mûr′kăn·tĭl; mûr′kăn·tīl), *adj.* Having to do with, or belonging to, merchants or trade; as, a fleet of *mercantile* ships.

mer′ce·nar′y (mûr′sĕ·nĕr′ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Doing something only for the pay, reward, etc. **2.** Hired as a mercenary; as, *mercenary* troops. — *n.; pl.* MERCENARIES (-ĭz). A soldier hired by a foreign nation to fight in its army.

mer′cer·ize (mûr′sĕr·īz), *v.* To treat cotton so that it looks silky or takes a better dye.

mer′chan·dise (mûr′chăn·dīz), *n.* Anything bought or sold; goods used in trade.

mer′chant (mûr′chănt), *n.* **1.** A person who carries on trade. **2.** A storekeeper. — *adj.* Having to do with, or used in, trade; as, *merchant* ships.

mer'chant·man (mûr'chănt·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A ship used especially in trading.

mer'chant ma·rine'. The trading ships of a nation as distinct from the navy.

mer·cu'ri·al (mûr·kū'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Fickle; changeable; as, a *mercurial* disposition.

Mer'cu·ry (mûr'kū·rĭ), *n.* **1.** The Roman god of wealth, trade, eloquence, and wit. He was the messenger of the gods and he conducted souls to Hades. **2.** Hence [written with a small letter, *mercury; pl.* MERCURIES (-rĭz)], a messenger; a bearer of news. **3.** The smallest planet. It is nearest the sun. **4.** [written *mercury*] A heavy, poisonous, silver-white metallic element; quicksilver. It is used in thermometers, medicine, etc., and in extracting gold and silver from ore.

Mercury.

mer'cy (mûr'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MERCIES (-sĭz). **1.** Kindness of a person toward another person or an animal; as, *mercy* was shown the refugees. **2.** A mild, sympathetic, merciful manner or disposition. **3.** An act of kindness; as, God's *mercy*.

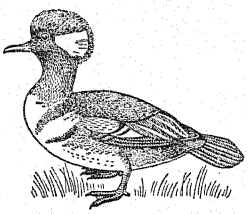
mer'ci·ful, *adj.* **mer'ci·less**, *adj.*
mer'ci·ful·ly, *adv.* **mer'ci·less·ly**, *adv.*
mer'ci·ful·ness, *n.* **mer'ci·less·ness**, *n.*

mere (mēr), *n.* A small lake or pool.

mere (mēr), *adj.*; *superlative* MER'EST (mēr'ĕst). Only this, and nothing else; nothing more; simple; as, a *mere* child. — **mere'ly**, *adv.*

mer'e·tri'cious (mĕr'ĕ·trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Tawdry; alluring by false show.

mer·gan'ser (mēr·găn'sĕr), *n.* A fish-eating duck with a slender bill instead of the usual flattened one. Varieties are the ***hooded merganser*** and the ***red-breasted merganser***.



Merganser (Hooded Merganser). (1/11)

merge (mûrj), *v.* To be or cause to be swallowed up, sunk, lost, etc.; as, the yellow *merges* with the green.

merg'er (mûr'jĕr), *n.* The combination of two business concerns or interests into a single one.

me·rid'i·an (mĕ·rĭd'ĭ·ăn; mē·rĭd'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** The highest point reached by the sun or a star; hence, the highest point of anything, as of success, power, importance, etc. **2.** One of the imaginary circles on the earth's surface, passing through the North and South Poles and any particular place. The *meridians* are numbered according to degrees of longitude. — *adj.* **1.** Belonging to, or passing through, the highest point reached by a heavenly body in its daily course through the heavens; hence, relating to or characteristic of the highest point reached in a career, etc.

me·ringue' (mē·răng'), *n.* A mixture chiefly of beaten white of egg and sugar, put on pies or cakes and browned, or baked into crisp cakes or shells; also, a cake or shell of this.

Me·ri'no (mĕ·rē'nō), *n.*; *pl.* MERINOS (-nōz). **1.** A breed of hardy white fine-wooled sheep. **2.** [written with a small letter, ***merino***] A fine, soft fabric, originally made of Merino wool; also, a fine wool yarn. — **Me·ri'no, me·ri'no**, *adj.*

mer'it (mĕr'ĭt), *n.* **1.** The reward or punishment that is deserved. **2.** The condition or fact of deserving something good or bad. **3.** An act, trait, characteristic, etc., which is worthy of praise; as, the *merit* of thrift. — *v.* To earn or deserve something.

mer'i·to'ri·ous (mĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Deserving reward or honor; praiseworthy.

Mer'lin (mûr'lĭn), *n.* In legends of the Middle Ages, a famous magician and prophet.

mer'maid' (mûr'mād'), *n.* An imaginary sea creature with the upper part of the body like that of a woman and the lower part like that of a fish. — **mer'man'** (mûr'măn'), *n.*

mer'ry (mĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Delightful; gay.

mer'ri·ly, *adv.* **mer'ry·mak'er**, *n.*
mer'ri·ment, *n.* **mer'ry·mak'ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

mer'ry-go-round' (mĕr'ĭ·gō·round'), *n.* **1.** A circular revolving platform that is moved by machinery. It is fitted with benches or figures of animals on which people sit for a ride. **2.** Anything that is exciting or moves rapidly; as, the *merry-go-round* of social life.

me'sa (mā'sȧ), *n.* A flat-topped hill or small plateau with steep sides.

mes'dames' (mā'dȧm'), *n., pl.* of MADAM or MADAME.

mes'de·moi'selles' (mād'mwȧ'zĕl'), *n., pl.* of MADEMOISELLE.

mesh (mĕsh), *n.*; *pl.* MESHES (mĕsh'ĕz). **1.** One of the spaces enclosed by the threads of a net, the wires of a sieve, etc.; also, a net or network. **2.** The coming together, or fitting together, of two sets of gear teeth for transmitting power; as, put the wheels in *mesh*. — *v.* **1.** To catch something in meshes, as of a net; to entangle; also, to make something into a network. **2.** Of gear teeth, to fit together for transmitting power.

mes'mer·ize (mĕz'mĕr·īz; mĕs'mĕr·īz), *v.* To hypnotize a person or animal. — **mes'mer·ism**, *n.* — **mes'mer·ist**, *n.* — **mes'mer·iz'er**, *n.*

Mes'o·po·ta'mi·a (mĕs'ŏ·pŏ·tā'mĭ·ȧ), *n.* Region between Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

mes·quite' (mĕs·kēt'; mĕs'kēt), *n.* A thorny, deep-rooted tree or bush that grows in the southwestern United States and in Mexico.

mess (mĕs), *n.; pl.* MESSES (mĕs'ĕz). 1. A quantity of food; also, a dish or portion of soft or liquid food, such as milk, porridge, etc. 2. A confused heap; a botch. 3. A group of people who regularly eat together; also, the meal they eat; as, he was absent from *mess*.
— *v.* 1. To serve meals; also, to eat regularly with a certain group of people. 2. To make a mess or muddle of something.

mes'sage (mĕs'ĭj), *n.; pl.* MESSAGES (mĕs'ĭj·ĕz). Any information, news, command, etc., sent from one person to another.

Mes'sei·gneurs' (mĕs'ā·nyûrz'; *French* mā'sĕ'nyûr'), *n., pl.* of MONSEIGNEUR.

mes'sen·ger (mĕs'ĕn·jĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that carries a message or does an errand. 2. A herald; a forerunner.

Mes·si'ah (mĕ·sī'ȧ), *n.* The expected king and deliverer of the Hebrews; the Christ. — **Mes'si·an'ic** (mĕs'ĭ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.*

Mes'sieurs (mĕs'ĕrz; mĕs'yĕrz; *French* mā'syûr'), *n., pl.* of MONSIEUR. Used as a plural for Mister. Abbreviation, *Messrs.*

mess'y (mĕs'ĭ), *adj.;* MESS'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); MESS'I·EST. Untidy; upset; as, a *messy* room.

met (mĕt), *past tense & past part.* of MEET.

met'al (mĕt''l), *n.* 1. Any of certain substances, such as gold, tin, copper, bronze, etc., which have a peculiar shiny changeable color, are solid and heavy, are good conductors of electricity, and can be shaped and blended with other metals. 2. A simple metal like iron, distinguished from an alloy like bronze. 3. Crushed stone, cinders, etc., used in making roads, ballasting railroad tracks, etc. 4. Material; hence, temper; as, a man of stern *metal*. — **met'al,** *adj.* — **me·tal'lic** (mē·tăl'ĭk), *adj.*

met'al·lur'gy (mĕt''l·ûr'jĭ), *n.* The science which studies and explains methods of extracting metals from their ores and preparing them for use. — **met'al·lur'gi·cal** (mĕt'l·ûr'jĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **met'al·lur'gist** (mĕt''l·ûr'jĭst), *n.*

met'al·work'ing (mĕt''l·wûr'kĭng), *n.* The process or occupation of making things out of metal. — **met'al·work'** (mĕt''l·wûrk'), *n.* — **met'al·work'er,** *n.* — **met'al·work'ing,** *adj.*

met'a·mor'pho·sis (mĕt'ȧ·môr'fō·sĭs; mĕt'ȧ·môr·fō'sĭs), *n.* A change in the form of an animal in the process of developing; as, the *metamorphosis* of a tadpole into a frog. — **met'a·mor'phism** (mĕt'ȧ·môr'fĭz'm), *n.* — **met'a·mor'phose** (-môr'fōz; -fōs), *v.*

met'a·phor (mĕt'ȧ·fĕr; mĕt'ȧ·fôr), *n.* The use of a word in a connection different from that in which it is generally used, for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between ideas. Thus, in "the ship *plows* the sea," the word "plows" suggests a likeness between plowing land and cutting through water. — **met'a·phor'i·cal** (mĕt'ȧ·fôr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **met'a·phor'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

mete (mēt), *v.* 1. To measure. 2. To allot.

me'te·or (mē'tē·ĕr), *n.* A shooting star; a small mass that travels at great speed and starts to burn as it enters the earth's atmosphere.

me'te·or'ic (mē'tē·ŏr'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Of, or having to do with, a meteor or meteors; as, a *meteoric* shower. 2. Resembling a meteor in brilliance, speed, etc.; flashing and going out.

me'te·or·ite (mē'tē·ĕr·īt), *n.* A stony or metallic mass that falls to the earth from outside the earth.

me'te·or·ol'o·gy (mē'tē·ĕr·ŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts concerning the atmosphere, weather, winds, etc. — **me'te·or·ol'o·gist** (mē'tē·ĕr·ŏl'ŏ·jĭst), *n.*

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* Also **me'tre** (mē'tĕr). 1. The arrangement of syllables, words, or stanzas in poetry or verse; rhythm. 2. In music, rhythm. 3. A measure of length, equal to 39.37 inches. It is the basis of the metric system.

me'ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring and, usually, recording the amount of something; as, a gas *meter*.

Meth. Abbreviation for *Methodist.*

me·thinks' (mē·thĭngks'), *v.; past tense* ME·THOUGHT' (mē·thôt'). It seems to me. *Now seldom used.*

meth'od (mĕth'ŭd), *n.* 1. Manner; the regular way of doing anything; as, a *method* of teaching. 2. Orderly arrangement; system or design; as, his work lacks *method*. — **me·thod'i·cal** (mē·thŏd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **me·thod'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Meth'od·ist (mĕth'ŭd·ĭst), *n.* A member of a Protestant Christian Church which arose from a religious club formed by John and Charles Wesley and their friends in 1729. — *adj.* Belonging to, or having to do with, the Methodists. — **Meth'od·ism** (mĕth'ŭd·ĭz'm), *n.*

Me·thu'se·lah (mē·thū'zē·lȧ; mē·thū'sē·lȧ), *n.* In the Bible, a man who is said to have lived 969 years; hence, a very old person.

me·tic'u·lous (mē·tĭk'ū·lŭs), *adj.* Too careful about small matters.

me'tre (mē'tĕr). Same as METER.

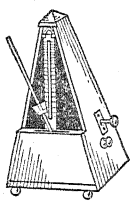
met'ric (mĕt'rĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the metric system, or with any measuring, especially by meters. 2. Same as METRICAL.

met'ri·cal (mĕt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or arranged in, or like, meter; as, *metrical* prose; *metrical* rhythm. 2. Same as METRIC.

met'ric sys'tem. A decimal system of weights and measures. The system originated in France about 1790. See *Tables*, pages 736–737.

met'ric ton. A weight of 1,000 kilograms, or 2,204.6 pounds avoirdupois.

met'ro·nome (mĕt'rō·nōm), *n.* An instrument for marking exact time, especially in music.


Metronome.

me·trop'o·lis (mē·trŏp'ō·lĭs), *n.*; *pl.* METROPOLISES (-lĭs·ēz). 1. The chief city or capital city of a country, state, region, etc.; as, New York is the *metropolis* of America. 2. A chief center of anything; as, the *metropolis* of art.

met'ro·pol'i·tan (mĕt'rō·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* Having to do with, or belonging to, a metropolis; as, the *metropolitan* area; also, of or relating to an archbishop. — *n.* 1. A person who lives in, or has the manner, customs, etc., of, a metropolis. 2. An archbishop.

met'tle (mĕt''l), *n.* Temperament; courage.

met'tle·some (mĕt''l·sŭm), *adj.* Brave.

mew (mū), *n.* The cry of a cat or a similar cry. — *v.* To make a sound like "mew."

mewl (mūl), *v.* To cry weakly; to whimper.

Mex. Abbreviation for *Mexican* or *Mexico.*

Mex'i·can (mĕk'sĭ·kăn), *adj.* Having to do with, or belonging to, Mexico or its people. — *n.* A native or inhabitant of Mexico.

Mex'i·co (mĕk'sĭ·kō), *n.* 1. A large republic in southern North America. 2. A city, its capital, in the central part.

Mex'i·co, Gulf of. A large gulf, southeast of North America, touching on the United States, Mexico, and Cuba.

mez'za·nine (mĕz'ȧ·nēn; mĕz'ȧ·nĭn), *n.* In a building, a low story between two high ones, especially between the ground floor and the story above, as in a hotel.

mfg. Abbreviation for *manufacturing.*

mfr. Abbreviation for *manufacturer.*

mg. Abbreviation for *milligram.*

Mgr.; *pl.* MGRS. Abbreviation for *Monseigneur, Monsignor.*

mi (mē), *n.* In music, a syllable used in naming the third note of the scale.

mi. Abbreviation for *mile* or *miles.*

mi'ca (mī'kȧ), *n.* A mineral that readily separates into very thin, somewhat elastic, sheets, used as windows in lanterns, stoves, etc.

mice (mīs), *n., pl.* of MOUSE.

Mich. Abbreviation for *Michigan.*

Mi'chael (mī'kĕl; mī'kȧ·ĕl), *n.* One of the archangels.

Mich'ael·mas (mĭk'ĕl·mȧs), *n.* The feast of the archangel Michael, September 29.

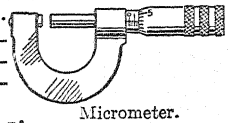
Mi'chel·an'ge·lo (mī'kĕl·ăn'jĕ·lō), 1475–1564. Italian painter and sculptor.

Mich'i·gan (mĭsh'ĭ·găn), *n.* A State in the north central United States.

Mich'i·gan, Lake. One of the Great Lakes.

mi'crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* A germ; an animal or plant that is so small that it can be seen only with the aid of a microscope.

mi·crom'e·ter (mī·krŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* An instrument for measuring extremely small distances.


Micrometer.

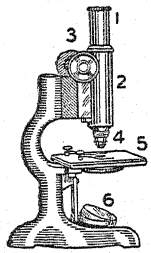
Mi'cro·ne'si·a (mī'krō·nē'shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* An archipelago of small islands in the Pacific Ocean, east of the Philippines. — **Mi'cro·ne'sian** (-shăn; -zhăn), *adj.* & *n.*

mi'cro·or'gan·ism (mī'krō·ôr'găn·ĭz'm), *n.* Any organism of extremely small size.

mi'cro·phone (mī'krō·fōn), *n.* An instrument used in increasing or sending sounds; as, a radio *microphone.*

mi'cro·scope (mī'krō·skōp), *n.* An instrument with a lens, used to aid a person in seeing an extremely small object by enlarging the image of it.

mi'cro·scop'ic (mī'krō·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a microscope. 2. Able to see very tiny objects; as, the *microscopic* eyes of some insects. 3. Able to be seen only with the aid of a microscope; hence, extremely small; as, a *microscopic* plant. — **mi'cro·scop'i·cal,** *adj.* — **mi'cro·scop'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*



Microscope. 1 Eyepiece; 2 Tube; 3 Adjusting Screw; 4 Lenses; 5 Table for object to be examined; 6 Mirror.

mid (mĭd), *adj.*; *superlative* MIDMOST (mĭd'mōst). Pointing out or being the middle part; middle.

'mid (mĭd), *prep.* Shortened form of AMID.

mid- (mĭd-). A prefix meaning: 1. The middle of; the middle part of. 2. In or near the middle of; of or belonging to the middle part of.

Mi'das (mī'dăs), *n.* In Greek legends, a king of Phrygia who asked of Dionysus that everything he touched might turn to gold. When even his food became changed, he begged the god to take back his favor.

mid'day' (mĭd'dā'), *n.* Noon. — **mid'day',** *adj.*

mid'dle (mĭd''l), *n.* 1. The center. 2. A person or thing that is halfway between others. — *adj.* Occupying or belonging to the middle.

Mid'dle Ag'es (āj'ĕz). The period of time between ancient and modern times; the period between the fall of Rome (A.D. 476) and the revival of learning (about A.D. 1400).

mid'dle·man' (mĭd''l·măn'; mĭd''l·măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A go-between; especially, a person who deals in goods in any of the steps between the original producer and the final consumer.

mid'dling (mĭd'lĭng), *adj.* Of medium size, amount, rank, etc.; neither good nor bad. — *n.* [used in the *plural*, MIDDLINGS] 1. Goods that are of medium grade. 2. The medium-sized particles sifted from ground grain and used in making certain qualities of flour, in some feeds, etc.

mid'dy (mĭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* MIDDIES (-ĭz). 1. In colloquial use, a midshipman. 2. A loose blouse with a collar cut wide and square in the back, worn by children or women.

midge (mĭj), *n.* Any very small fly or gnat.

midg'et (mĭj'ĕt), *n.* A very small person.

mid'land (mĭd'lănd), *n.* The inland or central region of a country. — *adj.* Inland.

mid'most (mĭd'mōst), *adj., superlative* of MID. In the exact middle.

mid'night' (mĭd'nīt'), *n.* Twelve o'clock at night. — **mid'night'**, *adj.*

mid'rib' (mĭd'rĭb'), *n.* The middle vein of a leaf.

mid'riff (mĭd'rĭf), *n.* The wall of muscle and sinew between the chest and the stomach.

mid'ship'man (mĭd'shĭp'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A young man in training to become a naval officer, as at the United States Naval Academy.

Midshipman, United States Navy.

midst (mĭdst), *n.* 1. The inside or central part, place, etc. 2. The position or condition of being busy, or surrounded, burdened, etc., by something. — *prep.* In the midst of.

mid'sum'mer (mĭd'sŭm'ĕr), *n.* The middle of the summer; also, the period about June 22. — **mid'sum'mer**, *adj.*

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'), *adv.* & *adj.* Halfway; about halfway; in the middle.

mid'way' (mĭd'wā'), *n.* At a fair, a central avenue where amusements are placed, curiosities shown, etc.

Mid'west'ern (mĭd'wĕs'tĕrn), *adj.* Having to do with, or belonging to, the region of the North Central States of the United States.

mid'wife' (mĭd'wīf'), *n.; pl.* -WIVES (-wīvz'). A woman who helps mothers when children are born.

mid'win'ter (mĭd'wĭn'tĕr), *n.* The middle of winter; also, the period about December 22.

mien (mēn), *n.* The manner, looks, air, etc., of a person; as, a man of kindly *mien*.

might (mīt), *past tense* of MAY. 1. Had permission to; was or were allowed to; as, his mother told him he *might* go. 2. Had a chance to; was or were a little likely to; as, you *might* have hurt yourself if you had fallen. 3. Would it were possible that; as, *might* he be with us again! 4. Ought to; as, you *might* have told.

might (mīt), *n.* The power of a person to do something; as, run with all your *might;* strength; force; as, the *might* of Niagara Falls.

might'y (mīt'ĭ), *adj.;* MIGHT'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); MIGHT'I·EST. 1. Powerful; very strong. 2. Done by might; showing great power; as, *mighty* deeds. 3. Great; as, a *mighty* book; a *mighty* famine. — *adv.* In colloquial use, very; as, a *mighty* important message.

might'i·ly, *adv.* **might'i·ness**, *n.*

mi'gnon·ette' (mĭn'yŭn·ĕt'), *n.* A garden plant about a foot tall, with spikes of tiny, sweet-smelling flowers.

Mignonette.

mi'graine (mī'grān; mĭ·grān'), *n.* A nervous headache.

mi'grate (mī'grāt), *v.* 1. To move from one country, region, etc., to another. 2. To move regularly from one place to another, as for food; as, many birds *migrate* every year. — **mi·gra'tion** (mī·grā'shŭn), *n.* — **mi'gra·to'ry** (mī'grə·tō'rĭ), *adj.*

mi·ka'do (mĭ·kä'dō), *n.* The title usually given by foreigners to the Emperor of Japan.

Mi·lan' (mĭ·lăn'; mĭl'ăn), *n.* A large city of northern Italy, the capital of Lombardy.

milch (mĭlch), *adj.* Giving milk, as a cow.

mild (mīld), *adj.* Gentle; kind; also, soft; moderate; not severe, harsh, bitter, etc.

mild'ly, *adv.* **mild'ness**, *n.*

mil'dew (mĭl'dū), *n.* A thin whitish growth produced on plants, decaying matter, etc., by very tiny plants called *fungi.* — **mil'dew**, *v.*

mile (mīl), *n.* A measure of distance. The ordinary mile, ***statute mile***, is 5,280 feet. The ***geographical, nautical,*** or ***sea, mile*** is $\frac{1}{21600}$ of a great circle of the earth, and varies between 6,076 feet and 6,080.20 feet.

mile'age (mīl'ĭj), *n.* 1. Distance in miles; also, the speed measured in miles. 2. The number of miles that a car, a tire, etc., will travel before wearing out. 3. The money allowed to a person for traveling expenses, at a certain amount per mile.

mile'stone' (mīl'stōn'), *n.* A stone set up to show the distance in miles to a place; hence, an important event in a person's life, in history, etc.

mil'i·tant (mĭl'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* At war; also, ready to fight for a cause; quarrelsome. — **mil'i·tant**, *n.* — **mil'i·tant·ly**, *adv.*

mil'i·ta·rism (mĭl'ĭ·tə·rĭz'm), *n.* The inclination to favor keeping large armies; a tendency to enforce one's demands by military means; also, government by military people according to military ideas.

mil'i·ta·rist, *n.* **mil'i·ta·ris'tic**, *adj.*

mil'i·tar'y (mĭl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with soldiers, or with the army, or with war; as, *military* drill; *military* supplies; belonging to or

characteristic of soldiers; as, a *military* appearance. 2. Made or done by soldiers; supported by armed force; as, a *military* government. — *n.* Soldiers; the army.

mil′i·tate (mĭl′ĭ·tāt), *v.* To have influence or effect; as, his opposition *militated* in our favor.

mi·li′tia (mĭ·lĭsh′ȧ), *n.* A body of citizens enrolled as a regular military force and receiving military training but not called into active service except upon necessity. — **mi·li′tia·man**, *n.*

milk (mĭlk), *n.* 1. A whitish fluid which nature provides in the bodies of female mammals for feeding their young; also, this fluid pressed from the udders of cows, goats, etc., for human use. 2. A milklike juice; as, the *milk* of a coconut. — *v.* To draw or press milk, as from a cow. **milk′maid′**, *n.* **milk′man′**, *n.*

milk′weed′ (mĭlk′wēd′), *n.* A plant with milky juice.

milk′y (mĭl′kĭ), *adj.* Like milk; of the color of milk; full of milk. — **milk′i·ness**, *n.*

Milk′y Way. The faint, light tract seen at night stretching across the sky. It is composed chiefly of a vast multitude of distant stars. It is also called ***the Galaxy***.

mill (mĭl), *n.* One tenth of a cent.

mill (mĭl), *n.* 1. A building in which grain is ground into flour; also, a factory using machines; as, a rolling *mill;* a cotton *mill.* 2. A machine for grinding, rolling, stamping, etc. — *v.* 1. To grind, shape, finish, etc., in a mill; as, to *mill* flour; to *mill* cloth. 2. To make frothy by whipping or churning. 3. To circle about like cream in a churn; as, the cattle began *milling* about; to move around in a riotous mass; as, the crowd *milling* around.

mil·len′ni·um (mĭ·lĕn′ĭ·ŭm), *n.* 1. A thousand years; especially, a period of such length prophesied in the Bible as a time when there will be no sin or sorrow. 2. A time as happy as the millennium. — **mil·len′ni·al**, *adj.*

mill′er (mĭl′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who runs or works in a flour mill. 2. A moth whose wings seem to be covered with flour or dust.

mil′let (mĭl′ĕt), *n.* 1. A grass bearing clusters of small seeds or grain. It is cut for hay and its seeds are used for food by men and birds. 2. The grain of the millet.

Millet.

mil′li·gram, mil′li·gramme (mĭl′ĭ·grăm), *n.* A weight equal to one thousandth of a gram.

mil′li·me′ter, mil′li·me′tre (mĭl′ĭ·mē′tẽr), *n.* A measure of length equal to one thousandth of a meter. See *Tables*, pages 736–737.

mil′li·ner (mĭl′ĭ·nẽr), *n.* A person who makes, trims, or sells women's hats.

mil′li·ner′y (mĭl′ĭ·nĕr′ĭ), *n.* 1. The business of a milliner. 2. The goods sold by milliners.

mil′lion (mĭl′yŭn), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **mil′lionth** (mĭl′yŭnth), *adj.* & *n.*

mil′lion·aire′ (mĭl′yŭn·âr′), *n.* A person who is worth a million dollars or more.

mill′race′ (mĭl′rās′), *n.* 1. The canal in which water goes to a mill wheel. 2. The current of water which drives the mill wheel.

mill′stone′ (mĭl′stōn′), *n.* 1. One of two circular stones used for grinding grain. 2. A crushing burden.

Mil′ton (mĭl′tŭn), John, 1608–1674. English poet.

mime (mīm), *n.* A jester; a buffoon. — **mime**, *v.*

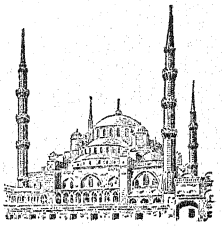
mim′ic (mĭm′ĭk), *v.;* MIM′ICKED (-ĭkt); MIM′ICKING. To copy or imitate very closely; to ape; as, to *mimic* a person's speech. — *n.* A person who mimics. — *adj.* 1. Mimicking; imitative; as, *mimic* children. 2. Not real, imitated; mock; as, a *mimic* battle.

mim′ic·ry (mĭm′ĭk·rĭ), *n.; pl.* MIMICRIES (-rĭz). 1. The act, art, or sport of mimicking. 2. The resemblance in coloring, habit, etc., which some animals show to other animals or to natural objects, for concealment, protection, etc.

mi·mo′sa (mĭ·mō′sȧ; mĭ·mō′zȧ), *n.* A plant, bush, or tree that grows in warm regions and has round heads of small white or pink flowers.

min.; *pl.* MINS. Abbreviation for *minute* or *minutes.*

min′a·ret′ (mĭn′ȧ·rĕt′; mĭn′ȧ·rĕt), *n.* A very tall slender tower of a mosque. From one of its encircling balconies a crier summons the people to prayer.


Mosque at Constantinople, showing Minarets.

mince (mĭns), *v.* 1. To cut or chop very fine; as, to *mince* meat. 2. To speak, pronounce, walk, etc., with affected daintiness; as, to *mince* one's words. — *n.* A mass of minced meat, vegetables, etc.

mince′meat′ (mĭns′mēt′), *n.* A mixture of finely chopped and cooked raisins, apples, suet, spices, etc., and, usually, meat. It is used chiefly as a filling for pies (***mince pie***).

minc′ing (mĭn′sĭng), *adj.* Affectedly dainty, delicate, etc.; as, *mincing* speech; *mincing* steps.

mind (mīnd), *n.* 1. Memory; as, out of sight, out of *mind.* 2. That which a person thinks, wishes, intends, feels, etc.; one's opinion, thoughts, wish, purpose, or the like; as, to speak one's *mind.* 3. The part of a person which feels, sees, wills, thinks, etc.; hence, the power of thinking, etc.; intellect; brain. — *v.* 1. To remember. 2. To heed; to pay

attention; as, *mind* what you are doing. 3. To object to; as, do you *mind* having the window up? 4. To obey; as, to *mind* one's parents. 5. To take care of; as, to *mind* the children.

mind'ed (mīn'dĕd), *adj.* 1. Having a particular kind of mind, interest, etc.; as, *evil-minded.* 2. Disposed; inclined.

mind'ful (mīnd'fo͝ol), *adj.* Attentive; heedful. — **mind'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **mind'ful·ness**, *n.*

mind'less (mīnd'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Without mind; stupid. 2. Heedless. — **mind'less·ly**, *adv.*

mine (mīn), *pron.* The possessive case of I; my; as, the watch is *mine.* This form is not followed by a noun. — *adj.* In old and in poetic language, my; as, *mine* eyes; *mine* host.

mine (mīn), *n.* 1. A pit from which minerals, such as coal, gold, diamonds, are taken by digging, etc. 2. A rich source; as, this book is a *mine* of information. 3. A hole in the earth under enemy territory, containing an explosive charge; also, a similar explosive charge placed in a case and sunk in the water where it will destroy enemy ships.
— *v.* 1. To dig a mine; also, to work in a mine. 2. To dig or form mines under a place; to lay mines. — **min'er** (mīn'ẽr), *n.*

min'er·al (mĭn'ẽr·ăl), *n.* A natural substance which is neither a plant, nor an animal, and which is not dead matter in another form. Most minerals, such as rocks, are solids. Mercury and water are liquid minerals. — **min'er·al**, *adj.*

min'er·al'o·gy (mĭn'ẽr·ăl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about minerals.

Mi·ner'va (mĭ·nûr'vȧ), *n.* A Roman goddess, identified with the Greek goddess Athena.

min'gle (mĭng'g'l), *v.* 1. To mix, especially without being united; to combine; to blend. 2. To come together as in company or a group.

min'i·a·ture (mĭn'ĭ·ȧ·t͟ūr; mĭn'yȧ·t͟ūr), *n.* 1. A very small painting; especially, a very small portrait on ivory, metal, etc. 2. Something much smaller than the usual or actual size. — *adj.* Being a miniature; very small.

min'i·mize (mĭn'ĭ·mīz), *v.* To make as small as possible; as, to *minimize* the dangers.

min'i·mum (mĭn'ĭ·mŭm), *n.; pl.* MINIMA (-mȧ), MINIMUMS (-mŭmz). The lowest quantity or amount possible; also, the lowest point reached or recorded. — **min'i·mum**, *adj.*

min'ion (mĭn'yŭn), *n.* 1. A favorite; as, the *minion* of the king. 2. A person quick to do the bidding of his master; a groveling servant.

min'is·ter (mĭn'ĭs·tẽr), *n.* 1. A clergyman; a pastor, especially of a Protestant church. 2. A person who represents his government in a foreign country. 3. In England, Canada, etc., a government official with duties similar to those of a member of the Cabinet. — *v.* To serve; to attend; to render aid. — **min'is·te'ri·al** (mĭn'ĭs·tẽr'ĭ·ăl), *adj.*

min'is·trant (mĭn'ĭs·trănt), *n.* A person who ministers. — **min'is·trant**, *adj.*

min'is·tra'tion (mĭn'ĭs·trā'shŭn), *n.* Act of ministering; the furnishing of aid.

min'is·try (mĭn'ĭs·trĭ), *n.; pl.* MINISTRIES (-trĭz). 1. Act of ministering. 2. The office or duties of a minister; the profession of a minister; as, to enter the *ministry.* 3. A body or group of ministers. 4. [written with a capital letter, ***Ministry***] A government department, the head of which is a minister.

Mink. (1/5)

mink (mĭngk), *n.* 1. A weasellike animal with partly webbed feet and a somewhat bushy tail. 2. The soft, usually dark-brown, fur of this animal.

Minn. Abbreviation for *Minnesota.*

Min'ne·so'ta (mĭn'ẽ·sō'tȧ), *n.* A State in northern central United States.

min'now (mĭn'ō), *n.* 1. A soft-finned freshwater fish such as a goldfish, a shiner, or a carp. 2. In careless use, any very small fish.

Minnow. (1/3)

mi'nor (mī'nẽr), *adj.* 1. Less in size, importance, or value; smaller; inferior. 2. In music, less by a half step than the major; as, a *minor* interval; also, having a minor interval; as, a *minor* scale; *minor* chords.
— *n.* 1. A person who is under twenty-one years of age. 2. A minor scale, chord, etc.

mi·nor'i·ty (mĭ·nŏr'ĭ·tĭ; mī·nŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* MINORITIES (-tĭz). 1. The state of being a minor. 2. The smaller number; as, he received a *minority* of the votes cast; in politics, the party not having sufficient votes to be in control.

Mi'nos (mī'nŏs), *n.* In Greek mythology, a king of Crete.

Min'o·taur (mĭn'ō·tôr), *n.* In Greek mythology, a monster, half man and half bull, confined in a labyrinth in Crete. The Minotaur was slain by Theseus.

min'ster (mĭn'stẽr), *n.* A church attached to a monastery. The name is often retained after the monastery has ceased to exist.

min'strel (mĭn'strĕl), *n.* 1. One of a class of entertainers, usually singers, during the Middle Ages. 2. One of a group of modern entertainers who are usually blacked in imitation of Negroes, and give a program of Negro melodies, jokes, etc. — **min'strel·sy**, *n.*

mint (mĭnt), *n.* A fragrant plant, such as the peppermint, the spearmint, and the catnip.

mint (mĭnt), *n.* **1.** A place where gold, silver, etc., is made into coins. **2.** A great amount; as, a *mint* of money. — *v.* To stamp and make into money; as, to *mint* gold; to *mint* money.

min′u·end (mĭn′ū·ĕnd), *n.* In arithmetic, the number from which another number is to be subtracted.

min′u·et′ (mĭn′ū·ĕt′; mĭn′ū·ĕt), *n.* A slow, graceful dance; also, music for such a dance.

mi′nus (mī′nŭs), *prep.* With the subtraction of; less; as, 7 *minus* 4 leaves 3. Instead of the word the sign [−] (*minus sign*) is commonly used. — *adj.* Showing that the following number is to be subtracted; as, the *minus* sign.

min′ute (mĭn′ĭt), *n.* **1.** A sixtieth part of an hour or a degree; sixty seconds. **2.** The distance a person can cover in a minute. **3.** A record, as of instructions, of something said or done, etc.; a memorandum, as of what takes place at a meeting; as, the secretary read the *minutes*.

mi·nute′ (mī·nūt′; mī·nūt′), *adj.* **1.** Very small; tiny; petty; as, a *minute* detail. **2.** Having or paying attention to minute details. **mi·nute′ly**, *adv.* **mi·nute′ness**, *n.*

min′ute·man′ (mĭn′ĭt·măn′), *n.; pl.* -MEN. An American colonist who just before and during the War of Independence pledged himself to be ready to fight at a minute's notice.

Statue of Minuteman at Concord, Mass.

minx (mĭngks), *n.* A saucy girl.

mir′a·cle (mĭr′ȧ·k'l), *n.* **1.** An event which cannot be explained by any known law of nature; as, the *miracle* of Christ's resurrection. **2.** Anything so rare or unusual as to seem like a miracle; a marvel.

mi·rac′u·lous (mĭ·răk′ū·lŭs), *adj.* Of or like a miracle; having to do with miracles.

mi·rage′ (mĭ·räzh′), *n.* A reflection visible at sea, in the desert, etc., of a distant and, often, unseen object. The image presented in a *mirage* is usually upside down and somewhat distorted.

mire (mīr), *n.* Wet, spongy earth; soft, deep mud. — *v.* To stick or cause to stick in mire.

mir′ror (mĭr′ẽr), *n.* A looking glass; also, any polished surface which reflects an image. — *v.* To reflect in or as in a mirror.

mirth (mûrth), *n.* Gay, cheerful laughter. **mirth′ful**, *adj.* **mirth′less**, *adj.*

mis- (mĭs-). A prefix meaning: **1.** Wrong; unlucky; as, *misbehavior*, wrong behavior. **2.** Wrongly; amiss; as, *miscount*, to count incorrectly.

mis′ad·ven′ture (mĭs′ăd·vĕn′tŭr), *n.* An unlucky adventure; misfortune.

mis′an·thrope (mĭs′ăn·thrōp; mĭz′ăn·thrōp), *n.* A person who dislikes and distrusts mankind.

mis′ap·ply′ (mĭs′ă·plī′), *v.*; for prin. parts see APPLY. To apply wrongly; to put to a wrong use; as, to *misapply* words.

mis′ap·pre·hend′ (mĭs′ăp·rē·hĕnd′), *v.* To misunderstand. — **mis′ap·pre·hen′sion** (mĭs′-ăp·rē·hĕn′shŭn), *n.*

mis′ap·pro′pri·ate (mĭs′ă·prō′prĭ·āt), *v.* To use wrongfully. — **mis′ap·pro′pri·a′tion**, *n.*

mis′be·have′ (mĭs′bē·hāv′), *v.* To behave badly. — **mis′be·hav′ior** (mĭs′bē·hāv′yẽr), *n.*

mis·cal′cu·late (mĭs·kăl′kū·lāt), *v.* To calculate incorrectly; to make a wrong estimate. — **mis′cal·cu·la′tion** (mĭs′kăl·kū·lā′shŭn), *n.*

mis·call′ (mĭs·kôl′), *v.* To misname.

mis·car′ry (mĭs·kăr′ĭ), *v.*; for prin. parts see CARRY. To go wrong or go amiss.

mis′cel·la′ne·ous (mĭs′ĕ·lā′nē·ŭs), *adj.* Consisting of many things of different sorts.

mis′cel·la′ny (mĭs′ĕ·lā′nĭ; mĭs′ĕ·lȧ·nĭ), *n.; pl.* MISCELLANIES (-nĭz). **1.** A miscellaneous collection. **2.** A book which is a collection of different kinds of writing.

mis·chance′ (mĭs·chȧns′), *n.* Ill luck.

mis′chief (mĭs′chĭf), *n.* **1.** Harm done intentionally or unintentionally. **2.** A person or living thing that annoys or vexes others in a trifling way; as, she is a little *mischief*. **3.** The conduct, acts, or spirit, of such a person; as, Jean is always in *mischief*. — **mis′chie·vous** (mĭs′chĭ·vŭs), *adj.* — **mis′chie·vous·ly**, *adv.*

mis′con·ceive′ (mĭs′kŏn·sēv′), *v.* To understand incorrectly. — **mis′con·cep′tion** (mĭs′-kŏn·sĕp′shŭn), *n.*

mis·con′duct (mĭs·kŏn′dŭkt), *n.* Wrong conduct.

mis′con·duct′ (mĭs′kŏn·dŭkt′), *v.* To mismanage.

mis′con·struc′tion (mĭs′kŏn·strŭk′shŭn), *n.* A wrong interpretation or understanding of something.

mis′con·strue′ (mĭs′kŏn·strōō′; mĭs·kŏn′-strōō), *v.* To interpret or understand wrongly.

mis·count′ (mĭs·kount′), *v.* To count incorrectly. — **mis·count′**, *n.*

mis′cre·ant (mĭs′krē·ănt), *adj.* **1.** Unbelieving. **2.** Villainous. — **mis′cre·ant**, *n.*

mis·deal′ (mĭs·dēl′), *v.*; for prin. parts see DEAL. To make a mistake in dealing cards. — **mis·deal′**, *n.*

mis·deed′ (mĭs·dēd′), *n.* A wrong deed; a sin.

mis′de·mean′or, mis′de·mean′our (mĭs′dē·mēn′ẽr), *n.* A wrongful act.

mis′di·rect′ (mĭs′dĭ·rĕkt′; mĭs′dī·rĕkt′), *v.* To direct incorrectly.

mi′ser (mī′zẽr), *n.* A grasping, mean person. **mi′ser·li·ness**, *n.* **mi′ser·ly**, *adj.*

mis'er·a·ble (mĭz'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Showing misery. 2. Causing misery. 3. Wretchedly bad; as, a *miserable* dinner. — **mis'er·a·bly** (mĭz'ĕr·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

mis'er·y (mĭz'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* MISERIES (-ĭz). 1. Suffering and wretchedness caused by poverty, by pain, or by unhappiness; as, to live in *misery*. 2. A cause of such misery or an example of it.

mis·fit' (mĭs·fĭt'), *v.* To fit badly. — *n.* An imperfect fit.

mis·for'tune (mĭs·fôr'tūn), *n.* An unfortunate condition or event; disaster; ill fortune.

mis·give' (mĭs·gĭv'), *v.;* for prin. parts see GIVE. To have or cause to have misgivings.

mis·giv'ing (mĭs·gĭv'ĭng), *n.* A fear that something evil is going to happen.

mis·gov'ern (mĭs·gŭv'ĕrn), *v.* To govern badly. — **mis·gov'ern·ment**, *n.*

mis·guid'ance (mĭs·gīd'ȧns), *n.* Wrong leadership. — **mis·guide'** (mĭs·gīd'), *v.*

mis·hap' (mĭs·hăp'; mĭs'hăp), *n.* Bad luck; an unfortunate accident.

mis'in·form' (mĭs'ĭn·fôrm'), *v.* To give incorrect information. — **mis'in·for·ma'tion** (mĭs'ĭn·fôr·mā'shŭn), *n.*

mis'in·ter'pret (mĭs'ĭn·tûr'prĕt), *v.* To understand or explain in a wrong sense. — **mis'in·ter'pre·ta'tion** (mĭs'ĭn·tûr'prē·tā'shŭn), *n.*

mis·judge' (mĭs·jŭj'), *v.;* for prin. parts see JUDGE. To judge incorrectly or unjustly.

mis·lay' (mĭs·lā'), *v.;* for prin. parts see LAY. To fail to put in the proper place; hence, to lose.

mis·lead' (mĭs·lēd'), *v.;* for prin. parts see LEAD. To lead astray; to cause to err; also, to deceive. — **mis·lead'ing**, *adj.*

mis·man'age (mĭs·măn'ĭj), *v.* To manage badly. — **mis·man'age·ment**, *n.*

mis·name' (mĭs·nām'), *v.* To call by a wrong or unsuitable name.

mis·no'mer (mĭs·nō'mĕr), *n.* A wrong or unsuitable name.

mis·place' (mĭs·plās'), *v.* To put in a wrong place; to mislay.

mis·play' (mĭs·plā'), *n.* A wrong play. — *v.* To make a wrong play.

mis·print' (mĭs·prĭnt'), *v.* To print incorrectly. — *n.* A mistake in printing.

mis'pro·nounce' (mĭs'prō·nouns'), *v.* To pronounce incorrectly. — **mis'pro·nun'ci·a'tion** (mĭs'prō·nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; -shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.*

mis·quote' (mĭs·kwōt'), *v.* To quote incorrectly.

mis·read' (mĭs·rēd'), *v.;* for prin. parts see READ. To read incorrectly; to get a mistaken understanding of what one reads.

mis'rep·re·sent' (mĭs'rĕp·rē·zĕnt'), *v.* To represent falsely or unfairly; especially, to set forth falsely or so as to give a false impression. — **mis'rep·re·sen·ta'tion** (-zĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.*

mis·rule' (mĭs·rōōl'), *v.* To rule or govern badly. — *n.* Bad government; also, disorder.

miss (mĭs), *v.* 1. To fail to hit, reach, get, catch, bear, etc.; as, to *miss* a mark. 2. To escape; as, to *miss* getting injured. 3. To omit; to fail or neglect to have or attend; as, to *miss* a concert. 4. To feel the want or need of someone or something; as, I shall not *miss* the cat. — *n.; pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ĕz). Act of missing; a failure to hit, etc.; as, ten *misses* in a game.

Miss (mĭs), *n.; pl.* MISSES (mĭs'ez). 1. A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman. 2. [written with a small letter, *miss*] In careless use, a young girl.

Miss. Abbreviation for *Mississippi*.

mis'sal (mĭs'ăl), *n.* The book containing the prayers said or sung in the Mass during the year.

mis'sile (mĭs'ĭl), *n.* A thing which is thrown or hurled in a fight; a stone, spear, shot, etc.

miss'ing (mĭs'ĭng), *adj.* Absent; lost.

mis'sion (mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A group or body of envoys to a foreign country; as, a diplomatic *mission*. 2. The duty or duties of such a mission; as, their *mission* is to make a treaty. 3. A group or association of missionaries; also, a place where missionaries live and work. 4. An organization for doing missionary work. 5. A course of sermons, etc., intended to quicken religious faith. 6. A person's vocation; a calling.

mis'sion·ar'y (mĭsh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Of or belonging to missions, especially religious missions; engaged in missions; as, *missionary* work. — *n.; pl.* MISSIONARIES (mĭsh'ŭn·ĕr'iz) A person engaged in missionary work.

Mis'sis·sip'pi (mĭs'ĭ·sĭp'ĭ), *n.* 1. A large river, flowing 2,560 miles from northern Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico. 2. A State of the southeastern United States.

mis'sive (mĭs'ĭv), *n.* A letter; a note.

Mis·sou'ri (mĭ·zōōr'ĭ; mĭ·sōōr'ĭ; mĭ·zōōr'ȧ), *n.* 1. A river, flowing 2,950 miles from the Rocky Mountains in Montana to the Mississippi River. 2. A State of the central United States.

mis·spell' (mĭs·spĕl'), *v.* To spell incorrectly.

mis·state' (mĭs·stāt'), *v.* To state or repeat incorrectly. — **mis·state'ment**, *n.*

mis·step' (mĭs·stĕp'), *n.* A wrong step.

mist (mĭst), *n.* 1. Moisture suspended in the air; a fine, slowly falling rain. 2. A haze; a film.

mis·take' (mĭs·tāk'), *v.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. 1. To take in a wrong sense; to misunderstand; as, to *mistake* a remark. 2. To fail to recognize or estimate correctly. — *n.* An error; a blunder. — **mis·tak'en** (mĭs·tāk'ĕn), *adj.* — **mis·tak'en·ly**, *adv.*

Mis'ter (mĭs'tẽr), *n.* A title of courtesy prefixed to a man's name or the name of his office.

mis'tle·toe (mĭs''l·tō; mĭz''l·tō), *n.* A green shrub which hangs from a tree on which it grows. The mistletoe has thick green leaves, small yellowish flowers, and waxy white berries. It is the floral emblem of Oklahoma.

Mistletoe.

mis·took' (mĭs·to͝ok'), *past tense* of MISTAKE.

mis·treat' (mĭs·trēt'), *v.* To treat badly. — **mis·treat'ment**, *n.*

mis'tress (mĭs'trĕs), *n.* **1.** A woman who has power, authority, or position like that of a master; a head. **2.** A woman teacher. **3.** [written with a capital letter, ***Mistress***] A title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a married woman. Abbreviation, ***Mrs.*** (*pronounced* mĭs'ĭz *or* -ĭs).

mis·tri'al (mĭs·trī'ăl), *n.* In law, a trial which is of no effect because of some error.

mis·trust' (mĭs·trŭst'), *n.* Want of trust; lack of confidence. — *v.* To look upon with mistrust; to suspect. — **mis·trust'ful**, *adj.*

mist'y (mĭs'tĭ), *adj.* Full of mist; dim with mist; like mist; indistinct; vague. **mist'i·ly**, *adv.* **mist'i·ness**, *n.*

mis'un·der·stand' (mĭs'ŭn·dẽr·stănd'), *v.*; for prin. parts see UNDERSTAND. To fail to understand; to take in a wrong sense or way.

mis'un·der·stand'ing (mĭs'ŭn·dẽr·stăn'dĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of a person who misunderstands. **2.** A disagreement; a quarrel.

mis·use' (mĭs·ūs'), *n.* Wrong use; abuse.

mis·use' (mĭs·ūz'), *v.* **1.** To treat or use improperly. **2.** To treat badly, cruelly, etc.; to abuse. — **mis·us'age** (mĭs·ūs'ĭj; mĭs·ūz'ĭj), *n.*

mite (mīt), *n.* **1.** A very small spiderlike animal often living on plants or animals and injuring them. **2.** A very small coin or sum of money. **3.** In colloquial use, a bit; a tiny piece.

mi'ter, mi'tre (mī'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The headdress worn by a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in religious ceremonies. **2.** In carpentry, a joint (***miter joint***) or corner made by slanting, beveling, and fitting together the edges of adjoining pieces. — **mi'tered**, *adj.*

Miter.

mit'i·gate (mĭt'ĭ·gāt), *v.* To make or become less severe, fierce, or painful; to moderate; as, to *mitigate* a punishment. — **mit'i·ga'tion**, *n.*

mitt (mĭt), *n.* **1.** A glove without fingers. **2.** In baseball, a glove protected on the palm side by a pad.

mit'ten (mĭt''n), *n.* A covering for the hand and wrist without separate divisions for fingers.

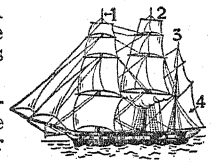
mix (mĭks), *v.*; MIXED (mĭkst) or MIXT; MIX'ING. **1.** To make into one mass by stirring together; to blend. **2.** To make by blending different things; as, to *mix* drinks at a soda fountain. **3.** To associate with others on friendly terms; as, to *mix* well in any company. **4.** To confuse; as, to *mix* up facts. — **mix'er**, *n.*

mixed (mĭkst), *adj.* **1.** Made up of several kinds; as, *mixed* candies. **2.** Made up of good and poor persons or things; as, a *mixed* gathering. **3.** Open to persons of both sexes; as, *mixed* doubles in tennis. **4.** In arithmetic, made up of a whole number and a fraction or a decimal; thus, $1\frac{2}{3}$ is a *mixed* number.

mix'ture (mĭks'tu͟r), *n.* **1.** Act of mixing. **2.** Something mixed or being mixed; as, add eggs to the *mixture;* a smoking *mixture.* **3.** A cloth made of yarn of different colors.

miz'zen (mĭz''n), *n.* **1.** A fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast. **2.** Same as MIZZENMAST.

miz'zen·mast' (mĭz''n·măst'; mĭz''n·məst), *n.* The rear mast in a two-masted or three-masted vessel; also, the third mast in a vessel with four or more masts.



1 Foremast; 2 Mainmast; 3 Mizzenmast; 4 Mizzen.

Mlle.; *pl.* MLLES. Abbreviation for *Mademoiselle, Mesdemoiselles.*

mm. Abbreviation for *millimeter.*

MM. Abbreviation for *Messieurs.*

Mme.; *pl.* MMES. Abbreviation for *Madame.*

mo.; *pl.* MOS. Abbreviation for *monih, months.*

Mo. Abbreviation for *Missouri.*

Mo'ab (mō'ăb), *n.* An ancient kingdom of Syria, east of the Dead Sea.

moan (mōn), *n.* A low prolonged sound showing pain or grief; also, a sound like it. — **moan**, *v.* — **moan'er**, *n.*

moat (mōt), *n.* A deep wide trench encircling the outer side of a castle's rampart. It was usually filled with water.

mob (mŏb), *n.* **1.** The masses of people. **2.** A disorderly, excited crowd of persons. — *v.*; MOBBED (mŏbd); MOB'BING. To crowd about and attack; as, to *mob* a speaker.

mo'bile (mō'bĭl; mō'bēl), *adj.* **1.** Movable; moving easily and readily; as, a *mobile* army. **2.** Flowing easily; as, mercury is a *mobile* liquid. **3.** Changing quickly in expression; as, *mobile* features. — **mo·bil'i·ty** (mō·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

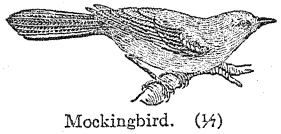
mo'bi·lize (mō'bĭ·līz), *v.* To assemble and make ready for active service, especially in war; as, to *mobilize* a fleet. — **mo'bi·li·za'tion** (mō'bĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; mŏb'ĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

moc'ca·sin (mŏk'ȧ·sĭn), *n.* 1. A soft heelless shoe worn by Indians. 2. A very venomous snake of the copperhead kind.

moc'ca·sin flow'er. The lady's-slipper. It is the State flower of Minnesota.

mock (mŏk), *v.* 1. To laugh at scornfully; to ridicule. 2. To imitate in ridicule; to mimic. — *n.* 1. Act of mocking. 2. An object of mocking; as, to make a *mock* of a person. — *adj.* Not real; sham; as, *mock* grief. — **mock'er,** *n.* — **mock'er·y,** *n.* — **mock'ing·ly,** *adv.*

mock'ing·bird' (mŏk'ĭng·bûrd'), *n.* The sweetest songbird of America, grayish in color and about as large as a robin.



Mockingbird. (½)

mode (mōd), *n.* 1. Manner of doing something; method. 2. In grammar, the same as MOOD.

mode (mōd), *n.* A prevailing popular style; a fashion; as, to dress in the *mode.*

mod'el (mŏd''l), *n.* 1. An exact, but usually small, copy of a machine, a building, a ship, etc.; a likeness; as, a *model* of an airplane. 2. A pattern or figure of something that may be made; as, clay *models* for a statue. 3. A person who sets a good example. 4. A person who poses for an artist. 5. A person who wears, in the presence of customers, garments that are for sale.

— *adj.* Worthy of being followed or copied.

— *v.;* MOD'ELED, MOD'ELLED (mŏd''ld); MOD'EL·ING, MOD'EL·LING. 1. To make a model of something; to form or mold; as, to *model* a dog in clay. 2. To serve as a model for an artist, etc. — **mod'el·er, mod'el·ler,** *n.*

mod'er·ate (mŏd'ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Neither too much nor too little; not extreme; as, *moderate* heat. 2. Neither very good nor very bad.

— *n.* A person who holds moderate views, as in politics or religion.

mod'er·ate·ly, *adv.* **mod'er·ate·ness,** *n.*

mod'er·ate (mŏd'ĕr·āt), *v.* To make or become moderate; as, to *moderate* one's anger.

mod'er·a'tion (mŏd'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* The quality of being moderate.

mod'er·a'tor (mŏd'ĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that moderates. 2. A person who presides over certain assemblies.

mod'ern (mŏd'ĕrn), *adj.* 1. Of the present time or of times not long past; as, *modern* schools. 2. Of the centuries after the Middle Ages; as, *modern* history. — *n.* A person of modern times, tastes, ideas, etc.

mod'ern·ize (mŏd'ĕr·nīz), *v.* To make or become modern.

mod'est (mŏd'ĕst), *adj.* 1. Having a moderate opinion of one's merits; not boastful; as, a *modest* victor. 2. Showing moderation; not pretentious; as, a *modest* request. 3. Pure in thought and conduct; chaste; as, a *modest* girl. — **mod'est·ly,** *adv.*

mod'es·ty (mŏd'ĕs·tĭ), *n.* The quality of being modest.

mod'i·fy (mŏd'ĭ·fī), *v.;* MOD'I·FIED (-fīd); MOD'I·FY'ING. 1. To make changes in something; as, to *modify* plans for a new house; also, to lower in extent, intensity, degree, etc.; to moderate; as, to *modify* a punishment. 2. In grammar, to limit in meaning; to qualify; thus, in the phrase "to go lightly," "lightly" *modifies* "go." — **mod'i·fi·ca'tion** (mŏd'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* — **mod'i·fi'er** (mŏd'ĭ·fī'ĕr), *n.*

mod'ish (mōd'ĭsh), *adj.* Stylish.

mod'u·late (mŏd'ū·lāt), *v.* To vary the tone in speaking, singing, etc. — **mod'u·la'tion,** *n.*

Mo·gul' (mō·gŭl'; mō'gŭl), *n.* One of the Mongol conquerors of India.

mo'hair' (mō'hâr'), *n.* 1. Cloth made from the hair of the Angora goat. 2. A shiny cloth made of wool and cotton.

Mo·ham'med (mō·hăm'ĕd), 570?–632. The founder of Mohammedanism.

Mo·ham'med·an·ism (mō·hăm'ĕ·dăn·ĭz'm), *n.* The religion of most Turks, Arabs, etc. It was founded by Mohammed, the prophet. — **Mo·ham'med·an,** *adj.* & *n.*

Mo'hawk (mō'hôk), *n.* An Indian of a tribe of the Iroquois, formerly occupying the Mohawk Valley in New York.

Mo·hi'can (mō·hē'kăn), *n.* A member of a tribe of Indians which formerly lived along the upper waters of the Hudson River.

moist (moist), *adj.* Slightly wet; damp; not dry; as, *moist* earth. — **moist'ness,** *n.*

mois'ten (mois''n), *v.* To make moist.

mois'ture (mois'tŭr), *n.* The small amount of water, etc., which causes moistness.

mo'lar (mō'lĕr), *adj.* Able or fitted to grind; especially, naming one of the broad teeth at the back of the jaw. — *n.* A molar tooth.

mo·las'ses (mō·lăs'ĕz), *n.* The thick brown sirup which drains from sugar as it is being manufactured.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* A light furry growth on damp or decaying matter; as, a *mold* on jelly. — *v.* To cover or fill with mold; to become moldy. — **mold'i·ness, mould'i·ness,** *n.* — **mold'y, mould'y,** *adj.*

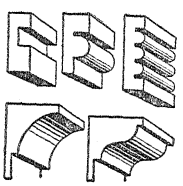
mold, mould (mōld), *n.* Light, rich, crumbly earth; soil full of decayed leaves, manure, etc.; as, to get leaf *mold* from the woods.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* 1. A hollow from which something takes its shape; as, a sand *mold* for casting metals; a candle *mold.* 2.

Something shaped in a mold or by molding; as, a *mold* of ice cream. 3. Particular nature or kind; as, of manly *mold*.
— *v.* 1. To knead into shape; as, to *mold* loaves of bread. 2. To form or become formed in or as in a mold; as, to *mold* butter. 3. To make molds. — **mold'er, mould'er**, *n.*

mold'er, mould'er (mōl'dẽr), *v.* To become crumbly like mold; to crumble into dust.

mold'ing, mould'ing (mōl'dĭng), *n.* 1. Act or work of a person who molds. 2. A strip of material such as wood, having a shaped, usually curved surface, and used as a decoration on a wall, the edge of a table, etc.


Moldings.

mole (mōl), *n.* A small, usually brown, lasting spot on the skin.

mole (mōl), *n.* 1. A small burrowing animal that lives underground. Moles have very soft fur, small concealed ears, and tiny eyes. 2. Also ***mole'skin'***. The fur of the mole.

mole (mōl), *n.* A heavy masonry structure built in the sea as a breakwater, etc.

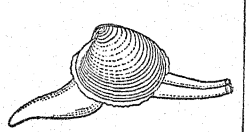
mol'e·cule (mŏl'ẽ·kūl; mō'lẽ·kūl), *n.* 1. The very smallest particle of matter that is the same chemically as the whole mass. 2. Any minute particle. — **mo·lec'u·lar** (mō·lĕk'ū·lẽr), *adj.*

mole'hill' (mōl'hĭl'), *n.* A little ridge of earth pushed up by moles as they burrow under ground; hence, a very small obstacle.

mo·lest' (mō·lĕst'), *v.* To injure or disturb by interfering; to annoy and harm. — **mo'les·ta'tion** (mō'lĕs·tā'shŭn; mŏl'ĕs·tā'shŭn), *n.*

mol'li·fy (mŏl'ĭ·fī), *v.*; MOL'LI·FIED (-fīd); MOL'LI·FY'ING. To soften; to calm; to pacify.

mol'lusk (mŏl'ŭsk), *n.* A shellfish such as an oyster, a clam, or a snail.


Mollusk.

mol'ly·cod'dle (mŏl'ĭ·kŏd'l), *n.* A person who is used to being coddled or petted; a pampered man or boy. — **mol'ly·cod'dle**, *v.*

Mo'loch (mō'lŏk), *n.* A Semitic god whose worship included human sacrifice, especially of first-born children.

molt, moult (mōlt), *v.* To shed or cast off the hair, feathers, outer skin, horns, or the like, that will be replaced by a new growth.

mol'ten (mōl'tẽn), *old past part.* of MELT.

Mo·luc'cas (mō·lŭk'ăz), *n.* An island group, part of the Netherlands Indies. Also known as ***Spice Islands***.

mo'ment (mō'mẽnt), *n.* 1. An instant; a very brief time; as, it vanished in a *moment*. 2. Importance; as, matters of *moment*.

mo'men·tar'y (mō'mĕn·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Lasting only a moment; short-lived.

mo·men'tous (mō·mĕn'tŭs), *adj.* Of great importance; as, *momentous* events.

mo·men'tum (mō·mĕn'tŭm), *n.* The force which a moving body has because of its weight and motion; as, the car gained *momentum*.

Mon. Abbreviation for *Monday*.

Mon'a·co (mŏn'ȧ·kō), *n.* A small country on the Mediterranean Sea in southeastern France.

mon'arch (mŏn'ẽrk), *n.* 1. A person who is the sole supreme ruler. 2. A person or thing that is like a monarch; as, the oak tree is the *monarch* of the forest.

mon'arch·ist (mŏn'ẽr·kĭst), *n.* A believer in, or a supporter of, monarchy.

mon'arch·y (mŏn'ẽr·kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONARCHIES (-kĭz). A country governed by a sole hereditary ruler such as a king; also, government in which one person is sovereign. — **mo·nar'chic** (mō·när'kĭk), **mo·nar'chi·cal**, *adj.*

mon'as·ter'y (mŏn'ăs·tĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONASTERIES (-ĭz). The building or group of buildings in which a community of monks dwell.

mo·nas'tic (mō·năs'tĭk), **mo·nas'ti·cal** (mō·năs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of monks; having to do with monks. — **mo·nas'ti·cism** (-tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.*

Mon'day (mŭn'dĭ), *n.* The second day of the week.

mon'e·tar'y (mŏn'ẽ·tĕr'ĭ; mŭn'ẽ·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with coinage or currency; as, the *monetary* standard. 2. Relating to money; of money; as, a *monetary* gift.

mon'ey (mŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONEYS (-ĭz). The irregular plural MONIES (-ĭz) occurs, especially in the sense of "sums of money." 1. Metal, as gold, silver, or copper, coined or stamped, and issued as a medium of exchange. 2. A given amount of money. 3. Wealth reckoned in terms of money; as, the love of *money* is the root of evil. 4. Any form or value of coin or currency lawfully used as money.

mon'eyed (mŭn'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Having money; wealthy; as, a *moneyed* man. 2. Consisting of money; derived from, or due to, money.

mon'ey or'der. An order for the payment of money; especially, a government order sold at a post office and payable at another post office to a person or firm named.

Mon'gol (mŏng'gŏl), *n.* 1. A member of the native race of Mongolia. 2. The language of the Mongols. — *adj.* Mongolian.

Mon·go'li·a (mŏng·gō'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* A vast territory in central Asia, formerly a part of China.

Mon·go′li·an (mŏng·gō′lĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. A member of a numerous Asiatic race having typically a yellowish complexion, a broad face, straight black hair, and narrow eyes; a Mongol. The Chinese and the Japanese are Mongolians. 2. The language of the Mongols. — *adj.* Having to do with Mongolia or the Mongols, or with their language.

mon′goose (mŏng′gōos), *n.; pl.* MONGOOSES (-gōos·ĕz). An animal of India, about the size of a ferret. It kills poisonous snakes.

mon′grel (mŭng′grĕl; mŏng′grĕl), *n.* Anything, as an animal, plant, or person, of mixed breed. — **mon′grel,** *adj.*

mon′i·tor (mŏn′ĭ·tẽr), *n.* 1. A pupil in a school selected for special duties, such as keeping order. 2. A person who warns or advises. 3. A heavily armored war vessel with low sides and one or more revolving turrets.

mon′i·tor (mŏn′ĭ·tẽr), *v.* In radio, to listen to a broadcast by means of a receiving apparatus as a check on the working of a transmitting apparatus.

mon′i·to′ry (mŏn′ĭ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Giving warning.

monk (mŭngk), *n.* A member of a religious community of men living in a monastery.

mon′key (mŭng′kĭ), *n.; pl.* MONKEYS (-kĭz). Any one of the highest order of animals; especially, one of the smaller, longer-tailed forms. Monkeys are tree-climbing animals, found chiefly in the tropical forests of South America, Africa, and southern Asia. Their food consists of fruit, leaves, insects, birds' eggs, etc. — *v.* To act as a monkey does; to ape; to mimic; also, to fool or trifle; to meddle.

Monkey. (½)

mon′key wrench. A wrench with one fixed jaw and one movable jaw.

Monkey Wrench.

monk′ish (mŭngk′ĭsh), *adj.* Of or relating to monks, their life, etc.

monks′hood′ (mŭngks′hŏŏd′), *n.* A tall poisonous plant with spikes of hood-shaped bluish flowers.

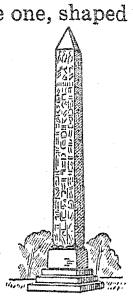
Monkshood.

mon′o·cle (mŏn′ŏ·k'l), *n.* An eyeglass for one eye.

mo·nog′a·my (mŏ·nŏg′ȧ·mĭ), *n.* Marriage with but one person at a time. — **mo·nog′a·mist,** *n.* — **mo·nog′a·mous,** *adj.*

mon′o·gram (mŏn′ŏ·grăm), *n.* A character composed of two or more letters, as of a person's initials, interwoven or combined.

mon′o·lith (mŏn′ŏ·lĭth), *n.* A single stone or block of stone, especially a large one, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument.



Monolith.

mon′o·logue (mŏn′ŏ·lŏg), *n.* 1. A spoken stage play performed by one actor. 2. A long speech by one person; also, a long talk by one person who monopolizes the conversation in a company. — **mon′o·logu′ist** (mŏn′ŏ·lŏg′ĭst), *n.*

mon′o·ma′ni·a (mŏn′ŏ·mā′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. A derangement of the mind on one subject only. 2. A craze; a mania.

mon′o·ma′ni·ac (mŏn′ŏ·mā′nĭ·ăk), *n.* A person suffering from monomania.

mon′o·plane (mŏn′ŏ·plān), *n.* An airplane with only one set of wings.

mo·nop′o·ly (mŏ·nŏp′ŏ·lĭ), *n.; pl.* MONOPOLIES (-lĭz). 1. The exclusive possession or control of something, such as the trade in some article, the selling or buying of a commodity or service, etc.; also, the commodity thus controlled. 2. A grant or charter of a monopoly. 3. A company that has a monopoly. — **mo·nop′o·list** (mŏ·nŏp′ŏ·lĭst), *n.* — **mo·nop′o·lize** (-līz), *v.*

mon′o·syl′la·ble (mŏn′ŏ·sĭl′ȧ·b'l), *n.* A word of one syllable. The words "yes" and "no" are monosyllables. — **mon′o·syl·lab′ic** (mŏn′ŏ·sĭ·lăb′ĭk), *adj.*

mon′o·tone (mŏn′ŏ·tōn), *n.* 1. Utterance of syllables, words, etc., in an unchanging key or pitch. 2. Sameness of tone or style.

mo·not′o·nous (mŏ·nŏt′ŏ·nŭs), *adj.* Tiresome because of sameness; going on and on without much change; lacking variety; as, a *monotonous* voice; *monotonous* scenery. — **mo·not′o·nous·ly,** *adv.*

mo·not′o·ny (mŏ·nŏt′ŏ·nĭ), *n.* 1. Sameness of tone or sound. 2. Sameness; want of variety; especially, wearisome sameness.

Mon·roe′ (mŭn·rō′), James, 1758–1831. 5th president of the United States, 1817–1825.

Mon·roe′ Doc′trine. The statement made by President Monroe (December 2, 1823) that the United States would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt by European powers to extend their systems in the Western Hemisphere.

Mon′sei·gneur′ (mŏn′sā·nyûr′; *French* môN′sĕ′nyûr′), *n.; pl.* MESSEIGNEURS (mĕs′ā·nyûrz′; *French* mā′sĕ′nyûr′). My lord; — a title given in France to princes, bishops, etc.

Mon·sieur′ (mẽ·syû′), *n.; pl.* MESSIEURS (mā′syûr′). My lord; sir; — a French title corresponding to English "Mister."

Mon·si′gnor (mŏn·sē′nyôr; *Italian* mōn′sē·nyôr′), *n.; pl.* MONSIGNORI (mōn′sē·nyō′rē). A title of honor bestowed by the Pope.

mon·soon′ (mŏn·sōōn′), *n.* 1. A wind in the Indian Ocean and southern Asia, which blows from the southwest from April to October, and from the northeast from October to April. 2. The rainy season that accompanies the southwest monsoon in India.

mon′ster (mŏn′stẽr), *n.* 1. An animal or plant that differs greatly from the usual type. 2. An imaginary or real animal with a strange or horrible form. Dragons, centaurs, and mermaids are monsters. 3. Any huge animal or thing. 4. Anything monstrous, as an unnaturally ugly, wicked, or cruel person.

mon·stros′i·ty (mŏn·strŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MONSTROSITIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality or condition of being monstrous. 2. A monster.

mon′strous (mŏn′strŭs), *adj.* 1. Extraordinary because of size; huge; enormous. 2. Having the qualities or appearance of a monster. 3. Differing greatly from the natural form; abnormal. 4. Very ugly or vicious; also, shockingly wrong. — **mon′strous·ly**, *adv.*

Mont. Abbreviation for *Montana.*

Mon·tan′a (mŏn·tăn′ȧ; mŏn·tä′nȧ), *n.* A State of the northwestern United States.

Mont′ Blanc′. See BLANC, MONT.

Mon′te·ne′gro (mŏn′tẽ·nē′grō), *n.* A former kingdom, now a part of southern Yugoslavia.

Mon′te·vid′e·o (mŏn′tẽ·vĭd′ē·ō), *n.* A large city and seaport, the capital of Uruguay.

Mont·gom′er·y (mŭnt·gŭm′ẽr·ĭ; mŏnt·gŭm′ẽr·ĭ), *n.* The capital of Alabama.

month (mŭnth), *n.* 1. One of the twelve portions (***calendar month***) into which the year is divided; often, a period of four weeks. 2. The period (***lunar month***) of a complete revolution of the moon; a period of 28 days.

month′ly (mŭnth′lĭ), *adj.* 1. Continued, or in, a month; as, the *monthly* revolution of the moon. 2. Done, happening, payable, published, etc., once a month, or every month.
— *n.*; *pl.* MONTHLIES (mŭnth′lĭz). A magazine that appears regularly once a month.
— *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

Mont·pel′ier (mŏnt·pēl′yẽr), *n.* The capital of Vermont.

Mont′re·al′ (mŏnt′rē·ôl′; mŭnt′rē·ôl′), *n.* A city in Canada, on the St. Lawrence River.

mon′u·ment (mŏn′ū·mẽnt), *n.* 1. Something that serves as a memorial. 2. Any work, saying, deed, etc., worthy of record; as, the book is a *monument* of scholarship.

mon′u·men′tal (mŏn′ū·mĕn′tăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or suitable for, a monument, especially a building, pillar, stone, etc. 2. Like a monument; great and lasting; as, Shakespeare's *monumental* work.

moo (mōō), *n.* The lowing of a cow. — **moo**, *v.*

mood (mōōd), *n.* In grammar, one of the different forms that a verb can have in order to show whether the action or the state that it expresses is to be thought of as a fact, or as a wish, or as a possibility, etc.

mood (mōōd), *n.* A state or frame of mind; humor; disposition; as, in a merry *mood.*

mood′y (mōōd′ĭ), *adj.*; MOOD′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); MOOD′I·EST. 1. Subject to moods, especially to fits of depression or bad temper; gloomy. 2. Expressing a mood; as, a *moody* face.
mood′i·ly, *adv.* **mood′i·ness**, *n.*

moon (mōōn), *n.* 1. The heavenly body that revolves about the earth. 2. A lunar month; a month; as, many *moons* have passed. 3. Moonlight. 4. Something shaped like the moon, as a crescent.
— *v.* To act as if moonstruck; to wander, idle, or gaze about stupidly or dreamily.
moon′beam′, *n.* **moon′light′**, *n.*

moon′lit′ (mōōn′lĭt′), *adj.* Lighted by the moon.

moon′shine′ (mōōn′shīn′), *n.* 1. The light of the moon. 2. Empty show; nonsense. 3. In slang, liquor smuggled or illegally made.

moon′stone′ (mōōn′stōn′), *n.* A somewhat transparent, lustrous stone used in jewelry.

moon′struck′ (mōōn′strŭk′), *adj.* Mentally deranged; crazed.

moor (mo͝or), *n.* An area of waste ground, often covered with heather. — **moor′land′**, *n.*

moor (mo͝or), *v.* To fix firmly; to fasten, as a vessel, with cables, anchors, etc.

Moor (mo͝or), *n.* 1. A native of Morocco, in northern Africa. 2. One of the Saracens who invaded Spain, or one of their descendants. — **Moor′ish**, *adj.*

moor′age (mo͝or′ĭj), *n.* The act of mooring or a place for mooring.

moor′ings (mo͝or′ĭngz), *n.* 1. Anchors, cables, etc., for fastening a vessel. 2. The place where a vessel is or may be moored.

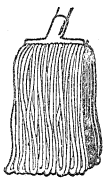
moose (mōōs), *n. sing. & pl.* A large deer with humped shoulders, found in Canada and the northern United States. A moose often weighs 1,000 pounds.

Moose. (1/35)

moot (mōōt), *v.* To argue for and against; as, a *mooted* point.
— *adj.* Debatable; disputed; as, a *moot* question.

mop (mŏp), *n.* 1. A bundle of cloth, yarn, rags, or the like, fastened to a handle and used

for washing floors, etc. 2. Something resembling a mop; as, a tangled *mop* of hair. — *v.*; MOPPED (mŏpt); MOP'PING. To rub or wipe with a mop.


Mop.

mope (mōp), *v.* To be dull and without spirit. — *n.* A dull, spiritless person. — **mop'ish** (mōp'ĭsh), *adj.*

mo·raine' (mō·rān'), *n.* A mass of earth, stones, etc., carried and finally deposited by a glacier.

mor'al (mŏr'ăl), *n.* 1. [usually used in the *plural*, MORALS] Moral conduct or teachings. 2. The inner meaning of a fable, story, etc. — *adj.* 1. Concerned with morals, or questions of right and wrong in conduct or behavior. 2. Serving to teach a moral; as, a *moral* lesson. 3. Proceeding from good or evil character, conduct, etc.; as, *moral* actions. 4. Righteous; virtuous; as, a *moral* life. 5. Capable of being governed by, or of influencing, the sense of right; as, man is a *moral* agent. 6. Acting upon, or influenced by, a sense of right and wrong; as, a *moral* obligation. 7. Virtual; probable, but not proved; as, *moral* certainty.

mo·rale' (mŏ·răl'; mŏ·răl'), *n.* Mental condition, especially as affected by zeal, spirit, hope, etc.; as, the *morale* of an army.

mor'al·ist (mŏr'ăl·ĭst), *n.* A person who moralizes; a teacher or student of morals.

mo·ral'i·ty (mŏ·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Moral quality or character; virtue. 2. Moral living; uprightness of life.

mor'al·ize (mŏr'ăl·īz), *v.* 1. To make moral reflections; as, to *moralize* about life. 2. To make moral, or morally better; as, to *moralize* business.

mor'al·ly (mŏr'ăl·ĭ), *adv.* 1. From a moral view; with respect to morals; also, virtuously. 2. According to probability; as, *morally* sure.

mor'als (mŏr'ălz), *n. pl.* Moral principles and practice; morality; as, high *morals*.

mo·rass' (mŏ·răs'), *n.* A marsh.

mor'a·to'ri·um (mŏr'ȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* A period during which a debtor has a legal right to delay paying a debt, etc.

Mo·ra'vi·a (mŏ·rā'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* A province of Czechoslovakia. — **Mo·ra'vi·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

mor'bid (môr'bĭd), *adj.* 1. Not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly; hence, given to gloomy ideas. 2. Relating to disease. **mor'bid·ly**, *adv.* **mor'bid·ness**, *n.*

mor'dant (môr'dănt), *adj.* Biting; sarcastic; as, a *mordant* criticism. — *n.* 1. A substance, such as an acid, which eats into metal and is used in etching. 2. A substance used in dyeing to help produce a fixed color.

more (mōr), *adj.*; *now often used as comparative of* MUCH, MANY; *positive wanting; superlative* MOST. 1. Greater in size, degree, quantity, quality, numbers, etc. 2. Additional; other. — *n.* 1. A greater quantity, amount, or number; as, he got *more* than he deserved. 2. An additional or greater amount. — *adv.* 1. In a greater quantity; in or to a greater extent or degree. 2. In addition.
☞ *More* is used with an adjective or adverb (instead of the suffix *-er*) to form the comparative degree; as, *more* active; *more* actively.

more·o'ver (mōr·ō'vẽr), *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides.

morgue (môrg), *n.* A place where the bodies of persons found dead are kept in order that they may be identified or claimed.

Mor'mon (môr'mŭn), *n.* A member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, generally called ***Mormon Church***. — **Mor'mon**, *adj.* — **Mor'mon·ism**, *n.*

morn (môrn), *n.* Morning; dawn.

morn'ing (môr'nĭng), *n.* The first part of the day.

morn'ing-glo'ry (môr'nĭng·glō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MORNING-GLORIES (-glō'rĭz). A trailing, twining plant with heart-shaped leaves and white, pink, or purplish funnel-shaped flowers.

Morning-glory.

morn'ing star. Any of the planets Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn, when it rises before the sun.

Mo'ro (mō'rō), *n.*; *pl.* MOROS (mō'rōz). 1. A member of any of the Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands. 2. The language of the Moros. — **Mo'ro**, *adj.*

mo·roc'co (mŏ·rŏk'ō), *n.* A fine leather made from goatskin tanned with sumac.

Mo·roc'co (mŏ·rŏk'ō), *n.* A sultanate of northwest Africa, divided into a French zone, a Spanish zone, and an international zone.

mo'ron (mō'rŏn), *n.* A person with less than ordinary mental ability, but able to be happy in doing simple, monotonous work.

mo·rose' (mŏ·rōs'), *adj.* Gloomy; sullen. **mo·rose'ly**, *adv.* **mo·rose'ness**, *n.*

Mor'pheus (môr'fūs; môr'fē·ŭs), *n.* In Greek mythology, the god of dreams and sleep.

mor'phine (môr'fēn; môr'fĭn), *n.* A drug made from opium and used to deaden pain and to cause sleep.

mor'ris (mŏr'ĭs), *n.* Also **mor'ris dance.** An old English dance performed by men.

mor'row (mŏr'ō), *n.* 1. Morning; as, good *morrow*. 2. The next following day; tomorrow.

Morse (môrs), Samuel Finley Breese, 1791–1872. American inventor of the telegraph.

Morse al'pha·bet *or* **code.** The telegraphic alphabet, consisting of dots, dashes, and spaces, invented by Samuel F. B. Morse.

mor'sel (môr'sĕl), *n.* 1. A small quantity; a little piece. 2. A tasty dish.

mor'tal (môr'tăl), *adj.* 1. Destined to die; as, all men are *mortal*. 2. Causing death; fatal; as, a *mortal* wound; causing spiritual death; as, *mortal* sin. 3. So severe as to be thought of as threatening death; as, *mortal* fear. 4. Fought to the death; as, *mortal* combat. 5. Wishing to kill; deadly; as, a *mortal* enemy. 6. Human; as, *mortal* power. — *n.* A being that is subject to death; a human being. — **mor'tal·ly**, *adv.*

mor·tal'i·ty (môr·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The quality of being mortal, or destined to die. 2. The death of large numbers, especially by war, disease, etc. 3. The whole number of deaths in a given time or a given community.

mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* 1. A strong bowllike container in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle. 2. A short light cannon used to throw shells, fireworks, etc., high into the air.

Mortar and Pestle.

mor'tar (môr'tẽr), *n.* A building material made of lime and cement mixed with sand, water, etc. — **mor'tar**, *v.*

mort'gage (môr'gĭj), *n.* In law, a transfer of property as security for the payment of a debt, etc., with an agreement that the transfer is void when the debt is paid. — *v.* 1. To place a house, land, etc., under a mortgage. 2. To pledge; to give as security.

mort'ga·gee' (môr'gĭ·jē'), *n.* A person to whom property is mortgaged.

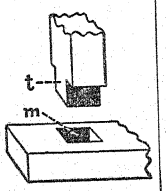
mort'ga·gor' (môr'gĭ·jôr'; môr'gĭj·ẽr), *n.* A person who gives a mortgage.

mor'tice (môr'tĭs). Same as MORTISE.

mor'ti·fi·ca'tion (môr'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Humiliation, annoyance, or shame. 2. The cause of such annoyance or shame. 3. Gangrene.

mor'ti·fy (môr'tĭ·fī), *v.*; MOR'TI·FIED (-fīd); MOR'TI·FY'ING. 1. To make humble; to shame. 2. To decay; to become gangrenous; as, his injured foot *mortified* and had to be cut off.

mor'tise (môr'tĭs), *n.* A hole cut in a piece of wood, etc., into which another piece (*tenon*) fits so as to form a joint. — **mor'tise**, *v.*



m Mortise; *t* Tenon.

mor'tu·ar'y (môr'tū·ĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* MORTUARIES (-ĭz). A place where the dead are kept for a short time; a morgue. — *adj.* Having to do with burial, death, or mourning; as, a *mortuary* chapel.

mos. Abbreviation for *months*.

Mo·sa'ic (mō·zā'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with Moses or his writings; as, *Mosaic* law.

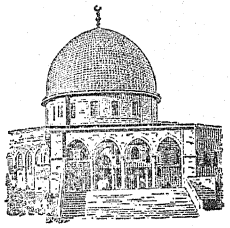
mo·sa'ic (mō·zā'ĭk), *n.* 1. A surface decoration made by setting small pieces of colored glass, stone, etc., into some other material. 2. A picture or design made in mosaic. — *adj.* Formed by mosaic; resembling mosaic.

Mos'cow (mŏs'kō), *n.* A city of central Russia, Europe, the capital of Soviet Russia and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mo'ses (mō'zĕz), *n.* In the Bible, the great Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt.

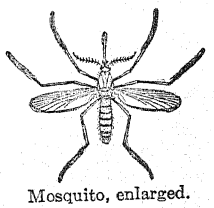
Mos'lem (mŏz'lĕm; mŏs'lĕm), *n.* A Mohammedan; a Mussulman.

mosque (mŏsk), *n.* A Mohammedan place of public religious worship.



Mosque.

mos·qui'to (mŭs·kē'tō), *n.*; *pl.* MOSQUITOES (-tōz). A small two-winged insect, the female of which punctures the skin of man and animals to suck their blood.



Mosquito, enlarged.

mosquito boat. A high-speed motorboat with torpedoes, and guns for protection against aircraft.

moss (mŏs), *n.* 1. A plant with small, leafy stems, growing in clumps on earth, bark, etc. 2. Any of various lichens.

moss'y (mŏs'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Overgrown or covered with moss, or with something like moss. 2. Of or like moss.

most (mōst), *adj.*, *superlative* of MORE; *now often used as superlative of* MUCH, MANY. 1. Greatest in number, quantity, size, or extent; as, the *most* speed. 2. Greatest in degree; as, he has the *most* need of it. 3. Nearly all; as, *most* men; *most* problems. — *n.* 1. The greatest or largest quantity, amount, etc. 2. The greatest number or part. — *adv.* In the greatest degree or to the greatest extent.

☞ Placed before an adjective or adverb, *most* is used to form the superlative degree; as, *most* honorable; *most* rapidly.

-most (-mōst). A suffix used in forming some words similar in meaning to those ending in *-est;* as in *topmost*, highest.

most'ly (mōst'lĭ), *adv.* Chiefly; mainly.

mote (mōt), *n.* A small particle; a speck.

moth (mŏth), *n.; pl.* MOTHS (mŏthz; mŏths). 1. An insect (called in full ***clothes moth***) whose larva feeds on woolens, furs, etc. 2. An insect related to the butterflies, but having a stouter body, smaller wings, and less brilliant colors. It usually flies at night. The following moths are shown in the colored picture of *butterflies and moths*: ***Cecropia moth, hydrangea sphinx, imperial moth, Io moth, tiger moth,*** and ***underwing.***

1 Clothes Moth; 2 Its Larva.

moth ball. A small ball made of some substance, such as camphor, which keeps moths away from clothing.

moth′er (mŭth′ẽr), *n.* A slimy substance that forms on fermenting alcoholic liquors.

moth′er (mŭth′ẽr), *n.* 1. A female parent. 2. The source of birth or origin; as, necessity is the *mother* of invention. 3. A title given to a woman who is head of a religious house. — *v.* To be or act as a mother to. — **moth′er·less,** *adj.* — **moth′er·li·ness,** *n.* — **moth′er·ly,** *adj.*

moth′er·hood (mŭth′ẽr·hŏŏd), *n.* 1. The condition of being a mother; the character, qualities, or spirit of a mother. 2. A body of mothers; as, the *motherhood* of the nation.

moth′er-in-law′ (mŭth′ẽr·ĭn·lô′), *n.; pl.* MOTHERS-IN-LAW. The mother of one's husband or wife.

moth′er·land′ (mŭth′ẽr·lănd′), *n.* One's native country; fatherland.

moth′er-of-pearl′ (mŭth′ẽr·ŏv·pûrl′), *n.* The hard, pearly, inside layer of oysters, mussels, etc., used for making buttons, etc.

mo·tif′ (mō·tēf′), *n.* The subject or main idea or feature of a work of art, literature, etc.

mo′tion (mō′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of passing from one place or position to another; movement. 2. A suggestion or proposal, as in an assembly; as, a *motion* to adjourn. — *v.* To make a movement to show one's meaning; as, he *motioned* the child to go on. — **mo′tion·less,** *adj.*

mo′tion pic′ture. A series of pictures thrown on a screen so rapidly that they produce a continuous picture in which the persons and things seem to move.

mo′ti·vate (mō′tĭ·vāt), *v.* To provide with a motive; to induce; to incite.

mo′tive (mō′tĭv), *n.* 1. Anything that prompts a person to act in a certain way; as, his *motive* in running away was to avoid trouble. 2. In literature, art, and music, the guiding or controlling idea shown in a work; the theme. — *adj.* Causing motion; as, *motive* power.

mot′ley (mŏt′lĭ), *adj.* 1. Having various colors. 2. Consisting of different or various parts; as, a *motley* crowd. — *n.* A garment of mixed colors, once worn by jesters.

mo′tor (mō′tẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing, as a machine, that produces motion; as, an electric *motor.* 2. A motorcar; an automobile. — *v.* To travel by automobile. — *adj.* Causing or imparting motion.

mo′tor·boat′ (mō′tẽr·bōt′), *n.* A boat that runs by a motor.

mo′tor·car′ (mō′tẽr·kär′), *n.* An automobile.

mo′tor·cy′cle (mō′tẽr·sī′k'l), *n.* A bicycle run by a motor.

mo′tor·ist (mō′tẽr·ĭst), *n.* A person who is in the habit of traveling by automobile.

mo′tor·ize (mō′tẽr·īz), *v.* To furnish with a motor or motors.

mo′tor·man (mō′tẽr·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who runs a motor.

mot′tle (mŏt′l), *v.* To mark with spots; to spot; to blotch. — **mot′tled** (mŏt′ld), *adj.*

mot′to (mŏt′ō), *n.; pl.* MOTTOES (-ōz). 1. A sentence, phrase, or word written or engraved on something, and befitting its character or use; as, a *motto* on a State seal. 2. A short expression that suggests a guiding rule of conduct; a maxim; as, "Look before you leap" is a safe *motto.*

mou·jik′ (mōō·zhĭk′; mōō′zhĭk). Same as MUZHIK.

mould (mōld), **mould′er, moult** (mōlt), etc. Same as MOLD, etc.

mound (mound), *n.* An artificial hill or elevation; a rampart; also, a natural hillock.

mount (mount), *n.* A mountain; a high hill.

mount (mount), *v.* 1. To rise; to ascend; to climb. 2. To get up on something; as, to *mount* a platform; to put or place upon something raised; especially, to seat oneself on an animal for riding; as, to *mount* a horse. 3. To rise or increase in amount; as, debts *mount* fast. 4. To prepare for use by fastening in proper position or arrangement upon anything that preserves it; as, to *mount* a picture on paper; to *mount* a gun. Also, to prepare for exhibition; as, to *mount* a skeleton. — *n.* That on which a person or thing is mounted; especially, a saddle horse for riding.

moun′tain (moun′tĭn; moun′tĕn), *n.* 1. Any elevation higher than a hill, and often steep. 2. Anything of great bulk; as, a *mountain* of complaints. — **moun′tain,** *adj.*

moun′tain·eer′ (moun′tĭ·nēr′), *n.* 1. A person who lives in a mountain region. 2. A mountain climber.

moun′tain goat. An antelope that is very much like the goat in some ways.

Mountain Goat.

moun′tain li′on. The cougar.

moun'tain·ous (moun'tĭ·nŭs), *adj.* 1. Containing, or abounding in, mountains; as, *mountainous* country. 2. Resembling a mountain, especially in size; huge.

moun'te·bank (moun'tē·băngk), *n.* 1. A person who publicly sells quack medicines. 2. Any boastful pretender; a man of trickery.

mount'ing (moun'tĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person who mounts. 2. That which serves as a mount; a setting; as, the *mounting* of a gun, diamond, or picture.

Mount Ver'non (vûr'nŭn). The home and burial place of George Washington, on the Potomac River, Virginia, 15 miles below Washington, D.C.

mourn (mōrn), *v.* To feel grief or sorrow; to lament someone's death. — **mourn'er**, *n.*

mourn'ful (mōrn'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Full of sorrow or grief; also, expressing sorrow. 2. Causing sorrow; as, *mournful* news.
mourn'ful·ly, *adv.* **mourn'ful·ness**, *n.*

mourn'ing (mōr'nĭng), *n.* 1. The act of sorrowing. 2. An outward sign of grief, such as black clothes, draperies, or badges.

mourn'ing cloak. A purplish-brown butterfly whose wings have yellow edges. See the colored picture of *butterflies*.

mouse (mous), *n.; pl.* MICE (mīs). A small gnawing animal with a long tail and often with grayish-brown fur.

Mouse. (½)

mouse (mouz), *v.* 1. To hunt mice. 2. To watch for slyly and very carefully, as a cat hunts a mouse; also, to move about softly, like a mouse. — **mous'er** (mouz'ĕr), *n.*

mousse (mo͞os), *n.* A frozen dessert of sweetened and flavored whipped cream.

mous·tache' (mŭs·tăsh'; mŭs'tăsh; mo͞os·tăsh'). Same as MUSTACHE.

mouth (mouth), *n.; pl.* MOUTHS (mouŧhz). 1. The opening through which a person or an animal receives food or utters sounds; also, the cavity containing the tongue and teeth. 2. An opening suggesting a mouth. 3. A wry face; a grimace; as, to make a *mouth*.

mouth (mouŧh), *v.* 1. To speak with a full, loud, or affected voice; to declaim. 2. To seize with the mouth. 3. To make grimaces.

mouth'ful (mouth'fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* -FULS (-fo͝olz). As much as the mouth will hold, or as is put into the mouth at one time.

mouth'piece' (mouth'pēs'), *n.* 1. Something placed at, or forming, a mouth; also, the part of a musical or other instrument to which the mouth is applied; as, the *mouthpiece* of a bugle. 2. A spokesman; as, the *mouthpiece* of his party.

mov'a·ble (mo͞ov'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being moved or changed. 2. Changing from one date to another; as, Easter is a *movable* feast. — *n.* A thing that can be moved, as furniture. — **mov'a·bly** (mo͞ov'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

move (mo͞ov), *v.* 1. To change the place or position of; to transfer from one place to another; to shift; also, to proceed; to advance. 2. To set or keep in motion; to stir. 3. To stir to action; to influence; as, nothing could *move* him to change his mind. 4. To arouse the feelings of; as, the sad story deeply *moved* the children. 5. To propose; to recommend; as, I *move* we adjourn; also, to make an appeal; as, the prisoner *moved* for another trial. 6. To change residence. 7. In chess, checkers, etc., to transfer a piece from one place to another. 8. Of the bowels, to act or cause to act.
— *n.* 1. The act of moving; a movement. 2. An act for accomplishing a plan; a scheme; as, a shrewd *move*. 3. A moving from a fixed position; a change of place or residence.

move'a·ble (mo͞ov'ȧ·b'l), etc. Same as MOVABLE, etc.

move'ment (mo͞ov'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of moving; a change of place or position. 2. An emptying of the bowels. 3. A series of acts working toward some desired aim; as, the reform *movement*. 4. [used in the *plural*, MOVEMENTS] Activities of a person or group of persons. 5. A delicate arrangement of wheels, such as that in a watch or clock. 6. Rhythm; meter; as, a dance *movement*. 7. A section of a long musical composition; as, a *movement* of a symphony.

mov'er (mo͞ov'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that moves.

mov'ie (mo͞ov'ĭ), *n.* A motion picture. *Slang.*

mov'ing (mo͞ov'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Changing place or position; causing motion or action. 2. Affecting the sympathies, passions, etc.

mov'ing pic'ture. A motion picture.

mow (mou), *n.* 1. A heap or mass of hay, sheaves of grain, etc., stowed in a barn. 2. The place in a barn for such stowing. — *v.* To lay or stack in a mow; as, to *mow* hay.

mow (mō), *v.; past tense* MOWED (mōd); *past part.* MOWED, MOWN (mōn); *pres. part.* MOW'ING. 1. To cut down with a scythe or machine; to cut the grass, grain, etc., from; as, to *mow* a lawn. 2. To cut down; to cause to fall in masses; as, the machine gun *mowed* down the men. — **mow'er**, *n.*

Mo'zam·bique' (mō'zăm·bēk'), *n.* A Portuguese colony in southeastern Africa. It is also called ***Portuguese East Africa.***

M.P. Abbreviation for *Member of Parliament.*

Mr. Abbreviation for *Mister.*

Mrs. Abbreviation for *Mistress.*

MS.; *pl.* MSS. Abbreviation for *manuscript.*

Msgr. Abbreviation for *Monsignor.*

mt.; *pl.* MTS. Abbreviation for *mount* or *mountain.*

much (mŭch), *adj.; comparative* MORE (mōr); *superlative* MOST (mōst). Great in quantity, extent, or duration.
— *n.* 1. A great quantity; also, an indefinite quantity. 2. Something uncommon, wonderful, or considerable.
— *adv.* 1. To a great degree or extent; greatly; as, I am *much* obliged. 2. Nearly; almost.

mu'ci·lage (mū'sĭ·lĭj), *n.* A soft, moist, gluey substance used to stick things together.

muck (mŭk), *n.* 1. Moist manure. 2. Any decayed peat or black swamp earth, especially when used as a manure. 3. Anything that is foul or dirty; filth; dirt. — **muck'y**, *adj.*

mu'cous (mū'kŭs), *adj.* 1. Resembling mucus; having to do with mucus. 2. Secreting or containing mucus.

mu'cous mem'brane. The lining membrane of the nose, throat, and other passages that open to the surface of the body.

mu'cus (mū'kŭs), *n.* A sticky, slippery substance produced by mucous membranes, which it moistens and protects; as, to cough up *mucus.*

mud (mŭd), *n.* Soft, wet earth; mire.

mud'dle (mŭd''l), *v.* 1. To confuse or stupefy; to make indistinct; also, to make somewhat drunk. 2. To bewilder; also, to mix confusedly; as, to *muddle* accounts. — *n.* A state of confusion; a mess. — **mud'dler** (mŭd'lẽr), *n.*

mud'dy (mŭd'ĭ), *adj.;* MUD'DI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); MUD'DI·EST. 1. Having much mud; smeared with mud; as, *muddy* boots; also, filled with sediment; as, *muddy* coffee. 2. Not clear or bright; dull or cloudy; as, a *muddy* complexion. 3. Confused; not clear in meaning; as, *muddy* thinking.
— *v.* 1. To soil with mud; to dirty. 2. To cloud or fog; to make dull.
mud'di·ly, *adv.* **mud'di·ness**, *n.*

muff (mŭf), *n.* 1. A soft, thick cover of fur, etc., into which both hands may be thrust to protect them from the cold. 2. A clumsy failure; especially, in games, a failure to hold a ball in attempting to catch it.
— *v.* To handle awkwardly; to bungle.

muf'fin (mŭf'ĭn), *n.* A small soft bread baked in a cup-shaped pan, and often served hot.

muf'fle (mŭf''l), *v.* 1. To wrap up so as to conceal or protect, or to prevent seeing, hearing, or speaking. 2. To deaden the sound of; as, to *muffle* a cry.

muf'fler (mŭf'lẽr), *n.* 1. A scarf for the throat, worn for warmth. 2. Something that deadens noises; as, the *muffler* in an automobile.

muf'ti (mŭf'tĭ), *n.* In colloquial use, ordinary clothes, as distinguished from those worn by a naval or military officer, etc.

Mug.

mug (mŭg), *n.* 1. An earthen or metal drinking cup with a handle, and usually with no lip. 2. The quantity a mug holds.

mug'gy (mŭg'ĭ), *adj.;* MUG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); MUG'GI·EST. Warm, damp, and close.

Mu·ham'mad·an (mŏŏ·hăm'ȧ·dăn), **Mu·ham'med·an** (mŏŏ·hăm'ĕ·dăn). Same as MOHAMMEDAN.

Muk'den' (mōōk'dĕn'), *n.* A city, the former capital of Manchuria.

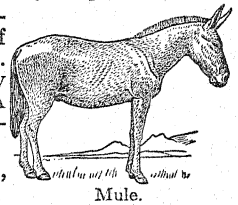
mu·lat'to (mū·lăt'ō), *n.; pl.* MULATTOES (-ōz). A person with one Negro parent and one white parent.

mul'ber'ry (mŭl'bĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* MULBERRIES (-ĭz). 1. A tree bearing edible, berrylike fruit, usually dark purple; also, the fruit. The leaves of the white mulberry serve as food for silkworms. 2. A dark, reddish-blue color.

mulch (mŭlch), *n.* Straw, sawdust, leaves, paper, etc., spread upon the ground to protect the roots of plants from heat, cold, or drought, or to keep fruit clean. — **mulch**, *v.*

mulct (mŭlkt), *n.* A fine or penalty. —*v.* To fine for an offense; hence, to deprive of, as by deceit or trickery, or by way of punishment.

mule (mūl), *n.* 1. An animal that is an offspring of a donkey and a horse. 2. In colloquial use, a very stubborn person. 3. A spinning machine; a spinning jenny.


Mule.

mu'le·teer' (mū'lĕ·tēr'), *n.* A driver of mules.

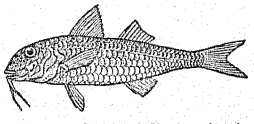
mul'ish (mūl'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a mule; hence, sullen; stubborn.
mul'ish·ly, *adv.* **mul'ish·ness**, *n.*

mull (mŭl), *v.* To think deeply; to cogitate.

mull (mŭl), *v.* To heat, sweeten, and spice; as, to *mull* wine.

mul'lein (mŭl'ĭn), *n.* Also **mul'len** (mŭl'ĕn). A tall herb having coarse, woolly leaves, and spikes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers.

mul'let (mŭl'ĕt), *n.* Any of certain freshwater or salt-water fishes. The ***gray mullet, red mullet,*** and ***striped mullet*** are valued as food.


Mullet (Red Mullet). (1/13)

mul'ti·far'i·ous (mŭl'tĭ·fâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Many and varied.

mul'ti·form (mŭl'tĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Having many forms or shapes.

mul′ti·mil′lion·aire′ (mŭl′tĭ·mĭl′yŭn·âr′), *n.* A person who has two or more million dollars, pounds, francs, etc.

mul′ti·ple (mŭl′tĭ·p'l), *adj.* Containing more than one; having several or many parts. — *n.* The product of one number multiplied by another; a number that contains another an exact number of times without a remainder; as, 10 is a *multiple* of 5.

mul′ti·pli·cand′ (mŭl′tĭ·plĭ·kănd′), *n.* In arithmetic, the number that is multiplied by another number (the ***multiplier***).

mul′ti·pli·ca′tion (mŭl′tĭ·plĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Increase in number; as, the *multiplication* of mankind. 2. In arithmetic, a short method of finding out what would be the result of adding a figure the number of times indicated by another figure; as, the *multiplication* of 7 by 3 brings the same result as adding 7 three times, or 7 + 7 + 7, and thus getting the result 21.

mul′ti·plic′i·ty (mŭl′tĭ·plĭs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* A great number or variety; as, a *multiplicity* of thoughts.

mul′ti·pli′er (mŭl′tĭ·plī′ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that multiplies or increases in number. 2. In arithmetic, the number by which another number (the ***multiplicand***) is multiplied.

mul′ti·ply (mŭl′tĭ·plī), *v.* 1. To increase in number; to make or become more numerous. 2. In arithmetic, to do an example which gives more quickly the same result as adding one figure or number to itself the number of times indicated by another figure or number.

mul′ti·tude (mŭl′tĭ·tūd), *n.* A crowd; a great number of persons or things.

mul′ti·tu′di·nous (mŭl′tĭ·tū′dĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Consisting of a great multitude.

mum (mŭm), *adj.* Silent; not speaking.

mum′ble (mŭm′b'l), *v.* 1. To speak thickly or indistinctly. 2. To chew gently with closed lips, or with little use of the teeth. — *n.* A mumbling; a low, indistinct utterance.

mum′mer (mŭm′ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who makes merry or acts in disguise; a buffoon. 2. An actor. — **mum′mer·y**, *n.*

mum′my (mŭm′ĭ), *n.; pl.* MUMMIES (-ĭz). A dead body embalmed or treated with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians. — **mum′mi·fy** (mŭm′ĭ·fī), *v.*

mumps (mŭmps), *n.* An infectious disease marked by inflammation and swelling of the glands in the lower part of the face.

munch (mŭnch), *v.* To chew with a crunching sound.

mun′dane (mŭn′dān), *adj.* Worldly; earthly.

Mu′nich (mū′nĭk), *n.* Capital of Bavaria.

mu·nic′i·pal (mū·nĭs′ĭ·păl), *adj.* Having to do with the government and internal affairs of a town, city, etc.; as, a *municipal* building.

mu·nic′i·pal′i·ty (mū·nĭs′ĭ·păl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* MUNICIPALITIES (-tĭz). A town, city, or other district having powers of local self-government.

mu·nif′i·cence (mū·nĭf′ĭ·sĕns), *n.* Great generosity; liberality. — **mu·nif′i·cent**, *adj.*

mu·ni′tion (mū·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* Ammunition; also, stores and provisions; necessary equipment.

mu′ral (mū′răl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a wall; on a wall; as, *mural* paintings. 2. Resembling a wall. — *n.* A mural painting.

mur′der (mûr′dĕr), *n.* The intentional and unlawful killing of a human being. — *v.* 1. To commit murder. 2. To destroy; to spoil. **mur′der·er**, *n.* **mur′der·ess**, *n.*

mur′der·ous (mûr′dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Having to do with murder; causing murder or bloodshed; bloodthirsty; bloody. — **mur′der·ous·ly**, *adv.*

murk (mûrk), *n.* Darkness; gloom.

murk′y (mûr′kĭ), *adj.;* MURK′I·ER (-kĭ·ĕr); MURK′I·EST. Dark; gloomy; as, a *murky* den. **murk′i·ly**, *adv.* **murk′i·ness**, *n.*

mur′mur (mûr′mĕr), *n.* 1. A low, confused, indistinct sound. 2. A complaint uttered in a low, muttering voice; a grumble; as, the *murmurs* of dissatisfied workmen. — *v.* To make or utter with a murmur.

mur′rain (mûr′ĭn), *n.* A plague or pestilence, especially one affecting cattle.

mus′cle (mŭs′'l), *n.* 1. An organ of the body whose special duty is to produce motion in the body; also, the tissue of which such an organ is made. 2. Muscular strength or development.

mus′cu·lar (mŭs′kū·lĕr), *adj.* 1. Having to do with muscles. 2. Brawny; strong.

muse (mūz), *v.* To study in silence; to meditate; to ponder.

Muse (mūz), *n.* 1. In Greek mythology, one of the nine goddesses in charge of song and poetry, and of the arts and sciences. 2. [written with a small letter, ***muse***] That which gives a poet his inspiration or ideas.

mu·se′um (mū·zē′ŭm), *n.* A building in which are preserved and exhibited collections and objects of interest or works of art.

mush (mŭsh), *n.* 1. Meal, especially Indian meal, boiled in water; hasty pudding. 2. Anything soft and thick like mush.

mush′room (mŭsh′rōōm), *n.* 1. Any fleshy fungus; especially, a fast-growing fungus with an umbrella-shaped cap. 2. Anything like a mushroom in shape. — *adj.* 1. Having to do with mushrooms. 2. Like a mushroom in quick growth and decay; shaped like a mushroom.

Mushrooms.

mush′y (mŭsh′ĭ), *adj.* Soft like mush; also, weakly sentimental; as, *mushy* novels.

mu'sic (mū'zĭk), *n.* **1.** The art of combining tones in such a way that they are pleasing, expressive, or intelligible. **2.** Compositions made according to the rules of this art. **3.** Sounds that have rhythm, melody, etc.; anything that gives the effect of music.

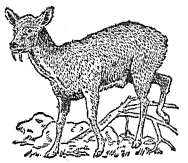
mu'si·cal (mū'zĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with music or the writing or performance of music; as, *musical* instruments. **2.** Having the pleasing qualities of music. **3.** Fond of music; as, a *musical* family. **4.** Set to music; accompanied by music. — **mu'si·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mu'si·cale' (mū'zĭ·kăl'), *n.* A social entertainment devoted chiefly to music.

mu·si'cian (mū·zĭsh'ăn), *n.* A person who writes, sings, or plays music skillfully.

mus'ing (mūz'ĭng), *adj.* Absorbed in thought. — *n.* Meditation. — **mus'ing·ly**, *adv.*

musk (mŭsk), *n.* **1.** A substance obtained from the male musk deer. It has a strong odor and is used in making perfumes. **2.** The odor of musk.


Musk Deer. (1/30)

musk deer. A small, hornless deer, about three feet long and twenty inches tall, which lives in the high regions of central Asia.

mus'kel·lunge (mŭs'kĕ·lŭnj), *n. sing. & pl.* A large pike, a game fish found especially in the Great Lakes. See the colored picture of *fishes*.

mus'ket (mŭs'kĕt), *n.* A hand firearm formerly carried by infantry soldiers.

mus'ket·eer' (mŭs'kĕ·tēr'), *n.* A soldier armed with a musket.

mus'ket·ry (mŭs'kĕt·rĭ), *n.* Muskets; also, the fire of muskets, or the art of firing muskets.

Musketeer (French), 17th Century.

musk'mel'on (mŭsk'mĕl'ŭn), *n.* A delicious, sweet melon; a cantaloupe.

musk ox. A small, shaggy, dark-colored, oxlike animal found in Greenland and the northern parts of North America.

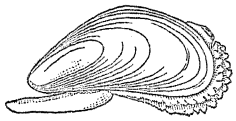
musk'rat' (mŭsk'răt'), *n.* **1.** A water rat of the United States and Canada. It is as large as a small cat, has a long scaly tail, and dark glossy brown fur. **2.** The fur of this animal.

Muskrat. (1/10)

mus'lin (mŭz'lĭn), *n.* **1.** A thin, fine, soft plain cloth made in India, or an imitation of this cloth. **2.** A stouter fabric, plain, printed, dyed, or dotted, used for women's garments.

muss (mŭs), *n.* In colloquial use, disorder; confusion. — *v.*; MUSSED (mŭst); MUSS'ING. In colloquial use, to disarrange; to rumple.

mus'sel (mŭs''l), *n.* **1.** A shellfish common on the shores of Europe and America, and much used for food. It has two hinged sides to its shell. **2.** A similar shellfish of the fresh waters of the United States.


Mussel. (1/2)

Mus'so·li'ni (mōōs'sō·lē'nē), Benito, born 1883. Italian Fascist premier since 1922.

Mus'sul·man (mŭs'ŭl·măn), *n.; pl.* MUSSULMANS, MUSSULMAN. A Mohammedan.

muss'y (mŭs'ĭ), *adj.* In colloquial use, disordered; soiled; rumpled; as, *mussy* clothing.

must (mŭst), *v.; past tense* MUST. **1.** Am, is, or are obliged or required to; as, a man *must* eat to live. **2.** Was or were obliged to, required to, or compelled to; as, he said he *must* go. **3.** Am, is, or are sure or nearly sure to; as, you *must* have read this before.

mus·tache', mous·tache' (mŭs·tăsh'; mŭs'tăsh; mōōs·tăsh'), *n.* The hair on a man's upper lip.

mus·ta'chio (mŭs·tä'shō), *n.; pl.* MUSTACHIOS (-shōz). A mustache.

Mus'ta·fa Ke·mal' (mōōs'tä·fä kĕ·mäl'). See KEMAL ATATÜRK.

mus'tang (mŭs'tăng), *n.* The small, hardy, half-wild horse of Texas, New Mexico, etc.

mus'tard (mŭs'tĕrd), *n.* **1.** A plant of the cabbage kind, but moderately tall, and having yellow flowers and long narrow pods with seeds. **2.** A yellow powder of the seeds of this plant. It is mixed with water, vinegar, salt, etc., and used as a seasoning for foods.

Mustard.

mus'ter (mŭs'tĕr), *v.* **1.** To assemble, as troops, for a roll call, inspection, etc. **2.** Hence, to collect and display; as, he *mustered* his resources. — *n.* **1.** An assembling or review of troops, of a ship's company, etc., as for roll call, inspection, etc. **2.** The total number of persons mustered. **3.** Hence, any assemblage of persons or things.

mus'ty (mŭs'tĭ), *adj.*; MUS'TI·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); MUS'TI·EST. Having the sharp, disagreeable odor or taste of substances which have spoiled during hot, wet weather; moldy; as, *musty* grain or wine; hence, spoiled by age; stale. **mus'ti·ly**, *adv.* **mus'ti·ness**, *n.*

mu'ta·ble (mū'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Changeable; fickle. — **mu'ta·bil'i·ty** (mū'tȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

mu·ta'tion (mū·tā'shŭn), *n.* Change; alteration in form or qualities.

mute (mūt), *adj.* 1. Not speaking; silent; as, he stood *mute* at the accusation. 2. Not accompanied by speech or sound; as, the dog's eyes made a *mute* plea for help.
— *n.* 1. A person who does not speak; a silent person. 2. Any device on a musical instrument which serves to deaden, soften, or muffle its tone.
— *v.* To muffle or deaden the sound, as of a musical instrument.

Mute for Violin.

mute'ly, *adv.* **mute'ness**, *n.*

mu'ti·late (mū'tĭ·lāt), *v.* To cut off or remove a limb or an essential part of a person or thing; to cripple; to maim. — **mu'ti·la'tion**, *n.*

mu'ti·neer' (mū'tĭ·nēr'), *n.* A person who is guilty of mutiny. — **mu'ti·neer'**, *v.*

mu'ti·nous (mū'tĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Disposed to mutiny; rebellious; unruly; as, *mutinous* sailors. — **mu'ti·nous·ly**, *adv.*

mu'ti·ny (mū'tĭ·nĭ), *n.; pl.* MUTINIES (-nĭz). Forcible resistance to rightful authority; revolt against discipline, especially military or naval discipline. — *v.;* MU'TI·NIED (mū'tĭ·nĭd); MU'TI·NY·ING. To excite, or to be guilty of, mutiny.

mut'ter (mŭt'ĕr), *v.* 1. To utter words indistinctly or with a low voice. 2. To rumble; as, *muttering* thunder. — *n.* Obscure utterance; murmur.

mut'ton (mŭt''n), *n.* The flesh of a sheep nearly one year of age or older.

mu'tu·al (mū'tū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Given and received back and forth between two or more persons; as, *mutual* favors. 2. Having the same relation toward another person as that person has toward oneself; as, *mutual* friends. 3. In careless use, owned, felt, or done by two or more persons or things at the same time; joint; as, *mutual* effort. — **mu'tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

mu·zhik', **mu·zjik'** (mōō·zhĭk'; mōō'zhĭk), *n.* A Russian peasant.

muz'zle (mŭz''l), *n.* 1. The nose and jaws of an animal; as, the *muzzle* of a horse or a dog. 2. A covering for the nose and jaws of an animal to prevent it from biting; as, a *muzzle* for a dog. 3. The end or mouth of a gun from which the bullet is discharged; as, the *muzzle* of a rifle.
— *v.* 1. To bind or cover the muzzle of, as of a dog to prevent biting. 2. Hence, to restrain a person from speaking or doing something; to gag.

my (mī), *pron.* Possessive case of I.
— *adj.* Of or belonging to me; as, *my* head; *my* relations. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise.

myr'i·ad (mĭr'ĭ·ăd), *n.* 1. The number of ten thousand. 2. An indefinitely large number; as, the *myriads* of stars in the heavens.

myrrh (mûr), *n.* A yellowish-brown, sweet-scented gum, used in ancient times for incense and perfumes, and now for making dental powder and paste, perfumes, and medicines.

myr'tle (mûr't'l), *n.* 1. A shrub with long, narrow, evergreen leaves, and single white or rose-colored flowers followed by black berries. 2. A common, trailing, evergreen herb with single blue or white flowers; the periwinkle.

Myrtle.

my·self' (mī·sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* OURSELVES (our·sĕlvz'). 1. An emphatic form of I; as, I *myself* was present; I did that *myself*. 2. My true and natural self; my normal state of mind; as, after a short rest I was *myself* again.

mys·te'ri·ous (mĭs·tē'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Containing a mystery; obscure; hard to understand; as, a *mysterious* event. — **mys·te'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

mys'ter·y (mĭs'tĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* MYSTERIES (-ĭz). 1. Something that has not been, or cannot be, explained. 2. A deep secret; as, his intentions were a *mystery* to all. 3. A kind of medieval play based on incidents in the Bible, usually centering about the life of Christ.

mys'tic (mĭs'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Mysterious; obscure; baffling; as, the *mystic* words he uttered. 2. Supposed to have magic power; magical; as, *mystic* numbers. — *n.* A person who seeks direct knowledge of God and of spiritual truth through insight, inspiration, etc.

mys'ti·cal (mĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having a spiritual meaning which is not understood by outsiders; as, the church is the *mystical* body of Christ. 2. Resulting from, or indicating, a person's direct knowledge of God through inspiration, insight, etc.; as, *mystical* rapture. 3. Based upon inspiration, insight, etc.; as, *mystical* religions. — **mys'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

mys'ti·cism (mĭs'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* 1. A belief that direct knowledge of God and of spiritual truth can be obtained by personal insight, inspiration, etc. 2. Hence, vague guessing about anything; a belief without a sound basis.

mys'ti·fy (mĭs'tĭ·fī), *v.;* MYS'TI·FIED (-fīd); MYS'TI·FY'ING. To make obscure or difficult to understand; also, to puzzle; to bewilder; as, his odd behavior *mystified* everybody. — **mys'ti·fi·ca'tion** (mĭs'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

myth (mĭth), *n.* 1. A legendary story, serving to explain some practice, belief, etc., as in connection with religion; as, the *myths* of ancient Greece. 2. A person or thing which exists only in one's imagination; as, are fairies *myths*?
myth'i·cal, *adj.* **myth'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

my·thol'o·gy (mĭ·thŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.; pl.* MYTHOLOGIES (-jĭz). The whole body or collection of myths describing the gods of a people and legendary beings, their relationships, exploits, etc.; as, the *mythology* of ancient Greece. — **myth'o·log'i·cal** (mĭth'ŏ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **myth'o·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

N

N, n (ĕn), *n.* Fourteenth letter of the alphabet.

n. Abbreviation for *noun*.

N. Abbreviation for *Navy, North, Northern.*

N.A. Abbreviation for *North America.*

na'bob (nā'bŏb), *n.* A person of great wealth.

na'dir (nā'dẽr), *n.* 1. That point of the heavens directly beneath one. 2. The lowest point.

nag (năg), *n.* A pony; scornfully, any horse.

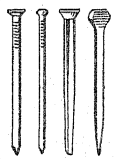
nag (năg), *v.;* NAGGED (năgd); NAG'GING. To annoy by petty faultfinding. — **nag'ger**, *n.*

Na'ga·sa'ki (nä'gȧ·sä'kĕ), *n.* A city and important port in Japan.

Na'hum (nā'hŭm; nā'hŭm), *n.* 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. A book of the Old Testament.

nai'ad (nā'ăd; nī'ăd), *n.; pl.* NAIADS (-ădz), NAIADES (nā'ȧ·dēz; nī'ȧ·dēz). In ancient mythology, a nymph of lakes, rivers, and springs.

nail (nāl), *n.* 1. The horny scale at the end of the fingers and toes. 2. A slender, pointed piece of metal, used for driving into wood, etc., to hold pieces together, to hang things on, and the like. — *v.* 1. To fasten with a nail or nails. 2. To bind or hold; as, to *nail* one to a promise; also, to catch; to trap.



Nails.

nain'sook (nān'sŏŏk), *n.* A thin cotton fabric, plain or striped, made originally in India.

na·ïve' (nä·ēv'), *adj.* Also **na·ive'**. Simple and natural; unaffected; as, a *naïve* person.

na·ïve'té' (nä·ēv'tā'), *n.* Naturalness of bearing, conduct, speech, etc.; attractive simplicity.

na'ked (nā'kĕd), *adj.* 1. Having on no clothes; nude. 2. Not in its case, sheath, etc.; as, a *naked* sword. 3. Not having the usual or natural covering. 4. Plain; obvious; as, the *naked* truth. 5. Not aided by artificial means; as, seen by the *naked* eye. — **na'ked·ness**, *n.*

name (nām), *n.* 1. The title by which any person or thing is known. 2. Reputation; fame; as, he made a *name* for himself. — *v.* 1. To give a name to; to call. 2. To refer to by name; to mention. 3. To call by name; to identify. 4. To speak about or mention. 5. To nominate, as for office.

name'less (nām'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Having no name. 2. Not marked with a name; as, a *nameless* grave. 3. Indescribable; as, *nameless* fears.

name'ly (nām'lĭ), *adv.* That is to say; as, the owner, *namely* John Smith.

name'sake' (nām'sāk'), *n.* A person or thing that has been named after another.

nan·keen' (năn·kēn'), *n.* A brownish-yellow cotton cloth, originally introduced from China.

Nan'king' (năn'kĭng'), *n.* The capital of China, on the Yangtze River.

Na'o·mi (nā'ō·mĭ; nā·ō'mĭ; -mĭ), *n.* In the Bible, the mother-in-law of Ruth.

nap (năp), *v.* To have a short sleep; hence, to be in a careless, unguarded state of mind; as, he caught me *napping.* — *n.* A short sleep.

nap (năp), *n.* A hairy or downy surface of some woven cloths, as those woven from wool.

nape (nāp), *n.* The back part of the neck.

naph'tha (năf'thȧ), *n.* Petroleum; also, a product of petroleum, coal tar, etc., used in dry cleaning, making varnish, and as a fuel.

nap'kin (năp'kĭn), *n.* A small cloth, such as is used at table for wiping the lips and fingers.

Na'ples (nā'p'lz), *n.* A large city on the *Bay of Naples*, on the western coast of Italy.

Na·po'le·on (nȧ·pō'lē·ŭn) **I**, 1769–1821. Known as *Napoleon Bonaparte.* Emperor of the French from 1804 to 1815. — **Na·po'le·on'ic** (nȧ·pō'lē·ŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

na·po'le·on (nȧ·pō'lē·ŭn), *n.* A French gold coin of the value of twenty francs.

Nar·cis'sus (när·sĭs'ŭs), *n.* 1. In Greek mythology, a youth who fell in love with his own reflection in a fountain. He pined away, died, and was changed into the narcissus. 2. [written with a small letter, *narcissus*] An herb with yellow or white flowers; also, the flower or the bulb of this herb.

Narcissus.

nar·cot'ic (när·kŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Causing relief from pain and bringing on sleep. — *n.* A drug, such as opium, which brings on sleep.

nar·rate' (nă·rāt'), *v.* To tell or recite, as a story. — **nar·ra'tor** (nă·rā'tẽr), *n.*

nar·ra'tion (nă·rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of telling about something; as, his *narration* of the causes of the trouble. 2. A story; a narrative.

nar'ra·tive (năr'ȧ·tĭv), *n.* 1. A story; a history of some event; an account. 2. The act of narrating; narration. — *adj.* Of the nature of narration; suitable for narration.

nar'row (năr'ō), *adj.* 1. Not wide or broad. 2. Of small scope, range, etc.; restricted. 3. Confining; penning in; as, *narrow* bounds. 4. Having a small margin; close; near; as, a *narrow* escape. 5. Not liberal or broad-minded; as, he is *narrow* in his opinions.
— *v.* To lessen the width, range, or scope of.
— *n.* The narrow part of anything; a narrow passage; especially, a narrow passage in a river, lake, or ocean.
nar'row·ly, *adv.* **nar'row·ness**, *n.*

nar'row-mind'ed (năr'ō·mīn'dĕd), *adj.* Not liberal or broad-minded. — nar'row-mind'ed·ly, *adv.* — nar'row-mind'ed·ness, *n.*

nar'whal (när'hwăl), *n.* An arctic whale which grows to a length of about twenty feet. The male has a long, twisted, pointed tusk.

Narwhal. (1/100)

na'sal (nā'zăl), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with the nose. 2. Of the sounds of certain letters, such as *m* and *n*, uttered through the nose. — *n.* A nasal sound, as of *m* and *n*.

Nash'ville (năsh'vĭl), *n.* The capital of Tennessee, in the north central part of the State.

na·stur'tium (nə·stûr'shŭm), *n.* An herb with roundish leaves and showy, spurred flowers.

Nasturtium.

nas'ty (năs'tĭ), *adj.*; NAS'TI·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); NAS'TI·EST. 1. Very dirty or foul; filthy. 2. Indecent; vile. 3. Harmful; dangerous; as, a *nasty* fall. 4. In colloquial use, mean; ill-natured.
nas'ti·ly, *adv.* nas'ti·ness, *n.*

nat. Abbreviation for *national*.

Na·tal' (nə·tăl'; nə·täl'), *n.* A province of the Union of South Africa, on the east coast.

na'tal (nā'tăl), *adj.* Of or relating to a person's birth; dating from one's birth.

na'tion (nā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A people connected by ties of blood, a common language, religion, and culture, and by a sense of mutual interest. 2. Loosely, the people in a country united under a single independent government; a state.

na'tion·al (năsh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Of or relating to a nation or state. — *n.* A subject or citizen of a nation. — **na'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

Na'tion·al Guard (gärd). In the United States, a military force recruited, controlled, and partly maintained by the several States.

na'tion·al·ism (năsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* Devotion to national interests or national unity or independence.
na'tion·al·ist, *n.* & *adj.* **na'tion·al·is'tic**, *adj.*

na'tion·al'i·ty (năsh'ŭn·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NATIONALITIES (-tĭz). 1. Racial or political unity which has resulted in the formation of a nation; especially, existence as a sovereign state. 2. The fact of belonging to one particular nation or state by birth, allegiance, etc.

na'tion·al·ize (năsh'ŭn·ăl·īz), *v.* To make national; to turn over to government ownership. — **na'tion·al·i·za'tion** (năsh'ŭn·ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

na'tive (nā'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Belonging to a person because of his place of birth; as, one's *native* land. 2. Belonging to a particular country by birth; as, *native* Americans. 3. Inborn; natural; as, genius is *native*. 4. Grown, produced, etc., in a particular region.
— *n.* 1. A person who belongs to a particular country or place by right of birth. 2. An animal, plant, etc., that is native to a region.

na·tiv'i·ty (nā·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Birth; also, the time, place, or manner of a person's birth. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Nativity***] The birth of Jesus; also, Christmas Day.

natl. Abbreviation for *national*.

nat'ty (năt'ĭ), *adj.*; NAT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); NAT'TI·EST. Trim, neat, and tidy; as, *natty* hats.
nat'ti·ly, *adv.* nat'ti·ness, *n.*

nat'u·ral (năt'ū·răl), *adj.* 1. Inborn; not acquired; as, *natural* ability. 2. Of man rather than of a beast; human; kindly. 3. Of nature; having to do with nature; as, *natural* history. 4. In keeping with the laws of nature; also, resulting from a physical condition; as, a *natural* death. 5. Not artificial; not made by man; as, *natural* gas. 6. Not affected; simple and sincere; as, *natural* manners; also, lifelike; as, a *natural* photograph. 7. In music, having neither a sharp nor a flat; also, changed in pitch by a natural; as, *b natural*. — *n.* 1. An idiot. 2. In music, a sign (♮) which takes away the effect of a sharp or flat; also, a note or tone affected by this sign.
nat'u·ral·ly, *adv.* nat'u·ral·ness, *n.*

nat'u·ral·ist (năt'ū·răl·ĭst), *n.* A person who is interested in the study of nature, especially in the study of animals or plants.

nat'u·ral·ize (năt'ū·răl·īz), *v.* 1. To give a foreign-born person the rights of citizenship. 2. To adapt and cause to grow as under natural conditions, as fruits. — **nat'u·ral·i·za'tion** (năt'ū·răl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

na'ture (nā'tūr), *n.* 1. Peculiar quality or qualities; natural character. 2. All that is or that happens in the physical world; the known universe; as, the laws of *nature*. 3. Natural things seen out of doors, as the sky, sea, etc. 4. Life; also, the natural workings of a living body. 5. Kind; sort; as, things of this *nature*.

naught (nôt), *n.* 1. Zero. See NUMBER, *Table*. 2. Same as NOUGHT.

naugh'ty (nô'tĭ), *adj.*; NAUGH'TI·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); NAUGH'TI·EST. Not behaving properly.
naugh'ti·ly, *adv.* naugh'ti·ness, *n.*

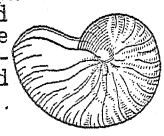
nau'se·a (nô'shē·ə; nô'sē·ə; nô'shə), *n.* 1. Sickness of the stomach marked by a desire to vomit. 2. Hence, loathing; deep disgust.

nau'se·ate (nô'shē·āt; nô'sē·āt), *v.* To cause an attack of nausea; to cause loathing.

nau'seous (nô'shŭs; nô'shē·ŭs), *adj.* Nauseating; disgusting; as, a *nauseous* odor.

nau'ti·cal (nô'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with seamen, with navigation, or with ships; as, *nautical* exploits. Abbreviation, *naut.*

nau'ti·lus (nô'tĭ·lŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NAUTILUSES (-lŭs·ĕz), NAUTILI (-lī). A kind of mollusk; especially, a snaillike mollusk (***pearly nautilus***) having a spiral shell which is divided into chambers.



Shell of Pearly Nautilus. (½o)

nav. Abbreviation for *naval.*

Nav'a·ho, Nav'a·jo (năv'ȧ·hō), *n.*; *pl.* -HOS, -JOS (-hōz), or -HOES, -JOES (-hōz). An American Indian of a tribe now living chiefly in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah.

na'val (nā'văl), *adj.* Of the navy; having to do with vessels of war; possessing a navy.

nave (nāv), *n.* The hub of a wheel.

nave (nāv), *n.* The central part of a church running lengthwise.

na'vel (nā'vĕl), *n.* A mark or depression in the middle of the abdomen.

nav'i·ga·ble (năv'ĭ·gȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Permitting passage of vessels; as, a *navigable* river. 2. Capable of being steered; as, a *navigable* balloon. — **nav'i·ga·bil'i·ty** (năv'ĭ·gȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

nav'i·gate (năv'ĭ·gāt), *v.* 1. To sail over; to journey by water; as, to *navigate* the Atlantic. 2. To steer or direct in sailing, flying, etc.

nav'i·ga'tion (năv'ĭ·gā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of navigating. 2. The science or art of fixing the course of a vessel, an airplane, etc.

nav'i·ga'tor (năv'ĭ·gā'tẽr), *n.* A person who navigates a ship or an aircraft.

na'vy (nā'vĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NAVIES (-vĭz). 1. A fleet of ships. 2. The war vessels of a nation. 3. A nation's complete equipment and organization for war at sea.

na'vy blue. A very dark blue color.

nay (nā), *adv.* No. — *n.* A reply of "No"; also, a vote against something.

Naz'a·rene' (năz'ȧ·rēn'), *adj.* 1. A person born in Nazareth or living there; especially, Jesus Christ. 2. A follower of Jesus.

Naz'a·reth (năz'ȧ·rĕth), *n.* A town in Palestine, where Jesus lived in his youth.

Na'zi (nä'tsĕ), *n.* A member of the National Socialist German Workers' party of Germany.

Na'zism (nä'tsĭz'm), **Na'zi·ism** (nä'tsĕ·ĭz'm), *n.* The principles of the Nazis, including government control of industry and supreme power of the Führer.

N.B. Abbreviation for *New Brunswick.*

N.C. Abbreviation for *North Carolina.*

N.D., N. Dak. Abbreviation for *North Dakota.*

N.E. Abbreviation for *New England, northeast.*

neap (nēp), *adj.* Naming the tide (***neap tide***) of the period when the high tide is at its least during a lunar month. — *n.* Neap tide.

Ne'a·pol'i·tan (nē'ȧ·pŏl'ĭ·tăn), *adj.* Of or belonging to Naples. — **Ne'a·pol'i·tan,** *n.*

near (nēr), *adv.* 1. At, within, or to, a short distance away; close by in space or time. 2. Nearly; as, not *near* so good. — *adj.* 1. Closely related; as, a *near* relative. 2. Close to a person's heart, interests, etc.; intimate; as, her *nearest* friend. 3. Not far away. 4. Narrow; as, a *near* escape from death. 5. Stingy. 6. Closely imitated; not real but very like; as, *near* silk. 7. Naming or relating to the left side of animals, vehicles, etc.; left; as, the *near* ox of a yoke of oxen. — *prep.* Near to or by; close to or upon. — *v.* To draw near; as, the hour *neared.* **near'ly,** *adv.* **near'ness,** *n.*

near'-by' (nēr'bī'), *adj.* Close at hand; near. — *adv.* [usually written ***near by***] Close at hand.

Near East. The region including the Balkan Peninsula, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, Persia, etc.

near'sight'ed (nēr'sīt'ĕd), *adj.* Seeing distinctly at short distances only; as, *nearsighted* children. — **near'sight'ed·ness,** *n.*

neat (nēt), *adj.* 1. Orderly and cleanly; tidy. 2. Simple and in good taste; as, a *neat* dress. 3. Skillful. — **neat'ly,** *adv.* — **neat'ness,** *n.*

Neb., Nebr. Abbreviations for *Nebraska.*

Ne·bras'ka (nĕ·brăs'kȧ), *n.* A State of the western central United States.

Neb'u·chad·nez'zar (nĕb'ŭ·kăd·nĕz'ẽr), *n.* A Chaldean king of Babylon, 605 to 562 B.C.

neb'u·la (nĕb'ŭ·lȧ), *n.*; *pl.* NEBULAE (-lē). A faintly bright cloudlike mass appearing in the sky on a clear night.

neb'u·lous (nĕb'ŭ·lŭs), *adj.* 1. Of or like nebulae. 2. Cloudy; hazy; misty.

nec'es·sar'y (nĕs'ĕ·sĕr'ĭ; nĕs'ĕ·sẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Positively needed; impossible to do without; essential; as, *necessary* clothing. — *n.*; *pl.* NECESSARIES (-ĭz). A necessary thing. — **nec'es·sar'i·ly** (nĕs'ĕ·sĕr'ĭ·lĭ; nĕs'ĕ·sâr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

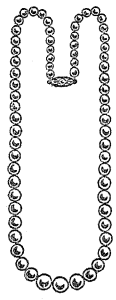
ne·ces'si·tate (nē·sĕs'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To make necessary; hence, to force; to compel.

ne·ces'si·ty (nē·sĕs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NECESSITIES (-tĭz). 1. Very great need of help, relief, etc.; as, telephone in case of *necessity.* 2. A very necessary thing; something badly needed. 3. Lack of necessary things; want; poverty. 4. Conditions that cannot be changed; as, compelled by *necessity.*

neck (nĕk), *n.* 1. The part of the body connecting the head and the trunk. 2. The part of a garment covering, or nearest to, the neck. 3. Something like a neck in shape or position.

neck'er·chief (nĕk'ĕr·chĭf), *n.* A scarf for the neck.

neck'lace (nĕk'lĭs), *n.* An ornamental chain or a string of jewels, beads, etc., worn around the neck.


Necklace.

neck'tie' (nĕk'tī'), *n.* A scarf, band, or ribbon worn around the neck or collar and tied in front.

neck'wear' (nĕk'wâr'), *n.* Neckties, scarves, collars, etc.

nec'ro·man'cy (nĕk'rō·măn'sĭ), *n.* The art of revealing the future by pretended talk with the spirits; hence, magic. — **nec'ro·man'cer**, *n.*

nec'tar (nĕk'tẽr), *n.* In Greek mythology, a drink served to the gods.

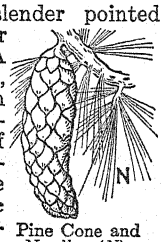
nec'tar·ine' (nĕk'tẽr·ēn'; nĕk'tẽr·ĭn; -ēn), *n.* A peach that has a very smooth skin.

nee (nā), *adj.* Born. *Nee* is used after a woman's married name and before her maiden name; as, Mrs. John Smith, *nee* Browne.

need (nēd), *n.* **1.** The lack of something necessary, useful, or desired; hence, poverty; as, in great *need*. **2.** Something necessary or wanted. — *v.* **1.** To be in need of something; to require; to want badly. **2.** To be necessary; to be needful; as, this *needs* to be done. **3.** To be in want; to lack necessities; as, give to those that *need*.

need'ful, *adj.* **need'less·ly**, *adv.*
need'less, *adj.* **need'less·ness**, *n.*

nee'dle (nē'd'l), *n.* **1.** A slender pointed piece of steel with an eye for thread, used in sewing. **2.** A slender rod used in knitting; also, a hooked instrument used in crocheting, etc. **3.** A needle-shaped thing, such as the leaf of the pine tree, a pointed instrument used by doctors to pierce the skin, etc. **4.** Also ***magnetic needle***. A slender bar of magnetized steel in a compass.


Pine Cone and Needles (*N*).

nee'dle·wom'an (nē'd'l·wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN. A woman who does needlework.

nee'dle·work' (nē'd'l·wûrk'), *n.* Work done with a needle; sewing; embroidery.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* Because of need; necessarily; as, he *needs* must go.

need'y (nēd'ĭ), *adj.* In want; very poor. — *n.* Needy persons. — **need'i·ness**, *n.*

ne'er (nâr; nār). A short form of NEVER.

ne·far'i·ous (nĕ·fâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Very wicked.

ne·ga'tion (nĕ·gā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Denial; contradiction; as, "not" and "no" are words used in *negation*. **2.** Complete absence or loss; entire lack; as, death is the *negation* of life.

neg'a·tive (nĕg'ă·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Expressing or showing denial; as, a *negative* reply. **2.** Not helpful, influential, or conspicuous; as, *negative* criticisms; a *negative* color. **3.** Naming, relating to, or of the nature of, the kind of electricity which occurs in silk when silk is used to rub glass. See POSITIVE. **4.** In photography, having the lights and shadows opposite to what they were in the original subject. **5.** In mathematics, naming a quantity which is to be subtracted; minus. — *n.* **1.** A saying "No"; a negative reply. **2.** The side that votes or argues against something; as, the debate was won by the *negative*. **3.** A word that expresses negation; as, "no" is a *negative*. **4.** The developed film or plate from which photographs are printed. **5.** In mathematics, a negative quantity, symbol, etc. — *v.* **1.** To vote against; to refuse to accept or approve. **2.** To prove not real or not true. — **neg'a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

neg·lect' (nĕg·lĕkt'), *v.* **1.** To treat as though of no importance; to be inattentive to. **2.** To fail to attend to or care for; as, to *neglect* one's duties. — *n.* The act of neglecting.

neg·lect'ful (nĕg·lĕkt'fo͝ol), *adj.* Having the habit of neglecting things; careless.

neg'li·gee' (nĕg'lĭ·zhā'; nĕg'lĭ·zhā'), *n.* A loose gown worn by women while resting.

neg'li·gent (nĕg'lĭ·jĕnt), *adj.* Neglectful; guilty of carelessness. — **neg'li·gence**, *n.*

neg'li·gi·ble (nĕg'lĭ·jĭ·b'l), *adj.* Not important enough to deserve attention.

ne·go'ti·a·ble (nĕ·gō'shĭ·ă·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being negotiated; especially, capable of being passed from one person to another in return for money or the like.

ne·go'ti·ate (nĕ·gō'shĭ·āt), *v.* **1.** To treat with another person or other persons upon some matter, such as a purchase or sale of property, a treaty, etc. **2.** To pass from one person to another in return for money or the like; to sell, as bonds, notes, etc. **3.** To deal with as desired; to surmount, pass over, etc.; as, the runner *negotiated* the fence. — **ne·go'ti·a'tion**, *n.* — **ne·go'ti·a'tor**, *n.*

Ne'gro (nē'grō), *n.*; *pl.* NEGROES (-grōz). **1.** A person belonging to one of the black races native to Africa. **2.** In the Western Hemisphere, a colored person descended wholly or partly from these black races. — **Ne'gro**, *adj.*

Neh. Abbreviation for *Nehemiah*.

Ne'he·mi'ah (nē'hĕ·mī'ă; nē'ĕ-), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A famous Jewish leader. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

neigh (nā), *v.* To utter the loud and prolonged cry of a horse. — **neigh**, *n.*

neigh'bor (nā'bẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who lives near another. **2.** A person sitting or standing near another. **3.** A fellow being; as, love thy *neighbor* as thyself.

neigh'bor·hood (nā'bĕr·hŏŏd), *n.* 1. Nearness to each other; closeness in position. 2. A place or district where people and their homes are more or less alike. 3. People who live near by; those who are neighbors. 4. A place near; vicinity; as, in the *neighborhood* of the river; also, a number or amount near; as, in the *neighborhood* of 2,000.

neigh'bor·ing (nā'bĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Living or being near; near-by; adjoining.

neigh'bor·ly (nā'bĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Suited to neighbors; friendly. — **neigh'bor·li·ness**, *n.*

nei'ther (nē'thĕr; nī'thĕr), *adj.* Not either. — *pron.* Not the one or the other; as, *neither* was at home. — *conj.* Not either. *Neither* is used as a connecting word before the first of two words or groups of words (phrases or clauses) which are joined by *nor*.

Nem'e·sis (nĕm'ē·sĭs), *n.* 1. A Greek goddess who was the spirit of revenge. 2. [written with a small letter, ***nemesis***; *pl.* NEMESES (nĕm'ē·sēz)] An avenging power.

ne'on (nē'ŏn), *n.* A colorless gas, found in the air in very small quantities. In a vacuum tube it gives a reddish glow, and hence it is used in display signs, etc.

ne'o·phyte (nē'ō·fīt), *n.* 1. A person who has newly been converted. 2. A novice.

neph'ew (nĕf'ū; nĕv'ū), *n.* The son of a brother or sister.

nep'o·tism (nĕp'ō·tĭz'm), *n.* Favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives.

Nep'tune (nĕp'tūn), *n.* 1. The Roman god of the sea. 2. The most remote of the planets except Pluto. It is the third largest.

Ne're·id (nē'rē·ĭd), *n.* A water nymph.

nerve (nûrv), *n.* 1. One of the cordlike bands of fibrous tissue which connect the brain and spinal cord with every part of the body. 2. Will power; endurance under great strain. 3. [used in the *plural*, NERVES] Nervousness; loss of self-control. 4. Impudence; cheek. *Slang.* — *v.* To give nerve, or endurance.

nerve'less (nûrv'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Having no nerves. 2. Lacking nerve, or power to endure.

nerv'ous (nûr'vŭs), *adj.* 1. Of nerves; made up of nerves; as, the *nervous* system. 2. Showing nerve; strong; forcible. 3. Having weak or diseased nerves; hence, excitable; easily annoyed. 4. Fearful; timid. — **nerv'ous·ly**, *adv.* — **nerv'ous·ness**, *n.*

-ness (-nĕs). A suffix which when added to a word [an adjective] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *bad* + *-ness* (badness). It means: 1. State or quality of being; thus, *goodness* is the quality of a person or thing that is good. 2. An act or thing which is; thus, a *kindness* is a kind act.

nest (nĕst), *n.* 1. The bed or shelter prepared by a bird or fowl for its eggs and its young; also, a place in which the eggs of other animals are laid or their young reared. 2. A small cozy home; a place of retreat. 3. The occupants of a nest. 4. A number of bowls, tables, etc., graded in size, and fitting into or under each other. — *v.* 1. To build a nest; to place in a nest. 2. To fit into each other; as, to *nest* bowls.

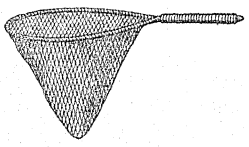
nest egg. 1. An egg left in a nest to induce a hen to lay more eggs there. 2. Something, such as money, kept as a reserve.

nes'tle (nĕs''l), *v.* To lie close and snug, as a bird in its nest; to cuddle up.

nest'ling (nĕst'lĭng; nĕs'lĭng), *n.* A bird not yet able to leave its nest; hence, a young child.

net (nĕt), *n.* 1. A fabric with a loose mesh made of intersecting cords or threads and used to catch fish, birds, butterflies, etc.; also, anything made or woven in a like way. 2. Something like a net which traps or snares; as, he was caught in a *net* of lies; also, a network. — *v.*; NET'TED; NET'TING. 1. To cover with a net or nets. 2. To capture in a net; to ensnare. 3. To make or form into a net.

net (nĕt), *adj.* Remaining after every deduction has been made; reduced to the lowest amount; as, a *net* price. — *v.*; NET'TED; NET'TING. To gain or to yield as clear profit.



Net for landing Fish.

neth'er (nĕth'ĕr), *adj.* Lower in position; under. — **neth'er·most** (nĕth'ĕr·mōst), *adj.*

Neth'er·lands (nĕth'ĕr·lăndz), *or* **Holland**, *n.* A kingdom of western Europe.

Neth'er·lands In'dies. Possessions of the Netherlands in the Malay Archipelago.

net'ting (nĕt'ĭng), *n.* 1. Act of a person who nets. 2. A netted fabric; also, a network.

net'tle (nĕt''l), *n.* A plant with prickles or stinging hairs. — *v.* To sting with nettles; hence, to annoy; to vex.

net'work' (nĕt'wûrk'), *n.* 1. A net of threads, cords, ropes, wires, etc. 2. Any arrangement of lines or channels that cross in the manner of a net; as, a railroad *network*.

neu·ral'gia (nû·răl'jȧ; nû·răl'jĭ·ȧ), *n.* A sharp pain that follows the course of a nerve or its branches. — **neu·ral'gic** (nû·răl'jĭk), *adj.*

neu'ter (nū'tĕr), *adj.* 1. Having no sex; as, worker bees are *neuter*. 2. In grammar, belonging to, or having to do with, the class of nouns and pronouns that name things as distinguished from persons or animals; as, a *neuter* noun; the *neuter* gender. See GENDER. — *n.* In grammar, a word in the neuter gender.

neu'tral (nū'trăl), *adj.* 1. Not favoring either side in a quarrel, a contest, or a war. 2. Of or belonging to a neutral country; as, *neutral* ships. 3. Having no decided characteristics, opinions, etc. 4. Gray in tone and with but a tint of color; as, a *neutral* color.

neu·tral'i·ty (nū·trăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The State of being neutral, as in time of war.

neu'tral·ize (nū'trăl·īz), *v.* To make neutral; especially, to counteract.

Ne·vad'a (nĕ·văd'ȧ; nĕ·vä'dȧ), *n.* A State of western United States. Abbreviation, *Nev.*

nev'er (nĕv'ẽr), *adv.* Not ever; at no time.

nev'er·more' (nĕv'ẽr·mōr'), *adv.* Never again.

nev'er·the·less' (nĕv'ẽr·thẽ·lĕs'), *adv.* In spite of that; however.

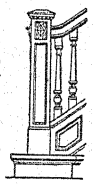
new (nū), *adj.* 1. Having existed for a short time; not old; recent; modern. 2. Not the former; taking the place or name of one that came before; as, a *new* teacher. 3. Recently found or come to a person's knowledge; not formerly known or experienced; as, *new* feelings. 4. In a position or place for the first time; as, a *new* member. — *adv.* Newly; recently; freshly.

new'born' (nū'bôrn'), *adj.* 1. Just lately born. 2. Born again; renewed; as, *newborn* hope.

New Bruns'wick (nū brŭnz'wĭk). One of the Maritime Provinces of eastern Canada.

new'com'er (nū'kŭm'ẽr), *n.* A person recently come to a place.

new'el (nū'ĕl), *n.* A post at the foot or a turn of a stairway.



Newel.

New Eng'land (nū ĭng'glănd). The section of northeastern United States including the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

new'fan'gled (nū'făng'g'ld; nū'-făng'g'ld), *adj.* New, strange, and unusual; novel; as, *newfangled* toys.

New'found·land' (nū'fŭnd·lănd'; nū'fŭnd·lănd'; nū'found·lănd'), *n.* 1. An island off eastern North America, forming a British colony. 2. (nū·found'lănd) A very large North American dog with a flat heavy coat.

Newfoundland, 2.

New France (nū frăns). The early name of Canada.

New Guin'ea (nū gĭn'ĭ). A large island north of Australia.

New Hamp'shire (nū hămp'shĭr). A State of northeastern United States.

New Ha'ven (nū hā'vĕn). A seaport city in southern Connecticut.

New Jer'sey (nū jûr'zĭ). A State of eastern United States, on the Atlantic.

New Je·ru'sa·lem (jẽ·rōō'sȧ·lĕm). Heaven.

new'ly (nū'lĭ), *adv.* Just lately; recently.

New Mex'i·co (nū mĕk'sĭ·kō). A State of southwestern United States.

new'ness (nū'nĕs), *n.* New state or condition; freshness; as, the *newness* of a book.

New Or'le·ans (nū ôr'lẽ·ănz; *in phrases, also* ôr·lēnz'). A large commercial city of southeastern Louisiana, on the Mississippi River.

news (nūz), *n.* 1. A report of something that has just happened; recent information. 2. Information of interest to readers of newspapers.

news'boy' (nūz'boi'), *n.* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers.

New South Wales (nū south wālz). A State of southeastern Australia.

news'pa'per (nūz'pā'pẽr; nūs'pā'pẽr), *n.* A paper, usually printed each day, to give its readers news and editorial opinions.

news'reel' (nūz'rēl'), *n.* A reel of motion pictures showing current events.

newt (nūt), *n.* A small lizardlike animal which lives part of the time in the water.

Newt. (¼)

New Tes'ta·ment (nū tĕs'tȧ·mĕnt). The second of the main divisions of the Bible. It contains accounts of Christ's life and death and of the work of the apostles after his death.

New'ton (nū'tŭn), Sir Isaac, 1642–1727. An English scientist and philosopher.

New World. The Western Hemisphere, including North America and South America.

New Year's Day (nū yẽrz). January 1.

New York (nū yôrk). 1. A Middle Atlantic State of northeastern United States. 2. A seaport city in southeastern New York.

New Zea'land (nū zē'lănd). A British Dominion, comprising three islands and various small groups in the South Pacific.

next (nĕkst), *adj., superlative* of NIGH. 1. Nearest; without any in between; as, the *next* house. 2. The first after this; as, *next* Easter. — *adv.* 1. In the nearest place, time, or order following. 2. At the first time after this.

N.H. Abbreviation for *New Hampshire.*

Ni·ag'a·ra Falls' (nī·ăg'ȧ·rȧ fôlz'). Great falls in the Niagara River between New York State and Canada.

nib (nĭb), *n.* 1. A bill or beak. 2. A point of a pen or one of the divisions of such a point. 3. A sharp or pointed part; a point.

nib'ble (nĭb''l), *v.* To bite lightly, gently, or cautiously; to eat bit by bit; as, the fish *nibbled* at the bait. — **nib'ble,** *n.*

nib'lick (nĭb'lĭk), *n.* A golf club with a broad, heavy iron head that is turned at a sharp angle.

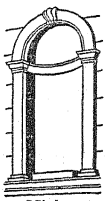
Nic'a·ra'gua (nĭk'ȧ·rä'gwȧ), *n.* A republic of Central America.

nice (nīs), *adj.* 1. Very particular about appearance, manners, food, etc.; exacting; refined. 2. Having the power to show or to feel small or fine differences between things; delicate; discriminating; as, to have a *nice* ear for music. 3. Well-behaved; well-bred; as, *nice* girls never do that. 4. Pleasing; agreeable. **nice'ly**, *adv.* **nice'ness**, *n.*

Nice (nēs), *n.* A seaside resort in southeastern France.

ni'ce·ty (nī'sĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NICETIES (-tĭz). 1. A dainty, delicate, or elegant thing; as, to enjoy the *niceties* of life. 2. A small point; a fine detail; as, the *niceties* of table manners. 3. Careful attention to details; exactness; as, the greatest *nicety* was needed. 4. The point where a thing is at its best; as, roasted to a *nicety*.

niche (nĭch), *n.* 1. A hollow recess in a wall for a statue or other ornament. 2. The place, work, or use for which a person or a thing is exactly fitted.


Niche.

nick (nĭk), *n.* 1. A notch; a slit; as, to file a *nick* in steel. 2. A broken place or chip in an edge; as, a *nick* in a cup. 3. The exactly right moment; as, in the *nick* of time. — *v.* 1. To make a nick or nicks in. 2. To cut or cut short.

nick'el (nĭk'ĕl), *n.* 1. A hard silver-white metal. It is used chiefly in alloys or for plating dishes, etc., of other metals. 2. A five-cent piece, which is made of copper and nickel. — *v.* To plate with nickel.

nick'name' (nĭk'nām'), *n.* A name given a person or thing in affection, sport, admiration, etc. — **nick'name'**, *v.*

nic'o·tine (nĭk'ō·tēn; -tĭn), *n.* A very poisonous substance which is found in tobacco.

niece (nēs), *n.* A daughter of one's brother or sister.

Ni'ger (nī'jĕr), *n.* A large river of West Africa.

Ni·ge'ri·a (nī·jēr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A large British colony and protectorate in West Africa.

nig'gard (nĭg'ērd), *n.* A mean, stingy person; a miser. — **nig'gard**, *adj.*

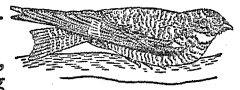
nig'gard·ly (nĭg'ērd·lĭ), *adv.* Like a niggard. — *adj.* Meanly stingy; miserly.

nigh (nī), *adj.* Near; close. — **nigh**, *adv.*

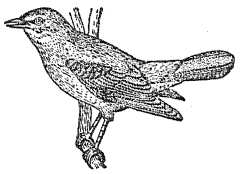
night (nīt), *n.* 1. The time between dusk and dawn when there is no sunlight. 2. The beginning of darkness; nightfall. 3. The darkness of night; hence, a time or condition resembling night. — *adj.* Of the night; as, *night* hours; for use at night; as, a ***night'gown'***.

night'cap' (nīt'kăp'), *n.* 1. A cap worn with night clothes. 2. A drink taken before going to bed.

night'fall' (nīt'fôl'), *n.* Dusk.


Nighthawk. (⅓)

night'hawk' (nīt'hôk'), *n.* 1. An insect-eating bird related to and resembling the whippoorwill. 2. A person who stays up at night when others are in bed.


Nightingale. (⅛)

night'in·gale (nīt'ĭn·gāl; nīt'ĭng·gāl), *n.* A thrushlike bird of Great Britain, which sings sweetly at night during the breeding season.

night'ly (nīt'lĭ), *adj.* Of night; happening at night or every night. — *adv.* At or by night; every night.

night'mare' (nīt'mâr'), *n.* 1. A condition during sleep when a person is extremely uneasy or fearful or has frightful dreams. 2. A horrible experience.

night'shade' (nīt'shād'), *n.* A weed with prickly leaves, and white, purple, or yellow flowers followed by clusters of small berries, which are poisonous in some varieties.

Black Nightshade.

nil (nĭl), *n.* Nothing; a thing of no account.

Nile (nīl), *n.* A river of eastern Africa, flowing from Lake Victoria to the Mediterranean.

nim'ble (nĭm'b'l), *adj.* 1. Quick and light in motion; agile. 2. Quick in understanding, learning, etc.; quick-witted; clever. **nim'ble·ness**, *n.* **nim'bly**, *adv.*

Nim'rod (nĭm'rŏd), *n.* 1. In the Bible, a mighty hunter. 2. Hence, any hunter.

nine (nīn), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **nine'fold'**, *adj.* — **nine'fold'**, *adv.*

nine'pins' (nīn'pĭnz'), *n.* 1. A bowling game, played on an alley, with nine wooden pins set on end. See BOWLING. 2. The game of tenpins without the head pin.

nine'teen' (nīn'tēn'), *adj.* & *n.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **nine'teenth'** (nīn'tēnth'), *adj.* & *n.*

nine'ty (nīn'tĭ), *adj.* & *n.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **nine'ti·eth** (nīn'tĭ·ĕth), *adj.* & *n.*

Nin'e·veh (nĭn'ĕ·vĕ), *n.* An ancient city, the capital of Assyria.

nin'ny (nĭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NINNIES (-ĭz). A fool.

ninth (nīnth), *adj.* & *n.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

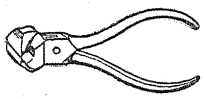
Ni'o·be (nī'ō·bē), *n.* In Greek legend, a mother who boasted of her many children and

compared herself to a goddess who had only two. Niobe's children were killed in revenge, and she was changed into stone.

nip (nĭp), *v.;* NIPPED (nĭpt); NIP'PING. **1.** To catch hold of and squeeze tightly; to clamp, pinch, bite, etc. **2.** To numb with cold; to freeze. **3.** To check suddenly; to stop growth, fulfillment, etc., by or as if by nipping; as, his plans were *nipped* in the bud. — *n.* **1.** A pinch, bite, peck, etc. **2.** Something that nips, such as a sudden cold spell. **3.** The effect of nipping, such as a frozen ear.

nip (nĭp), *n.* A sip or small drink.

nip'per (nĭp'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One that nips; especially, any machine or appliance for nipping, holding, etc., such as pincers, handcuffs, etc. **2.** A large claw of a crab or lobster.



Nippers.

nip'ple (nĭp''l), *n.* **1.** The part of a breast or udder from which a baby or a young animal sucks milk. **2.** A thing like a nipple in form or use.

Nip'pon' (nĭp'pŏn'), *n.* Same as JAPAN.

nit (nĭt), *n.* The egg of a louse or the like.

ni'ter, ni'tre (nī'tẽr), *n.* Saltpeter. — **ni'trous** (nī'trŭs), *adj.*

ni'trate (nī'trāt), *n.* A chemical substance, usually a salt or liquid, which is often used in medicine or in making explosives, etc.

ni'tric ac'id (nī'trĭk ăs'ĭd). A colorless chemical liquid which is widely used in making dyes, celluloid, explosives, etc.

ni'tro·gen (nī'trŏ·jẽn), *n.* A colorless, odorless, tasteless gas which forms about four fifths of the air's volume. — **ni·trog'e·nous** (nī·trŏj'ẽ·nŭs), *adj.*

ni'tro·glyc'er·in (nī'trŏ·glĭs'ẽr·ĭn), *n.* A heavy, oily, explosive fluid.

nix (nĭks), *n.;* *pl.* NIXES (nĭk'sẽz). Also **nix'ie** (nĭk'sĭ). In German legend, a water sprite.

N.J. Abbreviation for *New Jersey.*

N. Mex. Abbreviation for *New Mexico.*

no (nō), *adv.* **1.** Not so; as, *No,* I shall not go. **2.** Not any; as, he is *no* better today. — *n.;* *pl.* NOES (nōz). **1.** Act of saying "No"; a refusal; a denial; as, you have heard my *no.* **2.** A negative vote or decision. — *adj.* Not any; not the least.

no.; *pl.* NOS. Abbreviation for *numero,* Latin for "by number."

No'ah (nō'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible, a patriarch who built the ark in which his family and pairs of animals were saved in the Deluge.

no·bil'i·ty (nō·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.;* *pl.* NOBILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nobleness; as, *nobility* of character. **2.** Noble rank; as, to confer *nobility* on a person. **3.** Nobles as forming a class or a group.

no'ble (nō'b'l), *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to a class of titled persons whose rank or station is above that of other persons. **2.** Superior in virtue or goodness; as, a *noble* woman; a *noble* deed. **3.** Magnificent; grand; imposing. — *n.* A member of the nobility; a peer. **no'ble·ness,** *n.* **no'bly,** *adv.*

no'ble·man (nō'b'l·măn), *n.;* *pl.* -MEN. A member of the nobility.

no'bod·y (nō'bŏd·ĭ; nō'bŭd·ĭ), *pron.* Not anybody. — *n.;* *pl.* NOBODIES (nō'bŏd·ĭz; nō'bŭd·ĭz). A person of no importance.

noc·tur'nal (nŏk·tûr'năl), *adj.* **1.** Of the night; done or happening at night; nightly; as, *nocturnal* journeys. **2.** Active at night; as, *nocturnal* insects. — **noc·tur'nal·ly,** *adv.*

nod (nŏd), *v.;* NOD'DED; NOD'DING. **1.** To bend the head downward or forward, as in bowing or going to sleep, or as a way of answering "yes." **2.** To move up and down; as, the marshal's plumes *nodded* as he swung his baton. **3.** To show by a nod of the head; as, to *nod* consent. — *n.* Act of nodding; as, a *nod* of the head.

node (nōd), *n.* A knot; a swelling; especially, the joint of a plant stem.

nod'ule (nŏd'ūl), *n.* A small swelling.

no·el' (nō·ĕl'; *in sense 3,* nō'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A Christmas carol. **2.** A shout uttered as a Christmas greeting. **3.** [written with a capital letter, *Noel*] Christmas.

nog'gin (nŏg'ĭn), *n.* A small mug or cup; also, a small quantity of drink.

noise (noiz), *n.* Loud, confused, unpleasant sound or sounds. — *v.* To spread by reporting rumors. — **noise'less,** *adj.*

noi'some (noi'sŭm), *adj.* Disagreeable and harmful; offensive, especially to the smell.

nois'y (noiz'ĭ), *adj.* Making noise; as, *noisy* children; full of noises; as, a *noisy* city. **nois'i·ly,** *adv.* **nois'i·ness,** *n.*

nom. Abbreviation for *nominative.*

no'mad (nō'măd; nŏm'ăd), *n.* A member of a tribe or race that has no fixed home, but wanders from place to place. — **no'mad,** *adj.* — **no·mad'ic** (nō·măd'ĭk), *adj.*

no'men·cla'ture (nō'mĕn·klā'tūr; nō·mĕn'klȧ·tūr), *n.* The system of names used in some branch of knowledge, or by some group.

nom'i·nal (nŏm'ĭ·năl), *adj.* **1.** Being something in name only; as, the *nominal* chief. **2.** Very small; so little as to be not worth mentioning; as, a *nominal* price. — **nom'i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

nom'i·nate (nŏm'ĭ·nāt), *v.* To name as a candidate for election or appointment.

nom'i·na'tion (nŏm'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of nominating; the proposal of a person for office. **2.** The state of being nominated.

nom'i·na·tive (nŏm'ĭ·nȧ·tĭv; nŏm'ĭ·nā'tĭv),

adj. In grammar, naming the case (*nominative case*) of a word that is used as the subject. — *n.* The nominative case; also, a word used in this case.

nom'i·nee' (nŏm'ĭ·nē'), *n.* A person who is nominated for an office.

non- (nŏn-). A prefix meaning not; as in: *non-Chris'tian*, a person who is not a Christian; *non·pay'ment*, failure to pay.

non'al·co·hol'ic	non'me·tal'lic
non'at·tend'ance	non·res'i·dent
non'es·sen'tial	non·un'ion

nonce (nŏns), *n.* The one special or present occasion, use, or purpose.

non'cha·lant (nŏn'shà·lănt), *adj.* Easy and unconcerned in manner or air. **non'cha·lance**, *n.* **non'cha·lant·ly**, *adv.*

non·com'bat·ant (nŏn·kŏm'bà·tănt; nŏn·kŭm'bà·tănt), *n.* 1. In the army, a person, such as a chaplain, whose duties do not include fighting. 2. Any civilian.

non'com·mis'sioned of'fi·cer (nŏn'kŏ·mĭsh'ŭnd). In the army, an enlisted man who does not hold a commission but holds his rank of corporal or sergeant by appointment from a superior officer.

non'com·mit'tal (nŏn'kŏ·mĭt'ăl), *adj.* Not telling or showing what a person thinks or has decided; as, *noncommittal* answers.

non'con·duc'tor (nŏn'kŏn·dŭk'tẽr), *n.* A substance through which heat or electricity does not pass easily.

non'con·form'ist (nŏn'kŏn·fôr'mĭst), *n.* A person who does not conform to an established church, such as that in England.

non'de·script (nŏn'dẽ·skrĭpt), *adj.* Not belonging to any special class or kind.

none (nŭn), *pron.* 1. Not any. 2. No one. — *adv.* Not at all; as, he slept *none* last night.

non·en'ti·ty (nŏn·ĕn'tĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NONENTITIES (-tĭz). A person or thing of no account.

non'ex·ist'ent (nŏn'ĕg·zĭs'tĕnt), *adj.* Not having existence. — **non'ex·ist'ence**, *n.*

non'pa·reil' (nŏn'pà·rĕl'), *adj.* Having no equal; peerless. — **non'pa·reil'**, *n.*

non·par'ti·san (nŏn·pär'tĭ·zăn), *adj.* Not controlled by parties, or influenced by party spirit or interests; as, a *nonpartisan* committee.

non'plus (nŏn'plŭs), *v.*; NON'PLUSED (-plŭst), NON'PLUSSED; NON'PLUS·ING, NON'PLUS·SING. To stop or render helpless by perplexity.

non'sense (nŏn'sĕns), *n.* Foolish or meaningless words or actions. — **non·sen'si·cal** (nŏn·sĕn'sĭ·kăl), *adj.*

noo'dles (nōō'd'lz), *n. pl.* A food like macaroni but in strips and often made with egg.

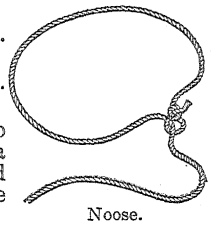
nook (nŏŏk), *n.* 1. A corner formed by two walls. 2. Any sheltered corner, recess, etc.

noon (nōōn), *n.* The middle of the day; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

noon'day' (nōōn'dā'), *n.* Noon.

noon'tide' (nōōn'tīd'), *n.* Noon.

noose (nōōs), *n.* A loop with a running knot, as in a lasso, which binds more and more closely the tighter the rope is drawn.



Noose.

— (nōōs; nōōz), *v.* To catch with a noose.

nor (nôr), *conj.* Or not; and not; no more. *Nor* is used as a connecting word before the second of two words or groups of words (phrases or clauses) which offer no choice and which are preceded by *neither;* as, neither hot *nor* cold.

Nor'dic (nôr'dĭk), *adj.* Of or relating to the Teutonic peoples of northern Europe.

norm (nôrm), *n.* A rule or standard; a model.

nor'mal (nôr'măl), *adj.* 1. Of the regular or usual kind; standard; natural. 2. Of average intelligence; also, sane; mentally sound. — **nor'mal,** *n.* — **nor'mal·ly**, *adv.*

nor'mal school. A school for training persons to become teachers.

Nor'man (nôr'măn), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Normandy. — **Nor'man**, *adj.*

Nor'man·dy (nôr'măn·dĭ), *n.* An old province of northern France.

Norse (nôrs), *n.* 1. Scandinavians. 2. Norwegians. — Norse, *adj.*

Norse'man (nôrs'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. One of the ancient Scandinavians.

north (nôrth), *n.* 1. That point of the compass which is on the left of a person who faces the rising sun; the direction opposite to south. 2. Any country or region north of another. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***North***] That part of the United States that lies north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River. — *adj.* 1. Lying toward the north. 2. Going toward the north. 3. Coming from the north. — *adv.* To the north; northward.

North A·mer'i·ca (nôrth ȧ·mĕr'ĭ·kȧ). The continent of the northern part of the Western Hemisphere. It includes the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Central America. — **North A·mer'i·can**, *adj. & n.*

North Car'o·li'na (nôrth kăr'ŏ·lī'nȧ). A southern Atlantic State of the United States.

North Da·ko'ta (nôrth dȧ·kō'tȧ). A State of northwestern United States.

north'east' (nôrth'ēst'), *n.* 1. The point or direction halfway between north and east. 2. The part that lies in this direction. — *adj.* Having to do with, coming from, or facing toward, the northeast. — *adv.* Toward the northeast.

north'east'er (nôrth'ēs'tẽr), *n.* A storm or strong wind that comes from the northeast.

north'east'er·ly (nôrth'ēs'tẽr·lĭ), *adj.* & *adv.* Toward or from the northeast.

north'east'ern (nôrth'ēs'tẽrn), *adj.* Of, having to do with, or situated in, the northeast.

north'er (nôr'thẽr), *n.* A storm or strong wind from the north.

north'er·ly (nôr'thẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Of, having to do with, or situated toward, the north. — *adv.* Toward the north.

north'ern (nôr'thẽrn), *adj.* 1. Of, having to do with, living in, or coming from, the north. 2. [written with a capital letter, *Northern*] Having to do with the North. 3. Directed toward the north; coming from the north. — **north'ern·er, North'ern·er,** *n.*

North'ern Hem'i·sphere. See HEMISPHERE.

North'ern Ire'land (īr'lănd). A division of the United Kingdom in northern Ireland.

north'ern lights. Aurora borealis.

north'ern·most (nôr'thẽrn·mōst), *adj.* Farthest north; as, the *northernmost* region.

North'man (nôrth'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A Norseman.

North Pole. The northernmost point of the earth; the northern end of the earth's axis.

North Sea. An arm of the Atlantic Ocean, east of Great Britain.

North Star. The star toward which the earth's axis very nearly points; the polestar.

North·um'bri·a (nôr·thŭm'brĭ·ȧ), *n.* An Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Britain, in the north.

north'ward (nôrth'wẽrd), *adv.* Toward the north. — *adj.* Situated, directed, looking, or extending northward. — *n.* A northward direction, point, or part. — **north'ward·ly,** *adj.* & *adv.*

north'wards (nôrth'wẽrdz), *adv.* & *n.* Northward.

north'west' (nôrth'wĕst'), *n.* 1. The point or direction halfway between north and west. 2. The northwest part or region. — *adj.* Having to do with, coming from, or facing toward, the northwest. — *adv.* Toward the northwest.

north'west'er (nôrth'wĕs'tẽr), *n.* A storm or wind from the northwest.

north'west'er·ly (nôrth'wĕs'tẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Toward the northwest; from the northwest.

north'west'ern (nôrth'wĕs'tẽrn), *adj.* Having to do with the northwest; extending or going toward the northwest; as, a *northwestern* route.

Nor'way (nôr'wā), *n.* A kingdom of northwestern Europe.

Nor·we'gian (nôr·wē'jăn), *adj.* Having to do with Norway, its inhabitants, or its language. — **Nor·we'gian,** *n.*

nose (nōz), *n.* 1. The part of the face that contains the nostrils and by means of which a person receives smells; a similar part in animals; a muzzle. 2. Sense of smell; as, the dog has a good *nose.* 3. Something that resembles a nose. — *v.* 1. To smell; to discover by or as by smell. 2. To push the nose against or into; as, the horse *nosed* its master's hand. 3. To move by advancing the nose or front end; as, the train *nosed* its way into the station. 4. To pry or search into other people's business.

nose dive. A head-on dive in an airplane; hence, any sharp, sudden drop, as in prices, etc.

nose'gay' (nōz'gā'), *n.* A bouquet of flowers.

nos'tril (nŏs'trĭl), *n.* Either of the outer holes of the nose.

nos'trum (nŏs'trŭm), *n.* 1. A quack patent medicine. 2. A pet remedy for some evil.

not (nŏt), *adv.* A word that expresses denial.

no'ta·ble (nō'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Worthy of note; remarkable. — **no'ta·ble,** *n.* — **no'ta·bly,** *adv.*

no'ta·ry (nō'tȧ·rĭ), *n., or* **no'ta·ry pub'lic.** A public officer who certifies deeds, etc., to make them legally effective.

no·ta'tion (nō·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of noting; observation; also, a note; as, he made *notations* on a small paper. 2. The act or method of representing numbers, quantities, etc., by a system of symbols; as, the figures 1, 2, 3, 4 are in the Arabic *notation.* 3. Any system of signs, etc., used to express the facts and quantities of an art or science; as, musical *notation.*

notch (nŏch), *n.* 1. A V-shaped hollow in an edge, surface, etc. 2. A narrow pass between two mountains. — *v.* To make a notch in.

note (nōt), *n.* 1. A musical sound. 2. A cry, call, or sound; as, a bird's *note;* also, a special tone to a person's words; as, a *note* of fear. 3. Reputation; fame; as, a man of *note.* 4. A memorandum. 5. A short printed or written explanation, comment, etc.; as, there are *notes* in the back of the book. 6. Notice; heed; as, take no *note* of it. 7. A written communication; as, write a *note* to her mother; a written promise to pay; as, a promissory *note.* 8. In music: (1) A written character which by its form shows the length of time a tone is to be held and by its place on the staff shows the pitch of a tone. There are several kinds: ***whole note,*** 𝅝; ***half note,*** 𝅗𝅥; ***quarter note,*** ♩; etc. (2) In careless use, a key of the piano. (3) A tone; as, a low *note.* — *v.* 1. To notice carefully; to heed. 2. To make a special mention of something. 3. To set down in writing.

note'book' (nōt'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book for notes.

not'ed (nōt'ĕd), *adj.* Well-known; famous.

note'wor'thy (nōt'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Worthy of note; remarkable.

noth'ing (nŭth'ĭng), *n.* 1. Not any thing; no thing; as, there was *nothing* there. 2. Someone or something that is of no value or importance; as, she is *nothing* to me. 3. In arithmetic, lack of all quantity; also, a cipher; a zero.

noth'ing·ness (nŭth'ĭng·nĕs), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being nothing. 2. Lack of meaning or importance. 3. Unconsciousness.

no'tice (nō'tĭs), *n.* 1. Announcement; warning. 2. Warning from one person to another that the connection between them, usually a business connection, is to end at a certain time. 3. Attention; note; as, brought to his *notice*. 4. A printed or written sign, that gives information or warning. — *v.* To take notice of something.

no'tice·a·ble (nō'tĭs·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being noticed; as, *noticeable* improvement. 2. Worthy of notice. 3. Likely to attract attention. — **no'tice·a·bly** (nō'tĭs·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

no'ti·fy (nō'tĭ·fī), *v.*; NO'TI·FIED (-fīd); NO'TI·FY'ING. To give notice to someone; to inform by a notice. — **no'ti·fi·ca'tion** (-fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

no'tion (nō'shŭn), *n.* 1. An idea; as, they had a *notion* of his meaning. 2. A view, theory, or belief; an opinion. 3. An inclination; a whim; as, a sudden *notion* to go home. 4. In careless use, any of various small useful articles.

no·to'ri·ous (nō·tō'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Well-known, especially in a bad sense; as, a *notorious* thief. — **no'to·ri'e·ty** (nō'tō·rī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* — **no·to'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

not'with·stand'ing (nŏt'wĭth·stăn'dĭng; nŏt'wĭth·stăn'dĭng), *prep.* In spite of. — *adv.* Nevertheless; yet. — *conj.* Although.

nought (nôt), *n.* 1. Nothing; not a bit; nothingness; as, it came to *nought* in the end. 2. A zero; a naught.

noun (noun), *n.* In grammar, a word that names any person or thing. The words "child," "river," and "book" are nouns.

nour'ish (nûr'ĭsh), *v.* To supply with whatever causes growth, development, etc.; to feed. — **nour'ish·ment**, *n.*

Nov. Abbreviation for *November*.

No'va Sco'tia (nō'vȧ skō'shȧ), *n.* One of the Maritime Provinces of eastern Canada.

nov'el (nŏv'ĕl), *adj.* New; hence, unusual.

nov'el (nŏv'ĕl), *n.* A long story in prose about imaginary people. — **nov'el·ist**, *n.*

nov'el·ty (nŏv'ĕl·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* NOVELTIES (-tĭz). 1. Newness; strangeness. 2. Something new or different; as, riding was a *novelty* to her.

No·vem'ber (nō·vĕm'bĕr), *n.* The eleventh month of the year which has 30 days.

nov'ice (nŏv'ĭs), *n.* 1. A person who has entered a religious order but has not yet been accepted as a member. 2. A person who is new at something; a beginner.

no·vi'ti·ate (nō·vĭsh'ĭ·ăt), *n.* The state or the time of being a novice.

now (nou), *adv.* 1. At the present time. 2. At the time spoken of; as, *now* the trouble began. — *conj.* Since, at, or by, this time; seeing that; as, why bother, *now* she is gone?
— *n.* The present time.
— *interj.* An exclamation of warning.

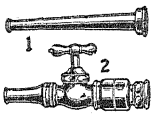
now'a·days' (nou'ȧ·dāz'), *adv.* In these days; as, *nowadays* airplanes are common.

no'where (nō'hwâr), *adv.* Not anywhere.
— *n.* A place that does not exist.

no'wise (nō'wīz), *adv.* Not at all.

nox'ious (nŏk'shŭs), *adj.* Harmful; injurious.

noz'zle (nŏz''l), *n.* A short tube attached to a pipe, hose, bellows, etc., usually as an outlet; a small spout.



Nozzles used with Fire-fighting Apparatus: 1 Ordinary Nozzle; 2 Nozzle for throwing stream of Chemicals.

N.S. Abbreviation for *Nova Scotia*.

N.S.W. Abbreviation for *New South Wales*.

N.T. Abbreviation for *New Testament*.

nu'cle·us (nū'klē·ŭs), *n.*; *pl.* NUCLEUSES (-ŭs·ĕz); NUCLEI (nū'klē·ī). 1. A central mass or part about which matter gathers or is collected; a core. 2. In biology, a tiny organ that is found in the living matter of most plants and animals and is necessary to their growth.

nude (nūd), *adj.* Bare; naked; unclothed.

nudge (nŭj), *v.* To touch or push with one's elbow to attract attention, etc. — **nudge**, *n.*

nug'get (nŭg'ĕt), *n.* A lump; especially, a lump of precious metal, such as gold or silver.

nui'sance (nū'săns), *n.* A person or thing that is annoying, troublesome, etc.

null (nŭl), *adj.* Not binding; void.

nul'li·fy (nŭl'ĭ·fī), *v.*; NUL'LI·FIED (-fīd); NUL'LI·FY'ING. To destroy the legal effectiveness of something; to annul; as, to *nullify* a law; also, to make ineffective. — **nul'li·fi·ca'tion** (nŭl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

Num. Abbreviation for *Numbers*.

numb (nŭm), *adj.* Without feeling; deadened; as, his arm was *numb*. — *v.* To make numb.

num'ber (nŭm'bĕr), *n.* 1. The total of persons, things, units, etc., taken together; amount; quantity. 2. The character or symbol that represents such a total or amount. See *Table*, on opposite page. 3. A particular numeral by which one thing is identified from others; as, a house *number*. 4. A collection or company; as, a *number* of boys. 5. One of a series of things; as, the March *number* of this magazine. 6. In grammar, one of the two classes into which nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and verbs are divided, according as they name

TABLE OF NUMBERS

There are three important kinds of numbers:

1. ***Cardinal numbers*** (***cardinals***), as shown in the first four columns of the *Table*. First the names of the cardinal numbers are given; then the Arabic symbols (***Arabic numerals***) for them, as commonly used in arithmetic; next the Roman symbols (***Roman numerals***), in both capitals and small letters, used for dates, for introductory pages in books, for the hours on faces of clocks, etc.; as in: the year MCMXXXV (1935); page lxvi. The cardinal numbers are used in simple counting, or in answer to the question, "How many?" They give no information about the kind of things counted, or about the order in which they are counted, or about any relation they may have to each other.

The words for these numbers may be used as nouns (he counted to *twelve*) or as adjectives (*twelve* boys). A number word is often used for a thing that is made up of the number of parts shown by the number word used, or that is marked with the figure or with the number of spots, marks, etc., shown by this word. Thus, a *seven* is sometimes used for a billiard ball with a 7 on it or for a playing card with seven spots, a *five* is used for a basketball team (which has five men), an *eight* for a racing crew in rowing, a *nine* for a baseball team, an *eleven* for an American football team or for a cricket team, and so on.

2. ***Ordinal numbers*** (***ordinals***), as shown in the fifth and sixth columns of the *Table*. These names are formed usually by adding the suffix *-th* to the name of the corresponding cardinal number. The names of the ordinal numbers for 1 and 2, however, come from different words, and those for 3, 5, 8, 9, 12, 20, etc., have become more or less changed. The ordinal numbers are used (as adjectives or as nouns) to show the order or succession in which names, objects, periods of time, or the like, are considered; as, the *hundredth* name on the voting list; the *fourth* in a row of seats; the *twelfth* month; the *18th* century.

3. ***Fractions*** or ***fractional parts*** (not shown in the *Table*). A fraction is one or more of the equal parts into which a unit, or an object or group of objects, may be divided. When written, a simple fraction consists of two numbers divided by a line ($\frac{1}{2}$ or 1/2, $\frac{3}{4}$ or 3/4). The figure below the line (***denominator***) shows the total number of equal parts into which a unit is divided, the figure above the line (***numerator***) shows how many of these equal parts of the fraction are taken. Thus, the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ (read "three fourths") indicates 3 of the 4 equal parts into which the unit is divided. The number *one* is unity or a complete whole. The fraction of a complete whole divided into two equal parts is one *half* ($\frac{1}{2}$); the names of the denominators of other fractions are the same as those of the corresponding ordinal numbers; as, one *third* ($\frac{1}{3}$); one *fourth* ($\frac{1}{4}$); seven *eighths* ($\frac{7}{8}$) of the people present; a dime is one *tenth* ($\frac{1}{10}$) of a dollar.

Cardinal Numbers				Ordinal Numbers	
Name	Arabic symbol	Roman symbol: capitals	Roman symbol: small letters	Name	Abbreviation
naught, zero	0				
one	1	I	i	first	1st
two	2	II	ii	second	2d or 2nd
three	3	III	iii	third	3d or 3rd
four	4	IV (or IIII)	iv (or iiii)	fourth	4th
five	5	V	v	fifth	5th
six	6	VI	vi	sixth	6th
seven	7	VII	vii	seventh	7th
eight	8	VIII	viii	eighth	8th
nine	9	IX	ix	ninth	9th
ten	10	X	x	tenth	10th
eleven	11	XI	xi	eleventh	11th
twelve	12	XII	xii	twelfth	12th
thirteen	13	XIII	xiii	thirteenth	13th
fourteen	14	XIV	xiv	fourteenth	14th
fifteen	15	XV	xv	fifteenth	15th
sixteen	16	XVI	xvi	sixteenth	16th
seventeen	17	XVII	xvii	seventeenth	17th
eighteen	18	XVIII	xviii	eighteenth	18th
nineteen	19	XIX	xix	nineteenth	19th
twenty	20	XX	xx	twentieth	20th
twenty-one	21	XXI	xxi	twenty-first	21st
twenty-two	22	XXII	xxii	twenty-second	22d
twenty-three	23	XXIII	xxiii	twenty-third	23d
twenty-four	24	XXIV	xxiv	twenty-fourth	24th
twenty-five	25	XXV	xxv	twenty-fifth	25th
twenty-six	26	XXVI	xxvi	twenty-sixth	26th
twenty-seven	27	XXVII	xxvii	twenty-seventh	27th
twenty-eight	28	XXVIII	xxviii	twenty-eighth	28th
twenty-nine	29	XXIX	xxix	twenty-ninth	29th
thirty	30	XXX	xxx	thirtieth	30th
thirty-one	31	XXXI	xxxi	thirty-first	31st
thirty-two, etc.	32	XXXII	xxxii	thirty-second	32d
forty	40	XL	xl	fortieth	40th
forty-one	41	XLI	xli	forty-first	41st
forty-two, etc.	42	XLII	xlii	forty-second	42d
fifty	50	L	l	fiftieth	50th
sixty	60	LX	lx	sixtieth	60th
seventy	70	LXX	lxx	seventieth	70th
eighty	80	LXXX	lxxx	eightieth	80th
ninety	90	XC	xc	ninetieth	90th
one hundred	100	C	c	(one) hundredth	100th
one hundred and one	101	CI	ci	hundred and first	101st
one hundred and two	102	CII	cii	hundred and second	102d
one hundred and fifty	150	CL	cl	hundred and fiftieth	150th
two hundred	200	CC	cc	two hundredth	200th
three hundred	300	CCC	ccc	three hundredth	300th
four hundred	400	CD	cd	four hundredth	400th
five hundred	500	D	d	five hundredth	500th
six hundred	600	DC	dc	six hundredth	600th
seven hundred	700	DCC	dcc	seven hundredth	700th
eight hundred	800	DCCC	dccc	eight hundredth	800th
nine hundred	900	CM	cm	nine hundredth	900th
one thousand	1000	M	m	(one) thousandth	1000th
two thousand	2000	MM	mm	two thousandth	2000th
ten thousand	10,000	$\overline{\text{X}}$	$\overline{\text{x}}$	ten thousandth	10,000th
one hundred thousand	100,000	$\overline{\text{C}}$	$\overline{\text{c}}$	one hundred thousandth	100,000th
one million	1,000,000	$\overline{\text{M}}$	$\overline{\text{m}}$	one millionth	1,000,000th

one unit (*singular number*) or more than one unit (*plural number*); as, "I" is singular *number* and "we" is plural *number;* also, a form which shows this number.
— *v.* **1.** To count; as, he *numbered* the crowd. **2.** To give or apply a number; as, *number* the pages. **3.** To include with a group or collection; as, *numbered* among the students. **4.** To reduce to a small number; as, vacation days are *numbered* now. **5.** To contain; to equal in number; as, the class *numbers* 23.

num'ber·less (nŭm'bĕr·lĕs), *adj.* **1.** Having no number. **2.** Too many to count; countless.

Num'bers (nŭm'bĕrz), *n. pl.* The fourth book of the Bible.

numb'ness (nŭm'nĕs), *n.* Lack of feeling.

nu'mer·al (nū'mĕr·ăl), *n.* **1.** A word that expresses a number; as, ten is a *numeral.* **2.** A figure or symbol used to express a number; as, the Arabic *numerals* 1, 2, 3; the Roman *numerals* I, II, III. **3.** [used in the *plural,* NUMERALS] The numbers which represent the graduation year of a school or college class, worn to show excellence in athletics, etc. — **nu'mer·al,** *adj.*

nu'mer·a'tor (nū'mĕr·ā'tĕr), *n.* The part of a fraction above the line; as, 3 is the *numerator* of the fraction ⅗, and shows that three units out of five are taken. See NUMBER, *Table.*

nu·mer'i·cal (nū·mĕr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with numbers; expressed by numbers. — **nu·mer'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

nu'mer·ous (nū'mĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Many; as, *numerous* friends; including many or a large number; as, a *numerous* race of people.

nu'mis·mat'ics (nū'mĭz·măt'ĭks; nū'mĭs·măt'ĭks), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about coins and medals.

num'skull' (nŭm'skŭl'), *n.* A stupid person.

nun (nŭn), *n.* A member of a religious order of women who live in a convent.

nun'ci·o (nŭn'shĭ·ō), *n.; pl.* NUNCIOS (-ōz). A person who stays at a foreign court or capital as the Pope's representative.

nun'ner·y (nŭn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* NUNNERIES (-ĭz). A convent of nuns.

nup'tial (nŭp'shăl), *adj.* Having to do with marriage or a wedding. — *n.* [usually in the *plural,* NUPTIALS] Marriage; wedding.

nurse (nûrs), *n.* **1.** A nursemaid. **2.** A woman trained to take care of sick people.
— *v.* **1.** To feed at one's breast. **2.** To take care of a young child, a sick person, etc. **3.** To keep or handle with care; as, to *nurse* a plant.

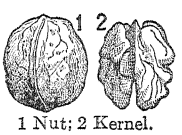
nurse'maid' (nûrs'mād'), *n.* A girl or woman employed to take care of children.

nurs'er·y (nûr'sĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* NURSERIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place or room for children. **2.** A place where young trees, vines, and plants are grown.

nurs'er·y·man (nûr'sĕr·ĭ·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who runs or works on a plant nursery.

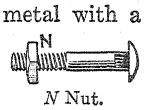
nurs'ling (nûrs'lĭng), *n.* A person or thing that is tenderly cared for.

nur'ture (nûr'tūr), *n.* **1.** Nourishment; food. **2.** The process of rearing; upbringing. — *v.* **1.** To feed; to foster. **2.** To bring up; to educate.



1 Nut; 2 Kernel.

nut (nŭt), *n.* **1.** A dry fruit or seed that has a hard shell and a hard inner kernel; also, the inner kernel. **2.** A piece of metal with a hole in it whose sides have a screw thread for screwing onto a bolt, screw, etc., to tighten or hold something.
— *v.* To hunt for or to gather nuts.



N Nut.

nut'crack'er (nŭt'krăk'ĕr), *n.* An instrument for cracking nuts.

Nutcracker.

nut'hatch' (nŭt'hăch'), *n.* A small bird that creeps along on trees in search of insects, which it eats.

Nuthatch. (⅓)

nut'meg (nŭt'mĕg), *n.* The nutlike seed of a tree grown in the Indies and Brazil; also, the tree itself, and the ground or grated seed, which is used as a spice.

nu'tri·ent (nū'trĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Nourishing.

nu'tri·ment (nū'trĭ·mĕnt), *n.* Nourishment.

nu·tri'tion (nū·trĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of nourishing. **2.** Nourishment; food.

nu·tri'tious (nū·trĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Useful as food; nourishing; as, milk is *nutritious.*

nu'tri·tive (nū'trĭ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with nutrition; as, digestion is a *nutritive* function. **2.** Nutritious; nourishing.

nut'shell' (nŭt'shĕl'), *n.* The shell of a nut. — ***in a nutshell.*** In a brief statement.

nut'ting (nŭt'ĭng), *n.* Act of gathering nuts.

nut'ty (nŭt'ĭ), *adj.;* NUT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); NUT'TI·EST. **1.** Having or producing nuts. **2.** Having a nutlike taste.

nuz'zle (nŭz''l), *v.* **1.** To push, rub, or snuff with the nose. **2.** To nestle; to lie close.

N.W. Abbreviation for *northwest.*

N.Y. Abbreviation for *New York.*

Nya'sa·land' (nyä'sä·länd'; nī·ăs'ä·länd'), *n.* A British protectorate in southeastern Africa.

nymph (nĭmf), *n.* **1.** In Greek and Roman mythology, one of the lesser goddesses, represented as beautiful maidens living in mountains, forests, streams, etc. **2.** A form of some insects in which they are not fully developed.

N.Z. Abbreviation for *New Zealand.*

O

O, o (ō), *n.* 1. The fifteenth letter of the alphabet. 2. Anything shaped like an O. — *adj.* Shaped like an O.

O (ō), *interj.* An exclamation.

o' (ō; ŏ), *prep.* A shortened form for OF or ON.

O. Abbreviation for *Ohio.*

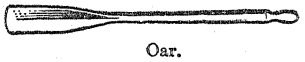
oaf (ōf), *n.* A deformed or stupid child; a stupid or awkward person.

Leaf and Acorns of White Oak.

oak (ōk), *n.* 1. A tree with a rounded, nutlike fruit (*acorn*), and hard, tough wood; also, its wood. 2. A plant that resembles oak in some way.

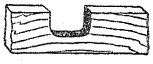
oak'en (ōk'ĕn), *adj.* Of or like oak.

oa'kum (ō'kŭm), *n.* Fiber from old ropes, stuffed in cracks to stop leaks in ships, etc.

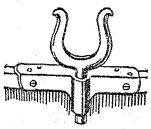


Oar.

oar (ōr), *n.* 1. A slender round piece of wood with one flat end which is used to row or steer a boat. 2. A person who uses oars; an oarsman.



oar'lock' (ōr'lŏk'), *n.* A notch or a device on the side of a boat, in which an oar rests in rowing or steering.



Oarlocks.

oars'man (ōrz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. One who rows a boat.

o·a'sis (ō·ā'sĭs; ō'ā·sĭs), *n.; pl.* OASES (-sēz). A fertile or green spot in a desert.

oat (ōt), *n.* [usually used in the *plural*, OATS] The grain of a certain cereal grass; also, the grass.

Oats.

oat'en (ōt''n), *adj.* 1. Made of oats or of oatmeal. 2. Made of an oat straw or stem.

oath (ōth), *n.; pl.* OATHS (ōthz). 1. A solemn appeal to God or to some holy thing to bear witness to the truth or sacredness of a promise; as, under *oath* to tell the truth; also, the promise, etc., so made. 2. A profane use, as of the name of God.

oat'meal' (ōt'mēl'), *n.* Meal made of oats, or porridge made of such meal or of rolled oats.

O'ba·di'ah (ō'bȧ·dī'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A Hebrew prophet. 2. The Book of Obadiah in the Old Testament. Abbreviation, *Obad.*

ob'du·rate (ŏb'dū·rȧt; ŏb·dū'rȧt), *adj.* Stubborn; also, hardhearted.

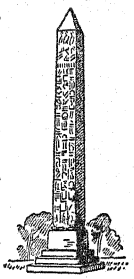
ob'du·ra·cy, *n.* **ob'du·rate·ly**, *adv.*

o·be'di·ence (ō·bē'dĭ·ĕns), *n.* The act of obeying; willingness to obey.

o·be'di·ent (ō·bē'dĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Willing to obey; inclined to mind. — **o·be'di·ent·ly**, *adv.*

o·bei'sance (ō·bā'sȧns; ō·bē'sȧns), *n.* A movement of the body, as a bow, to show respect.

ob'e·lisk (ŏb'ĕ·lĭsk), *n.* A four-sided pillar that ends in a pyramid.



Obelisk.

O'ber·on (ō'bĕr·ŏn; ŏb'ĕr·ŏn; -ŭn), *n.* The king of the fairies.

o·bese' (ō·bēs'), *adj.* Very fat. — **o·bese'ness**, *n.* — **o·bes'i·ty** (ō·bēs'ĭ·tĭ; ō·bĕs'-), *n.*

o·bey' (ō·bā'), *v.* 1. To carry out the orders of someone; as, to *obey* one's parents. 2. To be ruled or regulated by; as, to *obey* common sense.

o·bit'u·ar'y (ō·bĭt'ū·ĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* OBITUARIES (-ĭz). A notice of a person's death, as in a newspaper, etc. — **o·bit'u·ar'y**, *adj.*

obj. Abbreviation for *object* or *objective.*

ob·ject' (ŏb·jĕkt'), *v.* 1. To argue or to be opposed to something. 2. To put forward as an accusation, etc., against something; as, he *objected* that they had lied; to state as a reason against something; as, he *objected* that it was too late.

ob'ject (ŏb'jĕkt), *n.* 1. Something that may be felt or seen. 2. Something that arouses feelings of pity, admiration, disgust, etc., when one sees it; as, she is an *object* of envy to the other girls. 3. Aim; purpose. 4. In grammar, a noun or pronoun that is governed by a verb or preposition.

ob·jec'tion (ŏb·jĕk'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of objecting. 2. A reason or feeling against something.

ob·jec'tion·a·ble (ŏb·jĕk'shŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Open to objection; displeasing; offensive.

ob·jec'tive (ŏb·jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Having to do with an object. 2. Treating facts without allowing one's feelings to affect them; as, an *objective* mind. 3. In grammar, designating the case (***objective case***) that is governed by a verb or preposition. — **ob·jec'tive·ly**, *adv.*

ob·jec'tive (ŏb·jĕk'tĭv), *n.* 1. An aim; a goal. 2. In grammar, an object or the objective case.

ob·la'tion (ŏb·lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A religious offering to God. 2. A gift to a church.

ob'li·gate (ŏb'lĭ·gāt), *v.* To place under a duty; to bind morally or legally.

ob'li·ga'tion (ŏb'lĭ·gā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of binding oneself to do a particular thing.

2. Something a person is bound to do; a duty. 3. Something that obligates; as, the *obligations* of good manners. 4. The state of being indebted for an act of kindness or a favor.

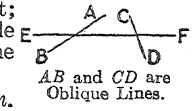
ob·lig′a·to′ry (ŏb·lĭg′ȧ·tō′rĭ; ŏb′lĭ·gȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Binding; of the nature of a duty; required; compulsory.

o·blige′ (ō·blīj′), *v.* 1. To force; to compel. 2. To do a small favor or kindness to; to place under a debt.

o·blig′ing (ō·blīj′ĭng), *adj.* Apt to do favors; helpful; as, an *obliging* friend.

ob·lique′ (ŏb·lēk′), *adj.* Slanting; inclined. — **ob·lique′ly**, *adv.*

ob·lit′er·ate (ŏb·lĭt′ĕr·āt), *v.* To destroy or remove completely; to blot out; to efface; as, the rising tide *obliterated* the marks on the sand. — **ob·lit′er·a′tion**, *n.*

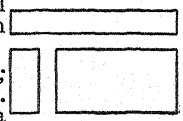


AB and *CD* are Oblique Lines.

ob·liv′i·on (ŏb·lĭv′ĭ·ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of forgetting or of losing awareness. 2. The state or fact of being forgotten.

ob·liv′i·ous (ŏb·lĭv′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Forgetful. 2. Causing forgetfulness; as, *oblivious* sleep.

ob′long (ŏb′lŏng), *adj.* Longer in one direction than in another, with parallel sides; rectangular. — *n.* An oblong figure, object, etc.


Oblongs.

ob′lo·quy (ŏb′lō·kwĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OBLOQUIES (-kwĭz). 1. Speech that criticizes or blames a person bitterly. 2. Disgrace; bad repute; as, his defeat brought him into *obloquy*.

ob·nox′ious (ŏb·nŏk′shŭs), *adj.* Extremely disagreeable; hateful; detestable. **ob·nox′ious·ly**, *adv.* **ob·nox′ious·ness**, *n.*

o′boe (ō′bō; ō′boi), *n.* A musical instrument, played by blowing into one end. — **o′bo·ist** (ō′bō·ĭst), *n.*

Oboe.

obs. Abbreviation for *obsolete*.

ob·scene′ (ŏb·sēn′), *adj.* 1. Foul; disgusting. 2. Offensive to modesty, purity, etc.; indecent. — **ob·scene′ly**, *adv.* — **ob·scen′i·ty** (ŏb·sĕn′ĭ·tĭ; ŏb·sē′nĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ob·scure′ (ŏb·skūr′), *adj.* 1. Dark; gloomy; as, an *obscure* room. 2. Faraway; hidden; as, in *obscure* places. 3. Not clearly understood, seen, heard, felt, etc. 4. Not conspicuous; humble; as, an *obscure* family. — *v.* To make obscure; to darken; to hide. **ob·scure′ly**, *adv.* **ob·scure′ness**, *n.*

ob·scu′ri·ty (ŏb·skū′rĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being dark, indistinct, vague, etc.

ob′se·quies (ŏb′sē·kwĭz), *n. pl.* The rites and ceremonies that go with burial; a funeral.

ob·se′qui·ous (ŏb·sē′kwĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Slavishly attentive to a person in authority; fawning. **ob·se′qui·ous·ly**, *adv.* **ob·se′qui·ous·ness**, *n.*

ob·serv′a·ble (ŏb·zûr′vȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Necessarily or usually observed. 2. Noticeable.

ob·serv′ance (ŏb·zûr′vȧns), *n.* 1. The act or practice of following a rule, custom, law, etc.; a keeping; as, *observance* of a holiday. 2. An act, ceremony, or rite of religion, etc.; a custom; a form; as, the *observances* of a church service. 3. Observation; notice.

ob·serv′ant (ŏb·zûr′vănt), *adj.* Watchful; attentive; also, heedful; careful.

ob′ser·va′tion (ŏb′zĕr·vā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or power of seeing, or fixing the mind upon, something. 2. The noting of some fact or happening; as, *observations* of the weather. 3. A remark; as, have you any *observation* to add? 4. Fact of being seen; as, to avoid *observation*. — *adj.* For use in making observations; as, an *observation* car on a train; an *observation* tower.

ob·serv′a·to′ry (ŏb·zûr′vȧ·tō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OBSERVATORIES (-rĭz). A place that has instruments for making observations of the stars, etc.

ob·serve′ (ŏb·zûrv′), *v.* 1. To obey; to comply with; as, he *observed* the law. 2. To celebrate as a custom or rite; as, to *observe* the Sabbath. 3. To pay attention to something; to watch; as, to *observe* the game; to notice. 4. To remark; to say. 5. To make an observation, as of the weather. — **ob·serv′er**, *n.*

ob·sess′ (ŏb·sĕs′), *v.* To affect to an unreasonable degree; to haunt.

ob·ses′sion (ŏb·sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* A constant, unreasonable influence exerted upon a person by a feeling or idea; also, the idea or feeling.

ob·sid′i·an (ŏb·sĭd′ĭ·ăn), *n.* A dark-colored natural glass formed by cooling of molten lava.

ob′so·les′cent (ŏb′sō·lĕs′ĕnt), *adj.* Becoming out of date. — **ob′so·les′cence**, *n.*

ob′so·lete (ŏb′sō·lēt), *adj.* No longer in use; out of date; as, an *obsolete* word.

ob′sta·cle (ŏb′stȧ·k'l), *n.* Something that stands in one's way and hinders progress; a hindrance; an obstruction.

ob′sti·na·cy (ŏb′stĭ·nȧ·sĭ), *n.* Stubbornness; persistency.

ob′sti·nate (ŏb′stĭ·nĭt), *adj.* 1. Stubborn; clinging unreasonably to one opinion, purpose, etc. 2. Not easily subdued or removed; as, an *obstinate* fever. — **ob′sti·nate·ly**, *adv.*

ob·strep′er·ous (ŏb·strĕp′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Noisy; unrestrained; as, an *obstreperous* group of boys.

ob·struct′ (ŏb·strŭkt′), *v.* 1. To block up; to clog; as, a truck *obstructed* the narrow street. 2. To hinder; to hold back; as, shades *obstruct* the sunlight. 3. To shut off a view of something. — **ob·struc′tive**, *adj.*

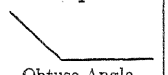
ob·struc′tion (ŏb·strŭk′shŭn), *n.* 1. Act of obstructing; state of being obstructed. 2. A thing that hinders or impedes; an obstacle.

ob·tain' (ŏb·tān'), *v.* 1. To get hold of with effort; to gain possession of. 2. To be general or usual; to prevail. — **ob·tain'a·ble**, *adj.*

ob·trude' (ŏb·trōōd'), *v.* To thrust forward, or give, uninvited; as, to *obtrude* oneself.

ob·tru'sive (ŏb·trōō'sĭv), *adj.* Inclined to push forward uninvited; as, an *obtrusive* person.

ob·tuse' (ŏb·tūs'), *adj.* 1. Not sharp or acute; blunt; as, an *obtuse* angle (one greater than a right angle). 2. Not quick or keen in one's feelings or thoughts, etc.; dull.



Obtuse Angle.

ob·tuse'ly, *adv.* **ob·tuse'ness**, *n.*

ob'verse (ŏb'vûrs), *n.* The side of a coin, a medal, etc., with the more important design, lettering, etc. — **ob·verse'** (ŏb·vûrs'; ŏb'vûrs), *adj.*

ob'vi·ate (ŏb'vĭ·āt), *v.* To make unnecessary.

ob'vi·ous (ŏb'vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Easily found, seen, or understood; as, an *obvious* place or fact. **ob'vi·ous·ly**, *adv.* **ob'vi·ous·ness**, *n.*

oc·ca'sion (ŏ·kā'zhŭn), *n.* 1. A favorable opportunity; a good chance. 2. An unimportant event that has unexpected results; a minor cause. 3. The time of an event; as, the *occasion* of the coronation. 4. A special event; as, her birthday was an *occasion*.

oc·ca'sion·al (ŏ·kā'zhŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Happening or met with now and then; as, *occasional* references to the war. 2. Used or meant for special occasions; as, an *occasional* chair. — **oc·ca'sion·al·ly**, *adv.*

oc'ci·dent (ŏk'sĭ·dĕnt), *n.* 1. The place where the sun sets; the west. 2. [used with a capital letter, ***Occident***] Europe, as distinguished from Asia and the Orient; also, the Western Hemisphere. — **oc'ci·den'tal, Oc'ci·den'tal** (ŏk'sĭ·dĕn'tăl), *adj.* & *n.*

oc·cult' (ŏ·kŭlt'; ŏk'ŭlt), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or claiming to have to do with, supernatural forces; as, astrology and fortunetelling are *occult* arts. 2. Impossible to understand; mysterious.

oc'cu·pan·cy (ŏk'ū·păn·sĭ), *n.* The act of taking or holding possession.

oc'cu·pant (ŏk'ū·pănt), *n.* A person who occupies or takes possession.

oc'cu·pa'tion (ŏk'ū·pā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Possession and control. 2. One's business or vocation.

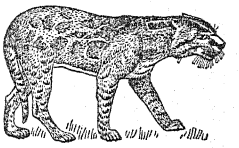
oc'cu·py (ŏk'ū·pī), *v.*; OC'CU·PIED (-pīd); OC'CU·PY'ING. 1. To take possession of a place by settling in it, conquering it, etc. 2. To take up a space or time of a particular amount. 3. To employ; to use. — **oc'cu·pi'er**, *n.*

oc·cur' (ŏ·kûr'), *v.*; OC·CURRED' (ŏ·kûrd'); OC·CUR'RING. 1. To be found or met with; to appear. 2. To happen; to take place. 3. To come into the mind; to suggest itself; as, a thought *occurred* to me.

oc·cur'rence (ŏ·kûr'ĕns), *n.* 1. Happening; appearance; as, the *occurrence* of an earthquake. 2. Event; especially, an unexpected incident.

o'cean (ō'shăn), *n.* 1. The whole body of salt water that covers nearly three fourths of the earth. 2. One of the large bodies of water into which this body is divided. — **o'ce·an'ic** (ō'shĕ·ăn'ĭk), *adj.*

o'ce·lot (ō'sĕ·lŏt; ŏs'ĕ·lŏt), *n.* A large American wild cat found from Texas to Patagonia.



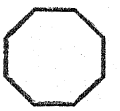
Ocelot. (1/30)

o'cher, o'chre (ō'kĕr), *n.* An earthy iron ore, usually red or yellow, used as a pigment, etc.

o'·clock' (ŏ·klŏk'). Of the clock.

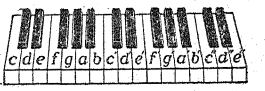
Oct. Abbreviation for *October*.

oc'ta·gon (ŏk'tà·gŏn; -gŭn), *n.* A flat figure with eight angles and eight sides. — **oc·tag'o·nal** (ŏk·tăg'ŏ·năl), *adj.*



Octagon.

oc'tave (ŏk'tāv; ŏk'tĭv), *n.* In music: 1. An interval of eight degrees above or below a given note; also, the series of notes contained within this interval. 2. A note at this interval. 3. The combination of two notes an octave apart.



cc', dd', etc., are Octaves.

oc·ta'vo (ŏk·tā'vō; ŏk·tä'vō), *n.* A book made of sheets each of which is folded to make eight leaves; hence, the size, usually about 6 by 9½ inches, of such a book. — **oc·ta'vo**, *adj.*

Oc·to'ber (ŏk·tō'bĕr), *n.* The tenth month of the year. It has 31 days.

oc'to·pus (ŏk'tŏ·pŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OCTOPUSES (-pŭs·ĕz). A sea creature with rows of suckers on its arms by means of which it holds on to its prey or other object.

Octopus.

oc'u·lar (ŏk'ū·lĕr), *adj.* 1. Having to do with eyes or with eyesight. 2. Like an eye.

oc'u·list (ŏk'ū·lĭst), *n.* A doctor who specializes in eye diseases.

odd (ŏd), *adj.* 1. Not one of a pair or a set; as, an *odd* glove. 2. Not exactly divisible by 2; not even; as, 1, 3, 5, 7 are *odd* numbers; also, numbered with an odd number; as, an *odd* year. 3. Some more than the number mentioned; as, fifty *odd* years ago. 4. Occasional; as, *odd* jobs. 5. Unusual; strange. **odd'ly**, *adv.* **odd'ness**, *n.*

odd'i·ty (ŏd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ODDITIES (-tĭz). 1. Queerness; strangeness. 2. Something odd; as, a collection of *oddities*.

odds (ŏdz), *n. pl. & sing.* **1.** Difference; amount of difference. **2.** A difference in favor of one thing over another; an advantage. **3.** Quarrel; dispute; disagreement; as, at *odds*.

odds and ends. Bits left over; scraps.

ode (ōd), *n.* A poem which expresses a noble feeling in dignified style.

O·des′sa (ō·dĕs′ä), *n.* A large seaport city in southwestern Ukraine, on the Black Sea.

O′din (ō′dĭn), *n.* In Norse mythology, the chief god, who was god of wisdom, of war, and of poetry.

o′di·ous (ō′dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Causing hatred or strong dislike; worthy of hatred; disgusting.

o′di·um (ō′dĭ·ŭm), *n.* **1.** Hatred. **2.** Disgrace.

o′dor, o′dour (ō′dẽr), *n.* **1.** Any smell, whether pleasant or unpleasant; scent. **2.** Favor; repute; regard. — **o′dor·less**, *adj.*

o′dor·if′er·ous (ō′dẽr·ĭf′ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Having or bearing an odor; scented.

o′dor·ous (ō′dẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Having or giving off an odor. — **o′dor·ous·ness**, *n.*

O·dys′seus (ō·dĭs′ūs; ō·dĭs′ē·ŭs), *n.* A Greek leader in the Trojan War, called also ***Ulysses.***

Od′ys·sey (ŏd′ĭ·sĭ), *n.* **1.** A long poem, supposedly written by Homer, telling of the wanderings of Odysseus. **2.** *pl.* ODYSSEYS (-sĭz). A long wandering or series of travels.

Oed′i·pus (ĕd′ĭ·pŭs; ē′dĭ·pŭs), *n.* In Greek mythology, a Theban king who killed his own father and married his own mother, without knowing their identity.

o′er (ōr). A short form for OVER.

oe·soph′a·gus (ē·sŏf′ä·gŭs). Same as ESOPHAGUS.

of (ŏv), *prep.* **1.** Proceeding from; relating to; concerning; as, *of* noble blood; to boast *of* success; the commission *of* a crime. **2.** Indicating something from which a person or thing is delivered, freed, rid, etc.; from; as, cured *of* a disease; bare *of* leaves. **3.** Indicating the material, parts, etc., used; as, a house *of* brick. **4.** Indicating one thing of a class of things; as, the continent *of* America. **5.** Indicating a quality of a thing; as, a man *of* courage.

off (ŏf), *adv.* **1.** From; away; to or at a distance; as, to march *off*. **2.** Into unconsciousness. **3.** So as to be unattached, disunited, or removed; as, to peel *off* a skin. **4.** So as to lessen or cancel; as, to write *off* a debt. **5.** Away from or not doing one's regular work; as, a day *off*. — *prep.* **1.** Indicating a surface or position from which something is removed; as, take it *off* the table. **2.** Indicating what a person has done or usually does but is not now doing; as, I am *off* duty. **3.** Indicating a standard from which there is a lessening; as, ten per cent *off* the price. — *adj.* **1.** Away; removed; as, with his coat *off*. **2.** Having to do with the right side of an animal, team, or vehicle; as, the *off* horse of a team. **3.** Taken or spent away from duty. **4.** Canceled; given up; as, the concert is *off*. **5.** Not working or effective; as, the current is *off*. **6.** Not true; not accurate; as, his figures are *off*; hence, crazy; delirious. **7.** Not up to a usual standard. **8.** Slight; faint; as, an *off* chance. **9.** Provided for; as, they are well *off*. — *interj.* Begone!

of′fal (ŏf′ăl), *n.* **1.** *sing. & pl.* The inedible parts of a butchered animal. **2.** Waste.

of·fend′ (ŏ·fĕnd′), *v.* **1.** To sin. **2.** To cause anger, dislike, etc.; to displease. — **of·fend′er**, *n.*

of·fense′, of·fence′ (ŏ·fĕns′), *n.* **1.** Injury; hurt; damage. **2.** Something disgusting. **3.** A cause of sin. **4.** Attack; assault. **5.** The act of displeasing, affronting, or angering; the state of being displeased, etc.; displeasure. **6.** A sin; wrongdoing. — **of·fense′less, of·fence′less**, *adj.*

of·fen′sive (ŏ·fĕn′sĭv), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with attack; made or suited for attack; as, *offensive* weapons. **2.** Causing displeasure. — *n.* The state or posture of a person who is making an attack; as, the small nations were all on the *offensive;* an attack; as, their *offensive* had no effect.

of·fen′sive·ly, *adv.* **of·fen′sive·ness**, *n.*

of′fer (ŏf′ẽr), *v.* **1.** To present as an act of worship; to sacrifice. **2.** To present for acceptance or rejection; to proffer. **3.** To present for consideration; as, to *offer* an opinion. **4.** To declare one's willingness; as, he *offered* to help. **5.** To try to make, do, or inflict; as, the army *offered* battle. — *n.* **1.** The act of offering; a proposal; a bid. **2.** The condition of being offered. — **of′fer·er**, *n.*

of′fer·ing (ŏf′ẽr·ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who offers. **2.** Anything offered, as a contribution at church; a gift; as, a peace *offering*.

of′fer·to′ry (ŏf′ẽr·tō′rĭ), *n.* Music, prayer, etc., while something is being offered to God in a church service; also, a collection of money during a church service.

off′hand′ (ŏf′hănd′), *adv.* Without thought or preparation beforehand. — **off′hand′**, *adj.*

of′fice (ŏf′ĭs), *n.* **1.** Something done for someone else; as, a kind *office*. **2.** A duty, job, or position; especially, a public position. **3.** A ceremony; a rite. **4.** The set prayer or prayers followed in a particular religious service; as, the *office* of the Mass. **5.** A place where certain kinds of business are carried on; as, a dentist's *office*.

of′fi·cer (ŏf′ĭ·sẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who holds an office. **2.** A person in the army or navy

who has authority, a member of a police force, etc. — *v.* To furnish an army, society, etc., with officers; also, to command or direct as an officer.

of·fi′cial (ŏ·fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with an office or officers; as, *official* duties. 2. Approved by the proper authority; as, *official* representatives. — *n.* A person in office; an officer.

of·fi′cial·ly, *adv.* In an official manner.

of·fi′ci·ate (ŏ·fĭsh′ĭ·āt), *v.* To perform a religious service; hence, to perform any duty, ceremony, etc.

of·fi′cious (ŏ·fĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Taking over duties, power, etc., without being asked or needed. **of·fi′cious·ly**, *adv.* **of·fi′cious·ness**, *n.*

off′ing (ŏf′ĭng), *n.* 1. The part of the deep sea seen at a distance from shore. 2. A distant time or place; as, there's trouble in the *offing*.

off′ish (ŏf′ĭsh), *adj.* Rude, haughty, or shy.

off′set′ (ŏf′sĕt′), *n.* 1. A sharp bend, as in a pipe, by which one part is turned aside out of line. 2. An offshoot, as of a plant. 3. A thing that offsets something else.

O Offset.

off′set′ (ŏf′sĕt′; ŏf′sĕt′), *v.* To set off, balance, or make up for, something.

off′shoot′ (ŏf′shōōt′), *n.* A side shoot or branch of anything.

off′shore′ (ŏf′shōr′), *adj.* 1. Going from the shore toward the sea; as, an *offshore* breeze. 2. Located or working away from the shore. — (ŏf′shōr′), *adv.* Out from the shore.

off′spring′ (ŏf′sprĭng′), *n.* A descendant of a person or animal; a child or children.

oft (ŏft), *adv.* Often. *Now only in poetry.*

of′ten (ŏf′ĕn), *adv.* Many times; frequently.

of′ten·times′ (ŏf′ĕn·tīmz′), *adv.* Often.

o′gle (ō′g'l), *v.* To make eyes at a person; to roll the eyes. — **o′gle**, *n.* — **o′gler** (ō′glĕr), *n.*

o′gre (ō′gĕr), *n.* In fairy tales, an ugly giant who eats people; hence, an ugly or cruel man.

oh (ō), *interj.* An exclamation.

O·hi′o (ō·hī′ō), *n.* 1. A river of the central United States. 2. A northeast central State of the United States.

ohm (ōm), *n.* The unit which measures electrical resistance.

oil (oil), *n.* 1. A fatty or greasy substance, usually liquid, obtained from plants, animals, or minerals, and variously used for fuel, lighting, food, medicines, and in manufacturing processes. 2. Artists' colors made with oil; as, to paint in *oils;* also, a painting in oil colors. — *v.* To put oil on or in something. — *adj.* Of, containing, or like oil; as, *oil* fuel; having to do with oil; as, the *oil* industry; used for making, holding, or treating oil.

oil′cloth′ (oil′klôth′), *n.* Cloth coated with oil and used for clothes, floor coverings, etc.

oil′skin′ (oil′skĭn′), *n.* Cloth made waterproof by being oiled; also, clothing made of this cloth.

oil′y (oil′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Of or like oil; as, *oily* matter; covered with oil. 2. Smooth and agreeable in manner; suave. — **oil′i·ness**, *n.*

oint′ment (oint′mĕnt), *n.* A soft, greasy substance which is rubbed on the skin to heal, soften, or whiten it; a salve.

O.K. (ō′kā′). Correct; all right. — (ō′kā′), *v.;* O.K.'D (ō′kād′); O.K.'ING (ō′kā′ĭng). To approve.

O′kla·ho′ma (ō′klȧ·hō′mȧ), *n.* A State of the south central United States. Abbreviation, ***Okla.***

O′kla·ho′ma Cit′y. Capital of Oklahoma.

o′kra (ō′krȧ; ŏk′rȧ), *n.* A plant grown for its edible green pods; also, the pods.

Okra Pods.

old (ōld), *adj.;* OLD′ER or ELD′ER; OLD′EST or ELD′EST. 1. Not young, new, or recent; as, an *old* man; *old* gloves. 2. Having a certain age; as, ten years *old*. 3. Ancient; long past; as, *old* times. 4. Former; as, my *old* school. 5. Belonging to, or having to do with, old people; as, *old* eyes. — *n.* Old or former time; as, knights of *old*.

old′en (ōl′dĕn), *adj.* Ancient; as, *olden* times.

Old Eng′lish. Same as ANGLO-SAXON, 2.

old′-fash′ioned (ōld′făsh′ŭnd), *adj.* Clinging to old ideas or customs; not up to date.

Old Glo′ry (glō′rĭ). In colloquial use, the flag of the United States.

Old Tes′ta·ment (tĕs′tȧ·mĕnt). The first of the two chief divisions of the Bible.

old′-world′ (ōld′wûrld′), *adj.* 1. Having to do with ancient times, customs, etc. 2. [written ***Old World***] Belonging to, or living or growing in, the Eastern Hemisphere (which is often called the ***Old World***).

o′le·an′der (ō′lē·ăn′dĕr; ō′lē·ăn′dĕr), *n.* A poisonous evergreen bush of warm regions. It has sweet-smelling red or white flowers.

o′le·o·mar′ga·rine (ō′lē·ō·mär′jȧ·rēn; ō′lē·ō·mär′gȧ·rēn), *n.* A substance made from animal or vegetable fats and used instead of butter.

ol·fac′to·ry (ŏl·făk′tō·rĭ), *adj.* Having to do with the sense of smell; as, *olfactory* nerves.

ol′i·garch (ŏl′ĭ·gärk), *n.* One of the rulers in an oligarchy.

ol′i·garch′y (ŏl′ĭ·gär′kĭ), *n.; pl.* OLIGARCHIES (-kĭz). A form of government in which the power is held by a few persons; also, a state ruled in this way, or the persons who rule it.

ol'ive (ŏl'ĭv), *n.* **1.** A tree that is grown in Italy, Spain, etc., for its fruit and wood; also, the fruit or wood. The oval fruit is used both ripe and unripe as a food, and also yields an important oil (***olive oil***). **2.** The dark dull greenish-yellow color of unripe olives. It is also called ***olive green.***

Olive. 1 Leaves and Flowers; 2 Fruit. (¼)

O·lym'pi·a (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* **1.** A plain of ancient Greece, in the southwest. **2.** The capital of the State of Washington.

O·lym'pi·an (ō·lĭm'pĭ·ăn), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with Olympia. **2.** Having to do with, or dwelling on, Mount Olympus; hence, heavenly; godlike. — *n.* A dweller on Olympus; a god.

O·lym'pi·an games. Ancient Greek games first held in 776 B.C. and then every four years, at Olympia. They consisted of contests in athletics, music, poetry, etc.

O·lym'pic (ō·lĭm'pĭk), *adj.* Olympian.

O·lym'pic games. Athletic contests, among athletes from all over the world, first held in 1896, and then every four years like the ancient Olympian games.

O·lym'pus (ō·lĭm'pŭs), *n.* A mountain in northern Greece, the mythical home of the gods.

O'ma·ha' (ō'mȧ·hô'), *n.* A city of eastern Nebraska, on the Missouri River.

o·me'ga (ō·mē'gȧ; ō'mĕ·gȧ; ō·mĕg'ȧ), *n.* The last letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, the last thing; the end of anything.

om'e·let, om'e·lette (ŏm'ĕ·lĕt; ŏm'lĕt), *n.* Eggs beaten up with milk or water and cooked in a frying pan.

o'men (ō'mĕn; ō'mĕn), *n.* A happening or sign supposed to forecast the future.

om'i·nous (ŏm'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* Like an evil omen; foretelling evil. — **om'i·nous·ly,** *adv.*

o·mis'sion (ō·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* An act of omitting; also, something omitted.

o·mit' (ō·mĭt'), *v.*; O·MIT'TED; O·MIT'TING. To leave out; to neglect or skip over.

om'ni·bus (ŏm'nĭ·bŭs; ŏm'nĭ·bŭs), *n.*; *pl.* OMNIBUSES (-bŭs'ĕz; -bŭs·ĕz). A large, passenger vehicle; a bus. — *adj.* Providing for many things at once; as, an *omnibus* bill before the Senate.

om·nip'o·tent (ŏm·nĭp'ō·tĕnt), *adj.* All-powerful; almighty. — **om·nip'o·tence,** *n.*

om'ni·pres'ent (ŏm'nĭ·prĕz'ĕnt), *adj.* Present everywhere at once. — **om'ni·pres'ence,** *n.*

om·nis'cient (ŏm·nĭsh'ĕnt; ŏm·nĭs'ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Knowing all things; very wise. **om·nis'cience,** *n.* **om·nis'cient·ly,** *adv.*

om·niv'o·rous (ŏm·nĭv'ō·rŭs), *adj.* Devouring everything; especially, eating both animal and plant foods. — **om·niv'o·rous·ly,** *adv.*

on (ŏn), *prep.* **1.** Above, and touching; as, a book *on* the table; also, near, touching, or connected with; as, a town *on* the river. **2.** In or at a certain place, direction, time, manner, etc.; under a certain condition; as, *on* the east; *on* Monday; *on* sale. **3.** Down from above; to, toward, or against; as, the sun shone *on* the sea. **4.** In reference to; about; as, agree *on* a plan. **5.** By means of; as, to talk *on* the telephone. **6.** In addition to; as, to win game *on* game.

— *adv.* **1.** In or into a position, condition, etc., of sticking to, covering, or supported by, something; as, put *on* your hat. **2.** Toward something; as, to look *on.* **3.** Forward; as, go *on.* **4.** In or into progress or action; as, turn *on* the gas; also, in continued process or action; as, let him sleep *on.*

— *adj.* In progress or action; as, the battle was *on;* the brake is *on.*

once (wŭns), *adv.* **1.** One time only. **2.** At any one time; on any occasion. **3.** At some one time; formerly. — ***at once.*** At the same time; also, immediately.

one (wŭn), *adj.* **1.** Being a single person or thing; individual. **2.** Closely bound; united; as, with *one* voice they answered. **3.** Indicating a particular person or thing. **4.** Indicating an indefinite thing; as, *one* day I shall return. **5.** The same; as, all in *one* box.

— *n.* **1.** A single unit; the number or symbol for a single unit. See NUMBER, *Table.* **2.** A single person or thing. **3.** Anything bearing the number one; especially, a one-dollar bill. — ***at one.*** In agreement; as, our ideas are *at one.*

— *pron.* **1.** A certain special person or thing. **2.** Anybody; as, *one* cannot be too careful.

O·nei'da (ō·nī'dȧ), *n.* A member of a tribe of Iroquois Indians. See FIVE NATIONS.

one'ness (wŭn'nĕs), *n.* Sameness; unity.

on'er·ous (ŏn'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Burdensome.

one·self' (wŭn·sĕlf'), *pron.* An emphatic form of one; as, to hurt *oneself.*

one'-sid'ed (wŭn'sīd'ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Having, or on, only one side; also, having one side larger, heavier, better, etc. **2.** Limited to one side; unequal; as, a *one-sided* contest.

on'ion (ŭn'yŭn), *n.* The bulb of a plant of the lily family, with hollow, tube-shaped leaves; also, the plant itself. The bulb is eaten, and has a strong, sharp taste and smell.

Onion.

on'look'er (ŏn'lo͝ok'ĕr), *n.* A person who looks on at anything; a spectator. — **on'look'ing,** *adj.* & *n.*

on'ly (ōn'lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Without another of the same kind; as, the *only* ripe apple.

2. Chief; best, etc.; as, the *only* man for the job. — *adv.* For no other reason; at no other time; merely. — *conj.* Except that; as, I would, *only* I am busy.

On'on·da'ga (ŏn'ŏn·dô'gȧ), *n.* A member of a tribe of Iroquois Indians. See FIVE NATIONS.

on'rush' (ŏn'rŭsh'), *n.* A rushing onward.

on'set' (ŏn'sĕt'), *n.* An attack; also, a start.

on'slaught' (ŏn'slôt'), *n.* A strong attack.

On·tar'i·o (ŏn·târ'ĭ·ō), *n.* A Province of Canada. Abbreviation, *Ont.*

On·tar'i·o, Lake. One of the Great Lakes.

on'to (ŏn'tōō), *prep.* In colloquial use, on.

on'ward (ŏn'wẽrd), *adv.* Forward; also, in front. — *adj.* Going forward.

on'wards (ŏn'wẽrdz), *adv.* Onward.

on'yx (ŏn'ĭks; ō'nĭks), *n.*; *pl.* ONYXES (-ĕz). A quartz stone having layers of different colors. See the colored picture of *precious stones.*

ooze (ōōz), *v.* To flow out slowly and quietly; as, molasses *oozed* out of the can; also, to leak out gradually. — *n.* Soft mud or slime.
oo'zi·ness, *n.* **oo'zy**, *adj.*

o'pal (ō'pȧl), *n.* A stone having delicate, changeable colors, such as ***black opal*** and ***fire opal.*** See the colored picture of *precious stones.*

o'pal·es'cent (ō'pȧl·ĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* Having colors like an opal. — **o'pal·es'cence**, *n.*

o·paque' (ō·pāk'), *adj.* 1. Dark; not shining. 2. Not letting light through. — **o·paque'ness**, *n.*

ope (ōp), *adj.* & *v.* Open. *Poetical.*

o'pen (ō'pĕn), *adj.* 1. Not shut; also, not capable of being closed or shut in; as, an *open* boat; not enclosed, protected, etc.; as, an *open* field. 2. Free to be used, entered, etc., by all; as, *open* contests. 3. Easy to enter, get through, see, etc. 4. Not secret or hidden; as, *open* plans for war; also, frank; as, *open* admiration. 5. Spread out; extended; as, the flower is *open.* 6. Not decided; uncertain; as, an *open* question. 7. Ready to listen to appeals, ideas, etc.; as, an *open* mind; also, generous; as, to give with an *open* hand.
— *v.* 1. To change or move from a shut position; to unfasten; to unfold or spread out; as, to *open* a book. 2. To lead to something else; as, the door *opens* on a terrace. 3. To cut into a thing; to break apart; as, the clouds *opened;* to clear a thing of obstacles or difficulties; as, to *open* a road blocked with snow. 4. To reveal; as, he *opened* his thoughts. 5. To make or declare a thing ready for use; as, to *open* a new store. 6. To start; as, to *open* fire.
— *n.* Open space; the outdoors; open sea, air, etc.; as, go out in the *open.*
— **o'pen·er**, *n.*

o'pen·ing (ō'pĕn·ĭng; ōp'nĭng), *n.* 1. The act of opening. 2. An open place; a hole, gap, clearing, etc. 3. A start or beginning; also, an opportunity; a chance.

o'pen·ly (ō'pĕn·lĭ), *adv.* In an open manner.

o'pen·ness (ō'pĕn·nĕs), *n.* The condition or fact of being open.

o'pen shop. A shop, etc., which employs both members and nonmembers of labor unions.

o'pen·work' (ō'pĕn·wûrk'), *n.* Anything made with openings through its surface. — **o'pen·work'**, *adj.*

op'er·a (ŏp'ĕr·ȧ), *n.* A play set to music. It is wholly or mostly sung with orchestral accompaniment, and has costumes and scenery. — **op'er·at'ic** (ŏp'ĕr·ăt'ĭk), *adj.*

op'er·a glass *or* **glass'es.** A small telescope used by spectators at an opera or play. Opera glasses usually have two lenses so that both eyes can be used.

Opera Glass.

op'er·ate (ŏp'ĕr·āt), *v.* 1. To do work or labor; to act; as, the machine *operates* smoothly; also, to start or keep working; as, to *operate* a car. 2. To take effect; as, this medicine *operates* quickly. 3. To perform an operation.

op'er·a'tion (ŏp'ĕr·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act, process, method, result, etc., of operating. 2. The use or spending of power, influence, etc.; the working; as, the *operation* of a drug. 3. Any movement of troops, vessels, etc.; as, military *operations.* 4. Something done to the body of a living person or animal, usually with instruments, in order to restore health.

op'er·a'tive (ŏp'ĕr·ā'tĭv; ŏp'ĕr·ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Able to act or operate; as, *operative* skill of a surgeon. 2. In effect; being used. 3. Having to do with labor, as of workers or machines; as, *operative* costs.
— *n.* Any workman; a laborer, mechanic, etc.

op'er·a'tor (ŏp'ĕr·ā'tẽr), *n.* A person who operates; as, an elevator *operator.*

op'er·et'ta (ŏp'ĕr·ĕt'ȧ), *n.* A short opera.

o'pi·ate (ō'pĭ·āt; ō'pĭ·ĭt), *n.* 1. Medicine which contains opium, used to bring sleep or rest. 2. Anything restful or soothing.
— *adj.* Containing opium; hence, bringing sleep or causing rest, dullness, or lack of action.

o·pine' (ō·pīn'), *v.* To have or give an opinion.

o·pin'ion (ō·pĭn'yŭn), *n.* 1. A belief; a judgment about a person or thing. 2. A statement by an expert after careful study; as, a lawyer's *opinion.*

o·pin'ion·at'ed (ō·pĭn'yŭn·āt'ĕd), *adj.* Stubbornly holding to personal opinions.

o'pi·um (ō'pĭ·ŭm), *n.* A drug which brings sleep and dulls pain. It is obtained from a certain kind of poppy.

o·pos′sum (ŏ·pŏs′ŭm), *n.* A small American animal with dark-grayish fur. Opossums live in trees and carry their young in a pouch. When caught, they pretend to be dead.

Opossum. (1/20)

op·po′nent (ŏ·pō′nĕnt), *n.* A person or thing that opposes another person or thing; a foe, rival, antagonist, etc.

op′por·tune′ (ŏp′ŏr·tūn′; ŏp′ŏr·tūn), *adj.* Suitable; timely; as, an *opportune* moment to act. — **op′por·tune′ly**, *adv.*

op′por·tun′ism (ŏp′ŏr·tūn′ĭz′m), *n.* The practice of taking advantage of opportunities or conditions, regardless of results; as, political *opportunism*. — **op′por·tun′ist** (ŏp′ŏr·tūn′ĭst), *n.*

op′por·tu′ni·ty (ŏp′ŏr·tū′nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* OPPORTUNITIES (-tĭz). A suitable or convenient time to do something; a favorable chance.

op·pose′ (ŏ·pōz′), *v.* **1.** To put or set one person or thing against another; as, to *oppose* opinions. **2.** To resist or struggle against something.

op′po·site (ŏp′ŏ·zĭt), *adj.* **1.** In front of; facing; as, *opposite* my office. **2.** Turned or moving in different directions; as, two persons traveling by *opposite* routes. **3.** As different as possible; as, black is *opposite* to white; different in nature, purposes, etc.; also, unfriendly; hostile; as, *opposite* armies.

— *n.* Any person or thing that is opposed, or different; as, soft is the *opposite* of hard.

op′po·site·ly, *adv.* **op′po·site·ness**, *n.*

op′po·si′tion (ŏp′ŏ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** The action of placing one thing opposite another; the condition of being placed opposite. **2.** The action of resisting anything; as, we offered *opposition* to the plan. **3.** Any person or thing that opposes; especially, a political party opposed to the party in power.

op·press′ (ŏ·prĕs′), *v.* **1.** To weigh down; to burden; as, cares *oppress* him. **2.** To crush by harsh or cruel rule; to treat with unjust severity or with cruelty. — **op·pres′sor**, *n.*

op·pres′sion (ŏ·prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Cruel enforcement of power. **2.** A feeling of dullness, low spirits, etc.

op·pres′sive (ŏ·prĕs′ĭv), *adj.* **1.** Unjustly cruel, harsh, or burdensome; as, *oppressive* taxes. **2.** Hard to stand; as, *oppressive* heat.

op·pres′sive·ly, *adv.* **op·pres′sive·ness**, *n.*

op·pro′bri·ous (ŏ·prō′brĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Abusive; reproachful; as, *opprobrious* language; also, despised. — **op·pro′bri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

op·pro′bri·um (ŏ·prō′brĭ·ŭm), *n.* Disgrace which follows from wrong conduct or behavior.

op′tic (ŏp′tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the eyes or the power to see; as, the *optic* nerve.

op′ti·cal (ŏp′tĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with optics. **2.** Same as OPTIC. **3.** Made to help the eyesight, or to be used in examining the eyes; as, an *optical* instrument.

op·ti′cian (ŏp·tĭsh′ăn), *n.* A person who makes or sells optical supplies.

op′tics (ŏp′tĭks), *n.* The science which studies facts about light.

op′ti·mism (ŏp′tĭ·mĭz′m), *n.* **1.** The belief that everything happens for the best. **2.** The tendency to be cheerful or hopeful about everything. — **op′ti·mist** (ŏp′tĭ·mĭst), *n.* — **op′ti·mis′tic**, *adj.*

op′tion (ŏp′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of choosing; a choice; also, the power or right to choose. **2.** The thing that is offered for choice or the thing chosen. **3.** The right to buy or sell something at a certain price during a certain period, according to a contract. — **op′tion·al**, *adj.*

op′u·lence (ŏp′ū·lĕns), *n.* Wealth; riches. — **op′u·lent**, *adj.*

o′pus (ō′pŭs; ŏp′ŭs), *n.* Work; a piece of work, such as a musical composition.

or (ôr), *conj.* A connecting word between two words or groups of words which offer a choice; as, it is either fog *or* rain.

-or (*generally* -ẽr; *often* -ôr). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *survive* + *-or* (survivor). It means a person or thing that; thus, an *actor* is a person who acts.

or′a·cle (ŏr′ȧ·k'l), *n.* **1.** In ancient Greece and Rome, the means, such as a priest or a priestess, through which a god supposedly gave out information or commands; also, the place where such information was given out; as, the Delphian *oracle*. **2.** The reply or utterance of an oracle. **3.** A person who gives wise advice.

o·rac′u·lar (ō·răk′ū·lẽr), *adj.* Having to do with oracles; like an oracle, as in wisdom.

o′ral (ō′răl), *adj.* **1.** Spoken; as, an *oral* lesson. **2.** Using speech or the lips; as, *oral* training. **3.** Having to do with the mouth; as, *oral* hygiene. — **o′ral·ly**, *adj.*

or′ange (ŏr′ĕnj), *n.* **1.** The juicy, edible, reddish-yellow fruit of an evergreen tree that has shining leaves and sweet-smelling white flowers; also, the tree itself. See the colored picture of *fruits*. The flower (***or′ange blos′som***) is the State flower of Florida. **2.** The color of oranges. — **or′ange**, *adj.*

Orange Blossoms.

Or′ange (ŏr′ĕnj), *n.* A river of South Africa.

Or′ange Free State. A province of the Union of South Africa. It was once a republic and later, under the name of ***Or′ange Riv′er Col′o·ny***, a British colony.

o·rang′u·tan′ (ō·răng′o͞o·tăn′; ō′răng·o͞o′tăn), **o·rang′ou·tang′** (ō·răng′o͞o·tăng′), *n.* A manlike ape of the forests of Borneo and Sumatra. It is about two thirds as large as a gorilla.

Orangutan.

o·ra′tion (ō·rā′shŭn), *n.* A careful, dignified speech, especially one for a special occasion.

or′a·tor (ŏr′ȧ·tẽr), *n.* A public speaker.

or′a·to′ri·o (ŏr′ȧ·tō′rĭ·ō), *n.* A dramatic poem set to music and sung by solo voices and chorus with an orchestral accompaniment. It is usually on some subject taken from the Bible and has no scenery, costumes, or action.

or′a·to′ry (ŏr′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *n.* The art of speaking easily, powerfully, or skillfully, in public. — **or′a·tor′i·cal** (ŏr′ȧ·tŏr′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

or′a·to′ry (ŏr′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ORATORIES (-rĭz). A room set apart for prayer.

orb (ôrb), *n.* A ball or globe; a sphere; especially, a heavenly body, as the sun or moon. — *v.* To form into a circle.

or′bit (ôr′bĭt), *n.* 1. The socket for the eye. 2. The path taken by a heavenly body, revolving around another body.

or′chard (ôr′chẽrd), *n.* A place where fruit trees are grown; also, the trees themselves.

or′ches·tra (ôr′kĕs·trȧ), *n.* 1. A group of players on various musical instruments, especially stringed instruments; also, the instruments. 2. The front part of the main floor in a theater. — **or·ches′tral** (ôr·kĕs′trăl), *adj.*

or′chid (ôr′kĭd), *n.* 1. A plant that has, usually, three-petaled flowers, with the middle petal enlarged into a sort of lip. The lady's-slipper is an orchid. 2. A flower of this plant. 3. A soft, light purple color.

Orchid. Much reduced.

or·dain′ (ôr·dān′), *v.* 1. To make a person a Christian minister or priest by a special ceremony. 2. To appoint, order, or decide upon.

or·de′al (ôr·dē′ăl; ôr′dē·ăl), *n.* 1. An old way to find out the innocence or guilt of a person by making him do something very dangerous. If harmed he was declared guilty. 2. Any severe test; a terrible experience; as, the *ordeal* of an operation without an anesthetic.

or′der (ôr′dẽr), *n.* 1. A group of people united in some way, as by obeying the same rules, by a special honor, social position, purpose, etc.; as, an *order* of monks; an *order* of knighthood; fraternal and military *orders;* the lower *orders* of society. 2. The badge used by some orders; as, the Distinguished Service *Order*. 3. The way things are, or happen to come about; as, the *order* of the seasons; also, a system or regular arrangement; as, the room is in good *order*. 4. The way a thing is done according to a fixed rule, as in debates, meetings, etc.; as, to raise a question of *order*. 5. General peace and quiet; as, to keep *order*. 6. A command, direction, or rule. 7. In architecture, a type of column or pillar together with the section of the wall resting on the top part (the *capital*) of the column. *Doric, Corinthian,* and *Ionic, orders* were used by the ancient Greeks. 8. A division of related plants or animals ranking above a family and below a class; as, dogs and cats belong to the same *order*. 9. A written instruction to buy, sell, or supply goods; also, the things bought or sold; as, a grocery *order*. 10. A written direction to pay money to someone; as, a money *order*. 11. The office or position of a person in Christian ministry; as, to take holy *orders*. — *v.* 1. To govern, direct, rule, etc. 2. To command. 3. To give an order for something. — ***in order to.*** For the purpose of; to; as, I am going *in order to* see the Mayor.

Order, 2. Distinguished Service Order, Great Britain.

Order, 7. 1 Doric; 2 Ionic; 3 Corinthian.

or′der·ly (ôr′dẽr·lĭ), *adj.* 1. In order; neat. 2. Obeying orders or rules; methodical; hence, well-behaved; well-managed. — *adv.* In order; methodically. — *n.* 1. A soldier who attends a superior officer and carries his orders. 2. An attendant in a hospital who does general work. — **or′der·li·ness** (ôr′dẽr·lĭ·nĕs), *n.*

or′di·nal (ôr′dĭ·năl), *n.*, *or* **or′di·nal num′ber.** See NUMBER, *Table.*

or′di·nance (ôr′dĭ·năns), *n.* An order, decree, or law made by authority; as, a city *ordinance.*

or′di·nar′y (ôr′dĭ·nĕr′ĭ; ôr′dĭ·nẽr·ĭ), *adj.* 1. Usual; customary; regular. 2. Neither good nor bad; as, an *ordinary* student; also, below the average; as, a very *ordinary* speech. — **or′di·nar′i·ly** (ôr′dĭ·nĕr′ĭ·lĭ; ôr′dĭ·nẽr·ĭ·lĭ; ôr′dĭ·nâr′ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

or′di·na′tion (ôr′dĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* A ceremony by which a person becomes a Christian priest or minister.

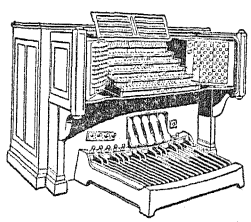
ord′nance (ôrd′năns), *n.* Guns, rifles, ammunition, etc., for military use; especially, heavy guns; cannon.

ore (ōr), *n.* A mineral containing metallic material, especially such a mineral that is mined so that its metal may be extracted.

Or'e·gon (ŏr'ē·gŏn), *n.* A Pacific State of the United States. Abbreviation, *Ore.*

Or'e·gon grape. An evergreen shrub of Oregon and California, or its flower or berry. The blossom is the State flower of Oregon.

or'gan (ôr'găn), *n.* 1. A musical instrument played by means of one or more keyboards and having pipes sounded by air blown from a bellows. It is used in churches and large halls. It is also called a ***pipe organ.*** 2. Same as REED ORGAN. 3. In a person, animal, or plant, a part or arrangement of parts which serves a certain purpose; as, eyes are *organs* of sight. 4. Any means by which some important thing is done; as, an *organ* of government; especially, a means of communication, as a newspaper.



Organ.

or'gan·dy, or'gan·die (ôr'găn·dĭ), *n.* Fine, thin, stiff muslin, used for dresses.

or·gan'ic (ôr·găn'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with an organ or organs of a person, animal, or plant. 2. Having to do with, or coming from, a living thing; as, *organic* matter. 3. Belonging to, or a part of, a complete thing; also, having a number of separate parts; as, an *organic* whole. — **or·gan'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

or'gan·ism (ôr'găn·ĭz'm), *n.* 1. A living person, animal, or plant, thought of as made up of a number of separate but related parts. 2. Anything that is similar to a living organism in having many related parts.

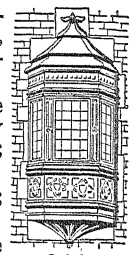
or'gan·ist (ôr'găn·ĭst), *n.* A person who plays an organ.

or'gan·i·za'tion (ôr'găn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; ôr'găn·ī·zā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The action, condition, process, etc., of organizing or being organized; as, the *organization* of thoughts into a story. 2. Any group of persons united for some purpose; an association; as, political *organizations.*

or'gan·ize (ôr'găn·īz), *v.* 1. To make separate parts into one united whole; to get a thing into working order; as, to *organize* an army. 2. To unite various organs or parts so that they form a living thing, with each part performing a special function. — **or'gan·ized,** *adj.* — **or'gan·iz'er,** *n.*

or'gy (ôr'jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ORGIES (-jĭz). [usually in the *plural*] In ancient Greece and Rome, secret rites in honor of certain gods, often celebrated with wild singing and dancing. 2. Drunken merrymaking.

o'ri·el (ō'rĭ·ĕl), *n.* A curved or angular window built out of a wall, and sometimes supported by brackets; a bay window.



Oriel.

O'ri·ent (ō'rĭ·ĕnt; ō'rĭ·ĕnt), *n.* The East; eastern countries, especially those east of the Mediterranean; Asia or, sometimes, eastern Asia.

o'ri·ent (ō'rĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Bright; shining; also, rising, as the sun.

o'ri·ent (ō'rĭ·ĕnt), *v.* 1. To cause to face toward the east. 2. To set right; to put into correct position or relation.

O'ri·en'tal (ō'rĭ·ĕn'tăl), *adj.* Having to do with the Orient. — *n.* A member of one of the native races of the Orient.

o'ri·en·tate' (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tāt'; ō'rĭ·ĕn'tāt), *v.* To orient. — **o'ri·en·ta'tion** (ō'rĭ·ĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.*

or'i·fice (ŏr'ĭ·fĭs), *n.* A mouth; an opening.

or'i·gin (ŏr'ĭ·jĭn), *n.* The beginning, source, or cause of a thing; hence, a person's parentage or ancestry.

o·rig'i·nal (ō·rĭj'ĭ·năl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or belonging to, the origin or beginning; first; primitive; earliest; as, the *original* story is very old. 2. Not copied from anything else; not translated; also, new; as, an *original* idea. 3. Able to think up new things; inventive. — *n.* A thing of which all similar things are copies; as, the *original* of a letter or a contract. — **o·rig'i·nal·ly,** *adv.*

o·rig'i·nal'i·ty (ō·rĭj'ĭ·năl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ORIGINALITIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality of being original, or new; newness. 2. Power or ability to do, think, act, etc., in ways that are new; as, an artist of great *originality.*

o·rig'i·nate (ō·rĭj'ĭ·nāt), *v.* 1. To begin a thing; to produce something new; as, to *originate* a game. 2. To begin to exist or act. **o·rig'i·na'tion,** *n.* **o·rig'i·na'tor,** *n.*

O'ri·no'co (ō'rĭ·nō'kō), *n.* A long river of Venezuela, flowing to the Atlantic Ocean.

o'ri·ole (ō'rĭ·ōl), *n.* A songbird about the size of a thrush. The ***Baltimore oriole,*** which builds a hanging nest, and the ***orchard oriole,*** which builds a deep, cup-shaped nest, are found east of the Rocky Mountains. See the colored picture of *birds.*

O·ri'on (ō·rī'ŏn), *n.* An important constellation.

or'i·son (ŏr'ĭ·zŭn), *n.* A prayer. *Poetical.*

Ork'ney Is'lands (ôrk'nĭ). An island group north of Scotland.

or'na·ment (ôr'nȧ·mĕnt), *n.* A thing that adorns; a decoration; as, a diamond *ornament.* — (ôr'nȧ·mĕnt), *v.* To adorn or decorate. **or'na·men'tal,** *adj.* **or'na·men·ta'tion,** *n.*

or·nate' (ôr·nāt'), *adj.* Decorated; adorned.

or'ni·thol'o·gy (ôr'nĭ·thŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about birds. — **or'ni·tho·log'i·cal** (ôr'nĭ·thŏ·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **or'ni·thol'o·gist**, *n.*

or'phan (ôr'făn), *n.* A child whose parents are dead. — *v.* To cause to become an orphan.

or'phan·age (ôr'făn·ĭj), *n.* An institution or asylum for the care of orphans.

Or'pheus (ôr'fūs; ôr'fē·ŭs), *n.* In Greek mythology, a poet and musician.

or'tho·dox (ôr'thŏ·dŏks), *adj.* **1.** Sound and correct in one's beliefs, especially religious beliefs; as, an *orthodox* Christian. **2.** Approved as measuring up to some standard; also, usual; conventional; as, an *orthodox* welcome. — **or'tho·dox'y** (ôr'thŏ·dŏk'sĭ), *n.*

Or'tho·dox Church. A body of Christians whose religion is very like that of the Roman Catholic Church but who do not accept the Pope as their head.

or·thog'ra·phy (ôr·thŏg'rà·fĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ORTHOGRAPHIES (-fĭz). Correct spelling; also, method of spelling; as, bad *orthography*.

-ory. A suffix of adjectives and nouns, such as certain ones corresponding to nouns ending in *-ion*. It means: **1.** Having to do with; serving to; as in *prohibitory*, serving to prohibit. **2.** The place of or for; as in *observatory*, a place for observation.

o'ryx (ō'rĭks; ŏr'ĭks), *n.*; *pl.* ORYXES (-ĕz). A kind of African antelope with straight horns.

O'sa·ka (ō'sà·kà), *n.* A seaport of Japan.

os'cil·late (ŏs'ĭ·lāt), *v.* To move or swing backward and forward like a pendulum; hence, to vary; to fluctuate. — **os'cil·la'tion**, *n.*

os'cu·late (ŏs'kŭ·lāt), *v.* To kiss.

o'sier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* **1.** A willow tree with twigs that bend easily and are used for making furniture, baskets, etc. **2.** A twig of this tree.

-os'i·ty (-ŏs'ĭ·tĭ). A suffix of nouns corresponding to adjectives ending in *-ous*. It means state or quality of being; as in *generosity*, the quality of being generous.

Os'lo (ŏs'lō), *n.* The capital of Norway.

os'prey (ŏs'prĭ), *n.* A large hawk that feeds chiefly on fish.

Osprey. (1/16)

Os'sa (ŏs'à), *n.* A mountain in Thessaly. See PELION.

os'si·fy (ŏs'ĭ·fī), *v.*; OS'SI·FIED (-fīd); OS'SI·FY'ING. **1.** To change into, or form, bone. **2.** To become set. — **os'si·fi·ca'tion** (ŏs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

os·ten'si·ble (ŏs·tĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Shown outwardly; declared; apparent; as, his *ostensible* reason. — **os·ten'si·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

os'ten·ta'tion (ŏs'tĕn·tā'shŭn), *n.* The act of making a display; unnecessary show.

os'ten·ta'tious (ŏs'tĕn·tā'shŭs), *adj.* Fond of unnecessary display. — **os'ten·ta'tious·ly**, *adv.*

os'te·o·path (ŏs'tē·ŏ·păth), *n.* A person who practices osteopathy.

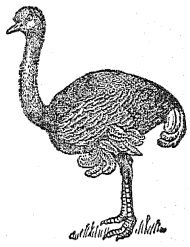
os'te·op'a·thy (ŏs'tē·ŏp'à·thĭ), *n.* A method of treating diseases by using the hands to work displaced bones or muscles back into place.

ost'ler (ŏs'lẽr), *n.* A stableman.

os'tra·cism (ŏs'trà·sĭz'm), *n.* Exclusion of a person or persons, by the common action of a group, from the usual privileges, courtesies, etc.

os'tra·cize (ŏs'trà·sīz), *v.* To banish from society or social fellowship.

os'trich (ŏs'trĭch), *n.*; *pl.* OSTRICHES (-ĕz). The largest of existing birds, now raised for certain of its feathers which are valued as plumes. It runs but cannot fly.



Ostrich. (1/40)

O.T. Abbreviation for *Old Testament*.

O·thel'lo (ō·thĕl'ō), *n.* A play by Shakespeare about Othello, a Moor, who kills his wife in a fit of jealousy.

oth'er (ŭth'ẽr), *adj.* **1.** Not the one or ones just mentioned or thought of; also, different; as, under *other* conditions. **2.** Second; alternate; as, remove every *other* plate. — *pron.* **1.** The other one or ones; the remaining one. **2.** A different person; another.

oth'er·wise' (ŭth'ẽr·wīz'), *adv.* In another way; differently; also, in other ways. — *adj.* Different.

Ot'ta·wa (ŏt'à·wà), *n.* The capital of Canada, a city in northeastern Ontario.

Otter. (1/25)

ot'ter (ŏt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A fish-eating animal that lives in the water. **2.** The brown fur of this animal.

Ot'to·man (ŏt'ŏ·măn), *adj.* Turkish. — *n.*; *pl.* -MANS (-măn). **1.** A Turk. **2.** [written with a small letter, ***ottoman***] A stuffed seat or couch without a back; also, a stuffed footstool.

Ottoman.

Ot'to·man Em'pire. A former Turkish sultanate in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its capital was Constantinople.

ought (ôt), *v.* **1.** Am, is, or are obliged or under obligation; feel or feels bound; as, he *ought* to obey. **2.** Was or were obliged or un-

der obligation; felt bound; as, he *ought* to have worked harder.

ounce (ouns), *n.* 1. The sixteenth part of a pound in avoirdupois weight. 2. The twelfth part of a pound in troy weight and apothecaries' weight. 3. A very small amount.

our (our), *pron.* The possessive plural form of I; the possessive case of WE. — *adj.* Of or belonging to us; done, given, felt, etc., by us.

ours (ourz), *pron.* Our; as, this house is *ours*.

our·selves' (our·sĕlvz'), *pron.* An emphasized form of WE or US.

-ous (-ŭs). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective]; as, *joy* + *-ous* (joyous). It means: 1. Full of; as in *perilous*, full of peril; *calamitous*, full of calamity. 2. Like in appearance, effect, etc.; as *bulbous*, like a bulb.

oust (oust), *v.* To force out of an office or a possession; to eject; as, to *oust* an official.

out (out), *adv.* 1. In a direction away from the inside, the center, or the surface; as, to look *out* of a window. 2. Away from home, business, land, proper place, etc.; as, to send the washing *out*. 3. Beyond a point of concealment or control; to the outside world, surface, etc.; as, the secret has come *out*. 4. To the point of exhaustion or completion; to the end; as, worn *out*.
— *adj.* 1. Moving or placed out; drawn or pulled out. 2. Not in place or position; also, absent; not in. 3. No longer in existence, use, fashion, etc. 4. Wrong in a count or an estimate. 5. No longer confined, concealed, covered, etc.; as, the prisoner is *out*. 6. No longer in office or in power; as, our party is *out;* in baseball, no longer at the bat.
— *v.* 1. To put out. 2. To become public; to get out; as, truth will *out*.

out- (out-). A prefix which means: 1. Outside; outer; as in *outhouse, outlying*. 2. Living or working outside; as, ***out'pa'tient***, a hospital patient who lives at home. 3. Away from; forth; outward; as, ***out'bound'***, bound outward. 4. Better, longer, further, higher, etc., than another or others; as in ***out·last'***, ***out·reach'***.

out'-and-out', *adj.* Thoroughgoing; complete; as, an *out-and-out* scamp.

out·bid' (out·bĭd'), *v.;* for prin. parts see BID. To offer more than someone else.

out'board' mo'tor (out'bōrd'). An engine with an attached propeller, used on small motor boats.

out'break' (out'brāk'), *n.* Something which breaks out, as an outburst of feeling, an eruption of a volcano, an epidemic, a rebellion, etc.

out'build'ing (out'bĭl'dĭng), *n.* A building separate from and smaller than the main one.

out'burst' (out'bûrst'), *n.* A sudden, violent expression of strong feeling.

out'cast' (out'kăst'), *n.* A person who is cast out; an exile. — **out'cast'**, *adj.*

out·class' (out·klăs'), *v.* To excel.

out'come' (out'kŭm'), *n.* The result.

out'crop' (out'krŏp'), *n.* Something which crops out or comes to the surface.

out'cry' (out'krī'), *n.; pl.* -CRIES (-krīz'). A loud cry; clamor; as, the *outcries* of children.

out·dis'tance (out·dĭs'tăns), *v.* To outstrip.

out·do' (out·dōō'), *v.;* for prin. parts see DO. To surpass in doing; to excel.

out'door' (out'dōr'), *adj.* Used, done, etc., outside of houses or buildings.

out'doors' (out'dōrz'), *adv.* Outside a house or building; in or to the open; as, to go *outdoors*. — (out'dōrz'), *n.* The outdoor world.

out'er (out'ẽr), *adj.* Being or used on the outside; exterior; as, the *outer* wall.

out'er·most (out'ẽr·mōst), *adj.* Farthest outward; as, the *outermost* row.

out'field' (out'fēld'), *n.* In baseball, the part of the field beyond the diamond; also, the players in the outfield.

out'fit (out'fĭt), *n.* 1. The articles forming a special equipment, as for a journey or for a particular occupation; as, a carpenter's *outfit*. 2. A group of explorers, engineers, etc.
— (out'fĭt'), *v.* To equip.— **out'fit'ter**, *n.*

out·flank' (out·flăngk'), *v.* To extend troops beyond the enemy's flank or wing.

out·gen'er·al (out·jĕn'ẽr·ăl), *v.* To surpass in military skill or in strategy.

out'go' (out'gō'), *n.; pl.* OUTGOES (-gōz'). That which goes out; especially, money spent.

out'go'ing (out'gō'ĭng), *adj.* Going out; as, the *outgoing* tide; outward bound, as a ship.

out·grow' (out·grō'), *v.;* for prin. parts see GROW. 1. To grow larger than. 2. To grow too large for. 3. To grow away from.

out'growth' (out'grōth'), *n.* Something that grows out or develops from something else.

out'house' (out'hous'), *n.* Outbuilding.

out'ing (out'ĭng), *n.* A brief trip or excursion.

out·land'ish (out·lăn'dĭsh), *adj.* Very strange and queer; unusual.

out·last' (out·lăst'), *v.* To last longer than.

out'law' (out'lô'), *n.* 1. A person who is deprived of the protection of the law. 2. A lawless person; a criminal.
— *v.* 1. To deprive of the protection and benefit of law; also, to put beyond the power of the law to enforce or collect; as, to *outlaw* a debt. 2. To bar; to rule out as unfair, not lawful, etc.; as, to *outlaw* war.

out'lay' (out'lā'), *n.* The act of laying out or spending; also, a sum spent or to be spent.

out'let (out'lĕt), *n.* Something that permits passing out; as, a lake with several *outlets.*

out'line' (out'līn'), *n.* 1. A line which marks the outer limits of a thing and shows its shape; contour. 2. A drawing or picture giving only the outlines of a thing; also, the method of representing things in this way. 3. A brief sketch or statement of a plan, a speech, etc. — *v.* To make or prepare an outline of; to indicate by an outline; as, to *outline* a plan.

out·live' (out·lĭv'), *v.* To live longer than.

out'look' (out'lo͝ok'), *n.* 1. A place from which a person watches or observes; a lookout. 2. What is seen by a person who looks out; the view. 3. Prospect for the future; as, the business *outlook* is good. 4. A particular way of thinking about or looking at a thing.

out'ly'ing (out'lī'ĭng), *adj.* Lying or located at a distance; distant; remote.

out'most (out'mōst), *adj.* Farthest outward.

out·num'ber (out·nŭm'bẽr), *v.* To exceed in number; as, women *outnumbered* men.

out'-of-date' (out'ŏv·dāt'), *adj.* No longer in fashion or in use; as, *out-of-date* clothes.

out'-of-door' (out'ŏv·dōr'), **out'-of-doors'** (-dōrz'). Same as OUTDOOR, OUTDOORS.

out'-of-the-way' (out'ŏv·thẽ·wā'), *adj.* Away from lines of travel; in a secluded place.

out'post' (out'pōst'), *n.* 1. In warfare, a guard stationed in advance of troops that have halted; also, the post of such a guard. 2. A settlement on a frontier or in an outlying place.

out'pour'ing (out'pōr'ĭng), *n.* A pouring out; an outburst.

out'put' (out'po͝ot'), *n.* The amount put out or produced; the yield.

out'rage (out'rāj), *n.* A violent or shameful wrong; as, his cruelty to his dog is an *outrage.* — *v.* 1. To go contrary to that which is right, humane, just, etc.; as, a play which *outrages* decency. 2. To inflict shameful wrong upon.

out·ra'geous (out·rā'jŭs), *adj.* Beyond all bounds of decency, justice, etc.; atrocious. **out·ra'geous·ly,** *adv.* **out·ra'geous·ness,** *n.*

out·rank' (out·răngk'), *v.* To rank higher or be more important than.

out'rid'er (out'rīd'ẽr), *n.* One who rides out; such as: 1. A forager. 2. A mounted servant who attends a carriage.

out'rig'ger (out'rĭg'ẽr), *n.* Any projecting board, beam, etc., run out for a special use, such as a spar extended from the side of a canoe to prevent upsetting.

out'right' (out'rīt'; out'rīt'), *adv.* 1. All at once; without any delay; as, killed *outright;* also, completely and all at one time; as, to buy a business *outright.* 2. Without trying to conceal or control; openly.

out'right' (out'rīt'; out'rīt'), *adj.* Direct; straightforward; as, *outright* honesty.

out·run' (out·rŭn'), *v.;* for prin. parts see RUN. 1. To run out; to come to an end. 2. To run or travel faster than; to get ahead of.

out'set' (out'sĕt'), *n.* Beginning; start.

out·shine' (out·shīn'), *v.* To shine more brightly than; hence, to excel.

out'side' (out'sīd'), *n.* 1. The outer part, end, side, or surface; the exterior. 2. The furthest limit as in number or length of time; as, it will take a week at the *outside.* — *adj.* 1. Of or on the outside; external; exterior. 2. Coming from without; not belonging to a place or group; *outside* influences. — *adv.* On or to the outside; outdoors.

out'side' (out'sīd'; out'sīd'), *prep.* On the outside of; also, beyond the limits of.

out'sid'er (out'sīd'ẽr), *n.* A person who does not belong to a particular party, group, etc.

out'skirts' (out'skûrts'), *n. pl.* The outlying parts of a town or place; the edges or borders.

out'spo'ken (out'spō'kĕn), *adj.* Speaking or spoken freely, openly, or boldly; frank; blunt.

out·spread' (out·sprĕd'), *v.;* OUT·SPREAD'; OUT·SPREAD'ING. To spread out or stretch out.

out·stand'ing (out·stăn'dĭng), *adj.* 1. Standing out clearly; notable; as, *outstanding* features. 2. Unpaid; as, *outstanding* debts.

out·stretch' (out·strĕch'), *v.* To stretch out or forth; as, with *outstretched* wings.

out·strip' (out·strĭp'), *v.;* for prin. parts see STRIP. 1. To go faster than; to leave behind; as, to *outstrip* all others in a race. 2. To surpass.

out'ward (out'wẽrd), *adv.* 1. From the inside to the outside; also, out; away from a place; as, *outward* bound. 2. On the outside; outwardly. — *adj.* 1. Of, on, or having to do with, the outside; external; outer; as, the *outward* appearance. 2. Outward bound; outgoing; as, *outward* trains. 3. Showing outwardly; visible; as, the *outward* signs of character.

out'ward·ly (out'wẽrd·lĭ), *adv.* On the outside; on the surface; as, *outwardly* calm.

out'wards (out'wẽrdz), *adv.* Outward.

out·wear' (out·wâr'), *v.;* for prin. parts see WEAR. 1. To use up; to wear out. 2. To last longer than; to outlast.

out·weigh' (out·wā'), *v.* 1. To exceed in weight. 2. To be more important than.

out·wit' (out·wĭt'), *v.;* OUT·WIT'TED; OUT·WIT'TING. To get the better of by cleverness.

out'work' (out'wûrk'), *n.* An outlying part of a fort or fortification.

out′worn′ (out′wôrn′), *adj.* Worn out; as, *outworn* clothes; also, out-of-date; old.

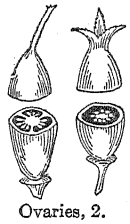
ou′zel (o͞o′z'l), *n.* The blackbird of Europe.

o′va (ō′vȧ), *n., pl.* of OVUM.

o′val (ō′vȧl), *adj.* Having the form of a hen's egg; as, an *oval* outline. — *n.* Something oval.

Oval.

o′va·ry (ō′vȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* OVARIES (-rĭz). 1. The organ of the body in female animals in which eggs are produced. 2. The part of a plant in which the seeds are produced.


Ovaries, 2.

o′vate (ō′vāt), *adj.* Oval.

o·va′tion (ō·vā′shŭn), *n.* A public expression of praise; an enthusiastic popular tribute; as, the returning general was given an *ovation.*

ov′en (ŭv′ĕn), *n.* A heated chamber, as in a stove, for baking, heating, or drying.

ov′en·bird′ (ŭv′ĕn·bûrd′), *n.* A common American thrushlike bird, whose call sounds like: "Teacher, teacher."

o′ver (ō′vĕr), *prep.* 1. Above in place; higher than; as, the sky is *over* us. 2. On or along the surface of; upon; as, to skim *over* the ice. 3. Across; to the other side of; as, to leap *over* a brook. 4. During the time of; throughout; as, to keep a book *over* Sunday. 5. Above in power, value, etc.; as, to rule *over* a country. 6. Beyond the top or edge of; down from; as, to run *over* the brim. 7. By means of; as, heard *over* the radio. — *adv.* 1. Across; as, to jump *over.* 2. Down from the edge, top, or brim of; as, the water ran *over.* 3. So as to bring the under part up or out; as, to turn a stone *over.* 4. So as to cover in extent; as, to spread *over.* 5. Above the number or amount needed; as, to have ten *over;* also, more than enough; too; as, a child that is *overtired.* 6. Again; as, do it *over.* — *adj.* 1. Higher; top. 2. Excessive; as, an *oversupply.* 3. Ended; also, having reached the opposite side; as, the ferry is *over.*

o′ver- (ō′vĕr-). A prefix which means: 1. Above in place, rank, quality, etc.; as, *overlord,* the highest lord. 2. Across; throughout; from one side to the other; as, *overleap,* to leap across. 3. Above the limit, bounds, average, etc.; too, too much, too great, etc.; as in:

o′ver·bold′	o′ver·la′den	o′ver·stud′y
o′ver·cooked′	o′ver·nice′	o′ver·sup·ply′
o′ver·eat′	o′ver·pay′	o′ver·tired′
o′ver·feed′	o′ver·rash′	o′ver·train′
o′ver·hast′y	o′ver·stay′	o′ver·val′ue
o′ver·heat′	o′ver·strict′	o′ver·zeal′ous

o′ver·alls′ (ō′vĕr·ôlz′), *n. pl.* Loose trousers worn over others as a protection from soiling.

o′ver·awe′ (ō′vĕr·ô′), *v.* To keep under control by arousing awe; as, the crowd was *overawed.*

o′ver·bal′ance (ō′vĕr·băl′ăns), *v.* 1. To have greater weight or importance than. 2. To lose balance, or cause to lose balance; as, the boat was *overbalanced.*

o′ver·bear′ (ō′vĕr·bâr′), *v.;* for prin. parts see BEAR. To bear down; to overcome; to overpower.

o′ver·bear′ing (ō′vĕr·bâr′ĭng), *adj.* Acting in a proud or haughty way towards other people.

o′ver·board′ (ō′vĕr·bōrd′), *adv.* Over the side of a ship; from a ship into or in the water.

o′ver·bur′den (ō′vĕr·bûr′d'n), *v.* To load to excess. — **o′ver·bur′den,** *n.*

o′ver·cast′ (ō′vĕr·kȧst′), *v.;* for prin. parts see CAST. 1. To spread over so as to cover; as, clouds *overcast* the sky; to cloud; to darken. 2. In sewing, to take long slanting stitches over the raw edge of a seam to prevent raveling.

o′ver·charge′ (ō′vĕr·chärj′), *v.* 1. To load too heavily; to fill too full. 2. To charge too high a price. — **o′ver·charge′,** *n.*

o′ver·cloud′ (ō′vĕr·kloud′), *v.* To overspread, or become overspread, with clouds; to darken.

o′ver·coat′ (ō′vĕr·kōt′), *n.* A coat worn over a suit, especially in cold weather.

o′ver·come′ (ō′vĕr·kŭm′), *v.;* for prin. parts see COME. To get the better of; to conquer; also, to make helpless or exhausted; as, *overcome* by gas.

o′ver·crowd′ (ō′vĕr·kroud′), *v.* To crowd beyond the limit of safety or comfort.

o′ver·do′ (ō′vĕr·do͞o′), *v.;* for prin. parts see DO. 1. To do too much; to tire oneself. 2. To exaggerate; as, to *overdo* praise. 3. To cook too much.

o′ver·dose′ (ō′vĕr·dōs′), *n.* Too great a dose. — (ō′vĕr·dōs′), *v.* To give an overdose to.

o′ver·draw′ (ō′vĕr·drô′), *v.;* for prin. parts see DRAW. 1. To exaggerate. 2. In banking, to draw, as by check, more money than the person who draws has in his account.

o′ver·dress′ (ō′vĕr·drĕs′), *v.* To dress too richly for an occasion.

o′ver·dress′ (ō′vĕr·drĕs′), *n.* A dress worn over another; as, an *overdress* of lace.

o′ver·due′ (ō′vĕr·dū′), *adj.* Beyond the time due for arriving, paying, etc.; as, *overdue* bills.

o′ver·es′ti·mate (ō′vĕr·ĕs′tĭ·mȧt), *n.* Too high an estimate. — **o′ver·es′ti·mate** (-māt), *v.*

o′ver·flow′ (ō′vĕr·flō′), *v.;* for prin. parts see FLOW. 1. To flow over; to flood. 2. To spread over; to cover like water; as, visitors *overflowed* the town. 3. To run over the banks, top, etc. — **o′ver·flow′ing,** *adj.* & *n.*

o′ver·flow′ (ō′vĕr·flō′), *n.* 1. A flood. 2. That which overflows. 3. Something which provides an outlet or container for such an overflow, as a pipe.

o'ver·grow' (ō'vĕr·grō'), *v.;* for prin. parts see GROW. 1. To grow over; to cover; as, the wall is *overgrown* with ivy. 2. To grow beyond bounds or limits; as, the city is *overgrown*.

o'ver·hand' (ō'vĕr·hănd'), *adj.* 1. Down from above; as, an *overhand* blow. 2. Grasping with the palm of the hand downward, or inward toward the body; as, an *overhand* clutch; playing or played with the hand in this position; as, an *overhand* stroke. — **o'ver·hand'**, *adv.*

o'ver·hand' knot. The commonest form of knot. See KNOT.

o'ver·hang' (ō'vĕr·hăng'), *v.;* for prin. parts see HANG. 1. To hang over; to be suspended above. 2. To project; to jut out.

o'ver·hang' (ō'vĕr·hăng'), *n.* A part of a building, a ship, etc., that overhangs.

o'ver·haul' (ō'vĕr·hôl'), *v.* 1. To look over with great care so that necessary repairs may be made. 2. In sailors' language, to overtake.

o'ver·head' (ō'vĕr·hĕd'), *adv.* Above one's head; aloft; as, the sky is *overhead*.

o'ver·head' (ō'vĕr·hĕd'), *adj.* 1. Placed overhead or over the head; as, an *overhead* wire; also, operating or moving overhead. 2. In business, borne by the business as a whole and not by any particular department; as, *overhead* expenses.
— *n.* Overhead costs or expenses.

o'ver·hear' (ō'vĕr·hēr'), *v.;* for prin. parts see HEAR. To hear something not intended for one's ears; as, to *overhear* a private talk.

o'ver·joy' (ō'vĕr·joi'), *v.* To make very joyful.

o'ver·land' (ō'vĕr·lănd'; ō'vĕr·lănd'), *adv.* By land rather than by water; as, to travel *overland*.
— (ō'vĕr·lănd'), *adj.* Going overland.

o'ver·lap' (ō'vĕr·lăp'), *v.* To place or be placed so that a part of one covers a part of another; as, *overlapping* shingles.

o'ver·lay' (ō'vĕr·lā'), *v.;* for prin. parts see LAY. To lay over or across; to spread over.

o'ver·lay' (ō'vĕr·lā'), *n.* Something that is overlaid, as a veneer on wood.

o'ver·leap' (ō'vĕr·lēp'), *v.* To leap over or across; to exceed; to go beyond.

o'ver·lie' (ō'vĕr·lī'), *v.;* for prin. parts see LIE. To lie over or upon.

o'ver·load' (ō'vĕr·lōd'), *v.* To load or fill to excess. — **o'ver·load'**, *n.*

o'ver·look' (ō'vĕr·lo͝ok'), *v.* 1. To look down upon or across from a height; as, the hotel *overlooks* a valley. 2. To watch over; to oversee. 3. To miss in looking over; to fail to note. 4. To pass over without notice, reproof, or the like.

o'ver·lord' (ō'vĕr·lôrd'), *n.* A lord who has power over other lords.

o'ver·mas'ter (ō'vĕr·măs'tĕr), *v.* To overpower. — **o'ver·mas'ter·ing**, *adj.*

o'ver·match' (ō'vĕr·măch'), *v.* To be more than a match for; to vanquish.

o'ver·much' (ō'vĕr·mŭch'), *adj. & adv.* Too much.

o'ver·night' (ō'vĕr·nīt'), *adv.* During the night; for the night; as, to stay *overnight*. — (ō'vĕr·nīt'), *adj.* 1. Done or lasting through the night; as, it is an *overnight* journey. 2. Remaining overnight; as, *overnight* guests; also, having to do with, or used for, overnight stays; as, an *overnight* bag.

o'ver·pass' (ō'vĕr·pas'), *v.* To pass over, through, or beyond; especially, to surpass.

o'ver·pass' (ō'vĕr·pas'), *n.* A passageway, a bridge, or a road, above a railroad, canal, etc.

o'ver·pow'er (ō'vĕr·pou'ĕr), *v.* 1. To exceed in power; to conquer. 2. To make faint, weak, etc., by being too strong or intense; as, the organ *overpowered* the singer's voice.

o'ver·pro·duc'tion (ō'vĕr·prō·dŭk'shŭn), *n.* The producing of more than is wanted.

o'ver·rate' (ō'vĕr·rāt'), *v.* To value or praise too highly; as, this book is *overrated*.

o'ver·reach' (ō'vĕr·rēch'), *v.* To reach over and beyond; especially, to miss by reaching beyond; as, to *overreach* one's mark; also, to injure or defeat by excessive zeal, efforts, etc.

o'ver·ride' (ō'vĕr·rīd'), *v.;* for prin. parts see RIDE. 1. To ride over; to trample down; hence, to set aside without pity; as, to *override* their wishes. 2. To ride too much.

o'ver·rule' (ō'vĕr·ro͞ol'), *v.* 1. To rule over. 2. To rule or decide against. 3. In law, to set aside a previous decision or ruling of.
o'ver·rul'ing, *adj.* **o'ver·rul'ing·ly**, *adv.*

o'ver·run' (ō'vĕr·rŭn'), *v.;* for prin. parts see RUN. 1. To run over; to overspread; hence, to spread over so as to injure, destroy, or annoy; as, a farm *overrun* with weeds. 2. To run faster or further than; as, to *overrun* a base.

o'ver·sea' (ō'vĕr·sē'), **o'ver·seas'** (-sēz'), *adv.* Over or across the sea. — *adj.* Beyond the sea; foreign; also, sent or used overseas.

o'ver·see' (ō'vĕr·sē'), *v.;* for prin. parts see SEE. To have watchful care over; to supervise.

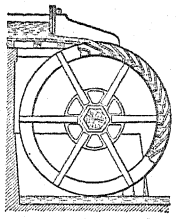
o'ver·se'er (ō'vĕr·sē'ĕr), *n.* A person whose business it is to oversee; a superintendent.

o'ver·shad'ow (ō'vĕr·shăd'ō), *v.* To throw a shadow over; to darken; also, to make seem unimportant.

o'ver·shoe' (ō'vĕr·sho͞o'), *n.* A shoe, as of rubber, worn over another for protection.

o'ver·shoot' (ō'vĕr·sho͞ot'), *v.;* -SHOT' (-shŏt'); -SHOOT'ING. To shoot over or beyond; to shoot too far to hit; as, to *overshoot* a mark.

o′ver·shot′ (ō′vĕr·shŏt′), *adj.* 1. Having an upper jaw that extends beyond the lower jaw. 2. Turned by water that shoots over the top. An ***overshot wheel*** is a water wheel with buckets in its rim that are filled as they pass under the stream of water and thus act as weights to keep the wheel in motion.


Overshot Wheel.

o′ver·sight′ (ō′vĕr·sīt′), *n.* 1. Act or duty of overseeing; watchful care; as, to have *oversight* of a piece of work. 2. An omission or error resulting from carelessness or haste.

o′ver·skirt′ (ō′vĕr·skûrt′), *n.* A separate upper part of a skirt.

o′ver·spread′ (ō′vĕr·sprĕd′), *v.*; for prin. parts see SPREAD. To spread over or above.

o′ver·state′ (ō′vĕr·stāt′), *v.* To state too strongly; to exaggerate. — **o′ver·state′ment**, *n.*

o′ver·step′ (ō′vĕr·stĕp′), *v.* To step over or beyond; to err in going beyond; to transgress.

o′ver·stock′ (ō′vĕr·stŏk′), *v.* To stock too much. — **o′ver·stock′**, *n.*

o′vert (ō′vĕrt), *adj.* Open to view; publicly known or seen; not secret. — **o′vert·ly**, *adv.*

o′ver·take′ (ō′vĕr·tāk′), *v.*; for prin. parts see TAKE. 1. To catch up with; as, the police *overtook* the thief. 2. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; as, they were *overtaken* by rain.

o′ver·tax′ (ō′vĕr·tăks′), *v.* 1. To tax too much. 2. To put too great a burden or strain on.

o′ver·throw′ (ō′vĕr·thrō′), *v.*; for prin. parts see THROW. 1. To throw over; to upset. 2. To defeat; to destroy. — **o′ver·throw′**, *n.*

o′ver·time′ (ō′vĕr·tīm′), *n.* Time in excess of the hours set for work, play, etc.

o′ver·tone′ (ō′vĕr·tōn′), *n.* In music, a very faint tone above a principal tone.

o′ver·top′ (ō′vĕr·tŏp′), *v.* To rise higher than.

o′ver·ture (ō′vĕr·tûr), *n.* 1. An opening offer; a first proposal; as, the enemy made *overtures* of peace. 2. An orchestral composition played at the beginning of an opera, etc.

o′ver·turn′ (ō′vĕr·tûrn′), *v.* 1. To turn over. 2. To overthrow; to destroy. — **o′ver·turn′**, *n.*

o′ver·ween′ing (ō′vĕr·wēn′ĭng), *adj.* Too confident; arrogant; also, exaggerated.

o′ver·weight′ (ō′vĕr·wāt′), *n.* Weight above that which is needed, required, or permitted. — *adj.* Having overweight.

o′ver·weight′ (ō′vĕr·wāt′), *v.* To overload.

o′ver·whelm′ (ō′vĕr·hwĕlm′), *v.* 1. To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to submerge; as, *overwhelmed* by congratulations. 2. To bear down upon so as to crush or destroy; to overpower; as, the enemy was *overwhelmed.*

o′ver·work′ (ō′vĕr·wûrk′), *v.* To work too much or too hard. — **o′ver·work′**, *n.*

o′ver·wrought′ (ō′vĕr·rôt′), *adj.* 1. Overworked; also, unduly excited. 2. Decorated.

o′vule (ō′vūl), *n.* In a plant, an immature seed.

o′vum (ō′vŭm), *n.*; *pl.* OVA (ō′vȧ). The seed or egg of any plant or animal.

owe (ō), *v.* 1. To be under obligation to pay, give, return, etc.; as, to *owe* money. 2. To be in debt to. 3. To be indebted or obliged for.

ow′ing to (ō′ĭng). Because of; as a result of.

owl (oul), *n.* A hawklike bird of prey with long, sharp claws. Owls live on rats and mice. Among the owls of America are the ***barn owl***, ***great horned owl***, ***screech owl***, and ***snowy owl.***

Owl. (½)

owl′et (oul′ĕt), *n.* A young or small owl.

own (ōn), *adj.* 1. Belonging to oneself or itself. 2. Directly related; as, an *own* brother.

own (ōn), *v.* 1. To possess; to have lawfully as one's own; as, to *own* a home. 2. To admit to be one's own; to confess; as, to *own* a fault.

own′er (ōn′ĕr), *n.* A person who owns; one who has legal title to property. — **own′er·ship**, *n.*

ox (ŏks), *n.*; *pl.* OXEN (ŏk′sĕn). An animal of the cattle kind; especially, a full-grown male used as a draft animal or for food.

ox′bow′ (ŏks′bō′), *n.* 1. A U-shaped collar worn by a draft ox. 2. A U-shaped bend in a river.

Ox′ford (ŏks′fĕrd), *n.* 1. A city of southern central England. Oxford University is located here. 2. Short for ***Oxford shoe***, a low, laced shoe.

Oxford.

Ox′ford gray. A very dark gray.

ox′ide (ŏk′sīd; ŏk′sĭd), *n.* A compound of oxygen and one other element.

ox′i·dize (ŏk′sĭ·dīz), *v.* To combine with oxygen; to add oxygen to; as, iron rusts because it is *oxidized* by exposure to the air.

Ox′us (ŏk′sŭs), *n.* See AMU DARYA.

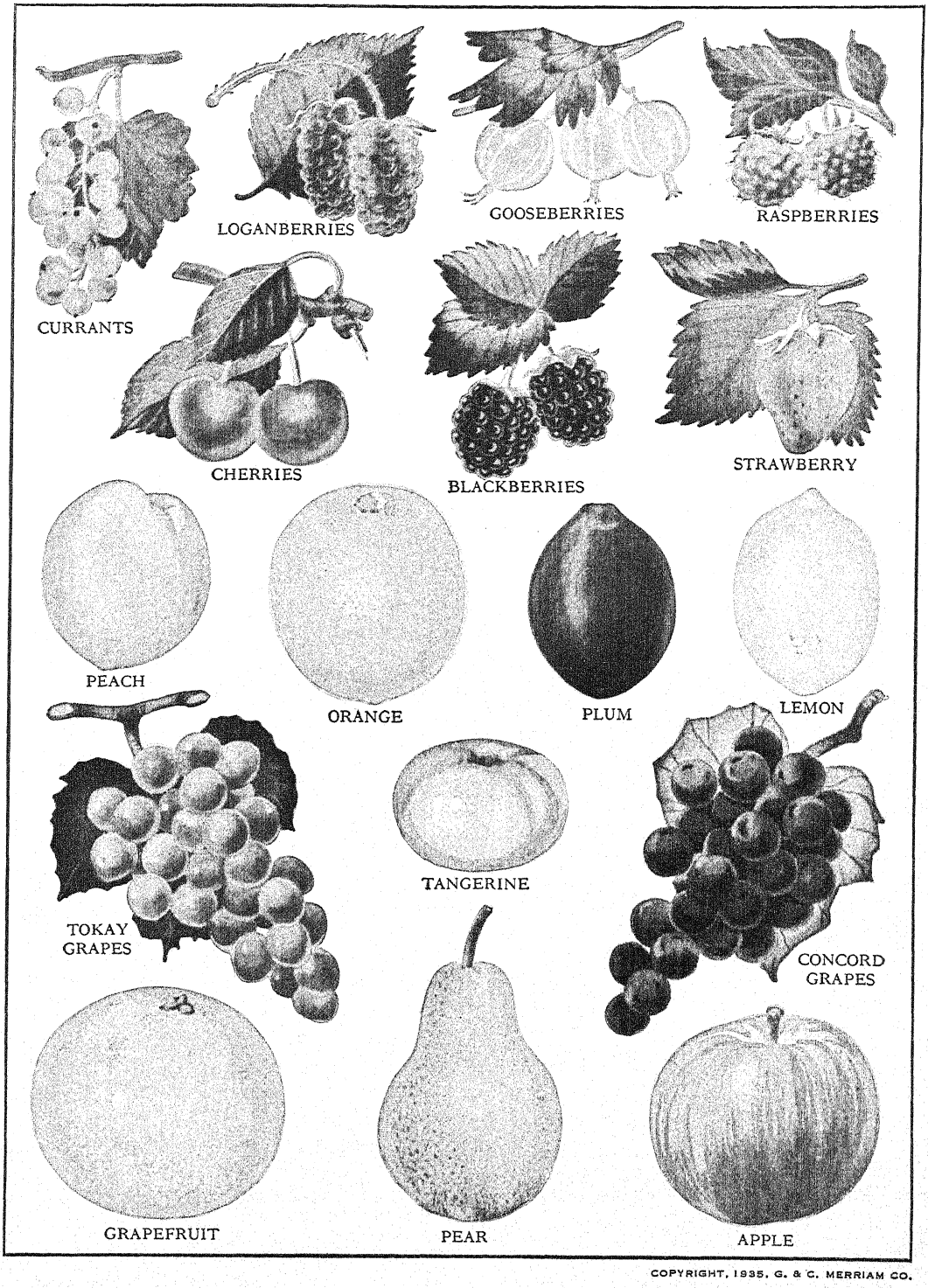
ox′y·gen (ŏk′sĭ·jĕn), *n.* An element found in the air as an odorless, colorless, tasteless gas, essential to life.

oys′ter (ois′tĕr), *n.* A soft, gray, marine shellfish used as food. Its shell is composed of two hinged parts.

oz. Abbreviation for *ounce* or *ounces.*

o′zone (ō′zōn; ō·zōn′), *n.* 1. A faintly blue gaseous form of oxygen, present in the air in small quantities. 2. Pure and refreshing air.

FRUITS OF AMERICA



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P

P, p (pē), *n.* Sixteenth letter of the alphabet.

p. Abbreviation for *page.*

Pa. Abbreviation for *Pennsylvania.*

pace (pās), *n.* **1.** A person's step, or its length. **2.** Manner of walking; gait; also, rate of movement; as, a fast *pace.* **3.** A horse's gait in which the legs on the same side are moved at the same time.
— *v.* **1.** To walk with slow measured steps. **2.** To measure by paces; as, to *pace* off 100 feet. **3.** To move at a pace, as a horse.

pa·cif′ic (pə·sĭf′ĭk), *adj.* Making peace; peaceable. — **pa·cif′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

Pa·cif′ic O′cean (pə·sĭf′ĭk). The greatest ocean on the globe, extending from America westward to Asia and Australia.

pac′i·fism (păs′ĭ·fĭz′m), *n.* Opposition to war or to the use of military force for any purpose.— **pac′i·fist** (păs′ĭ·fĭst), *n.*

pac′i·fy (păs′ĭ·fī), *v.;* PAC′I·FIED (-fīd); PAC′I·FY′ING. To make quiet; to calm; to appease; as, to *pacify* a crying baby. — **pac′i·fi·ca′tion** (păs′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn; pə·sĭf′ĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

pack (păk), *n.* **1.** A bundle; especially, a bundle to be carried on the back of a man or animal; as, a peddler's *pack.* **2.** A number of like persons or things which form a group; a band, a set, etc.; as, a *pack* of thieves; a *pack* of cards.
— *v.* **1.** To arrange closely and securely in a can, box, bundle, etc.; as, to *pack* goods. **2.** To crowd together; also, to fill full; to cram; as, the crowd *packed* the hall. **3.** To form into a pack or packs; as, the ice is *packing.* **4.** To fill so as to prevent passage of air, steam, etc.; as, to *pack* a joint in a pipe. **5.** To send away; as, to *pack* boys off to school.
— *adj.* **1.** Formed or forming into a pack or mass; as, *pack* ice. **2.** Carrying or made to carry packs; as, a *pack* horse.

pack (păk), *v.* To use unfair or dishonest means to fill a voting group with persons favorable to one's side; as, to *pack* a jury.

pack′age (păk′ĭj), *n.* **1.** A bundle made up for delivery, the post, or express; a parcel. **2.** A container for goods to be delivered, etc.

pack′er (păk′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who packs, makes up bundles, or puts things in bundles. **2.** A dealer in provisions who prepares and packs goods for the market; as, a meat *packer.*

pack′et (păk′ĕt), *n.* **1.** A small pack or bundle. **2.** A ship that carries passengers, mails, and goods, and has fixed days for sailing.

pact (păkt), *n.* An agreement; a compact.

pad (păd), *n.* **1.** A cushion; something soft or stuffed, like a cushion. **2.** A block of paper; a writing tablet. **3.** A cushionlike device that absorbs ink and is used in inking rubber stamps. **4.** The foot of certain animals, such as a fox or a hare. **5.** The leaf of a water lily or similar water plant.
— *v.;* PAD′DED; PAD′DING. **1.** To fill thinly with stuffing; as, to *pad* a quilt. **2.** To increase in size as if by stuffing; as, to *pad* a speech.

pad (păd), *n.* A soft dull noise as might be made by the footfall of some animals.

pad (păd), *v.;* PAD′DED; PAD′DING. To walk or tramp; also, to walk with steady dull footfalls.

pad′ding (păd′ĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of padding. **2.** Soft material used to pad; stuffing.

pad′dle (păd″l), *n.* **1.** An oarlike implement used in moving and steering canoes and similar boats. It does not rest in a fixed place on the side of the boat. **2.** One of the broad boards at the outer rim of a water wheel or a paddle wheel of a vessel. **3.** A paddlelike instrument used in stirring, mixing, beating clothes in washing, etc.; also, an instrument of punishment.
— *v.* **1.** To use a paddle; to move or propel by or as if by a paddle. **2.** To stir, mix, beat, etc., with a paddle.

Paddle.

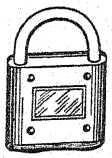
pad′dle (păd″l), *v.* To dabble in water with the hands or feet; to wade.

pad′dle wheel. A wheel of a steam vessel equipped with paddles.

pad′dock (păd′ŭk), *n.* A small enclosed field for pasture, the exercise of horses, etc.

pad′dy (păd′ĭ), *n.* Rice, growing or just cut.

pad′lock′ (păd′lŏk′), *n.* A removable lock which has a bow-shaped piece that can be snapped in or out of a catch by the use of the key. — *v.* To fasten with a padlock; to lock securely.


Padlock.

pa′dre (pä′drĭ; pä′drā), *n.* **1.** A priest. **2.** In army slang, a chaplain.

pae′an (pē′ăn), *n.* A song of joy, praise, triumph, etc.

pa′gan (pā′găn), *n.* A person who does not worship the God of Christians, Jews, or Mohammedans; a heathen. — *adj.* Of or having to do with pagans; heathen. — **pa′gan·ism,** *n.*

page (pāj), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a boy in training for knighthood. He served as an attendant to his master or mistress. **2.** Now, a boy who carries messages, etc., as in a hotel. — *v.* To seek out a person, as by calling his name, as pages do in a hotel.

page (pāj), *n.* One side of a printed or written leaf; also, that which is printed or written on it. — *v.* To mark or number the pages of.

pag′eant (păj′ănt; pā′jănt), *n.* An elaborate exhibition or spectacle, such as a parade with floats, etc.

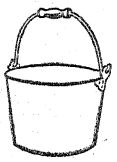
pag′eant·ry (păj′ănt·rĭ; pā′jănt·rĭ), *n.* The floats, the spectacles, etc., of a pageant; hence, splendid display; pomp; show.

pa·go′da (pȧ·gō′dȧ), *n.* A towerlike, many-storied structure, such as is frequently found in the Orient. It is often a temple or part of one.

Pagoda.

paid (pād), *past tense & past part.* of PAY.

pail (pāl), *n.* A vessel for holding or carrying liquids and other things; as, a water *pail;* also, a pailful.



Pail.

pail′ful (pāl′fo͝ol), *n.; pl.* PAILFULS (-fo͝olz). The amount a pail holds.

pain (pān), *n.* **1.** Punishment; also, penalty; as, forbidden under *pain* of death. **2.** Suffering from disease, injury, or organic disorders; a feeling of distress in a particular place; an ache; as, to endure *pain;* a *pain* in the chest. **3.** Mental distress; sorrow; trouble. **4.** [used in the *plural,* PAINS] Great care; labor; as, to take *pains.*
— *v.* To afflict with pain; to cause to suffer; to give pain to; as, his actions *pained* his mother.
pain′ful, *adj.* **pain′less,** *adj.*
pain′ful·ly, *adv.* **pain′less·ly,** *adv.*

pains′tak′ing (pānz′tāk′ĭng), *adj.* Taking pains; showing care; as, *painstaking* work.

paint (pānt), *v.* **1.** To represent on canvas, a wall, or other surface, by use of colors; to make a likeness of by means of paints; as, to *paint* a dog. **2.** To cover a surface with paint; as, to *paint* a wall or a board; to put on in the manner of paint; as, to *paint* a throat with iodine. **3.** To portray vividly; as, to *paint* a scene in words.
— *n.* **1.** Act of painting; work accomplished by painting; as, heroes represented in *paint.* **2.** A mixture of coloring matter with some substance or substances which will adhere to a surface and form a dry coat on it.

paint′ed cup (pān′tĕd). A plant, common in meadows, with spindly branches and floral leaves tipped with brilliant scarlet. It is also called ***paint′brush′***. One variety is the State flower of Wyoming. Another variety is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

paint′er (pān′tẽr), *n.* A person who paints.

paint′er (pān′tẽr), *n.* A rope used for fastening a boat.

paint′er (pān′tẽr), *n.* A cougar.

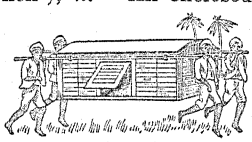
paint′ing (pān′tĭng), *n.* **1.** Act of a person who paints. **2.** A painted picture.

pair (pâr), *n.* **1.** Two things of a kind; especially two persons or things that are mates; as, a *pair* of horses; a *pair* of gloves. **2.** A thing having two connected parts; as, a *pair* of scissors. **3.** Two members of opposite parties or opinions in a legislature, etc., who agree not to vote on some question; also, the arrangement thus made.
— *v.* To unite or arrange in a pair or pairs; to form a pair; to couple; to mate; as, to *pair* dancers.

pa·ja′mas (pȧ·jä′mȧz; pȧ·jăm′ȧz), *n. pl.* Loose trousers and a blouse or jacket worn as a sleeping or lounging costume.

pal′ace (păl′ĭs; păl′ȧs), *n.* **1.** The official residence of a sovereign. **2.** A mansion.

pal′an·quin′ (păl′ȧn·kēn′), *n.* An enclosed carriage borne on the shoulders of men by means of projecting poles. It is used in India, China, etc.



Palanquin.

pal′at·a·ble (păl′ĭt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Pleasant to the taste; agreeable; hence, acceptable.

pal′ate (păl′ĭt; păl′ȧt), *n.* **1.** The roof of the mouth. The front part which is supported by bone is the ***hard palate***: the back part consisting of a muscular fold is the ***soft palate.*** **2.** Taste; as, the food pleased his *palate.* — **pal′a·tal** (păl′ȧ·tȧl), *adj.*

pa·la′tial (pȧ·lā′shȧl), *adj.* Of or like a palace.

pal′a·tine (păl′ȧ·tīn; păl′ȧ·tĭn), *adj.* Naming a prince, earl, count, etc., who is a monarch in his own domain; as, a prince *palatine.*

pa·lav′er (pȧ·lăv′ẽr; pȧ·lä′vẽr), *n.* **1.** In Africa, a talk or discussion with the natives; a parley. **2.** Idle but entertaining talk. — **pa·lav′er,** *v.*

pale (pāl), *adj.* **1.** Not having the color of a person in health; pallid; wan; as, to become *pale.* **2.** Not bright; lacking in brilliancy; as, a *pale* star. **3.** Light in color; as, *pale* pink.
— *v.* **1.** To turn pale. **2.** To make dim or pale.

pale (pāl), *n.* **1.** A stake or picket of a fence. **2.** An enclosed place; also, a district or territory with clearly marked bounds. **3.** Limits; bounds.
— *v.* To enclose with or as with pales; to fence.

pale′face′ (pāl′fās′), *n.* A white man. The Indians supposedly used this name.

pale′ness (pāl′nĕs), *n.* Quality of being pale.

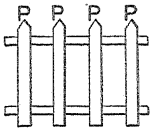
Pal′es·tine (păl′ĕs·tīn), *n.* A country of western Asia on the Mediterranean Sea.

Palette.

pal′ette (păl′ĕt), *n.* **1.** A thin oval board or tablet on which a painter lays and mixes his colors. **2.** The colors which a painter lays on his palette.

pal'frey (pôl'frĭ), *n.* A saddle horse, especially one for ladies.

pal'ing (pāl'ĭng), *n.* 1. A pale; also, wood for making pales; pales. 2. A fence of pales.


Paling, 2. *P*, *P* Pales.

pal'i·sade' (păl'ĭ·sād'), *n.* 1. A high fence of stout pales or stakes, used as a defense. 2. A line of bold cliffs.

pall (pôl), *n.* 1. A fine cloth spread over or on something; especially, a heavy velvet covering for a coffin, hearse, or tomb. 2. Something which covers and darkens; as, a *pall* of smoke.

pall (pôl), *v.* To make or become weary, spiritless, or without life or zest; to deaden.

Pal'las (păl'ăs), *n.* Also **Pal'las A·the'na** (ă·thē'nă). A Greek goddess, wise in the industries of peace and the arts of war.

pall'bear'er (pôl'bâr'ẽr), *n.* A person who attends a coffin at a funeral.

pal'let (păl'ĕt), *n.* A small mean bed.

pal'li·ate (păl'ĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To make less violent or severe; as, medicine which *palliates* a cough. 2. To try to hide or make seem less wrong; as, to *palliate* faults. — **pal'li·a'tion**, *n.*

pal'li·a'tive (păl'ĭ·ā'tĭv; păl'ĭ·ă·tĭv), *adj.* Palliating. — *n.* A remedy or a way of helping that relieves but does not cure or correct.

pal'lid (păl'ĭd), *adj.* Pale; especially, unhealthily pale. — **pal'lid·ness**, *n.*

pal'lor (păl'ẽr), *n.* Paleness of face.

palm (päm), *n.* 1. The under part of the hand between the fingers and the wrist. 2. A rough measure of length of about three to four inches. 3. A palm-shaped thing or part. — *v.* To conceal in the palm or about the hand; hence, to get rid of by trickery; as, to *palm* off a bad horse.

Palm.

palm (päm), *n.* 1. A plant or a tall tree with a round trunk and a crown of huge feather-shaped or fan-shaped leaves. Palms are the most valuable trees of the tropics. Among well-known palms are the ***coconut palm***, ***date palm***, ***rattan palm***, and ***royal palm***. 2. A palm leaf; especially, one carried in a procession, as on Palm Sunday or, formerly, in celebration of a victory, etc. 3. An emblem of success, victory, etc.; hence, prize; reward; honors; as, our team carried off the *palm*.

Date Palm.

palm'er (päm'ẽr), *n.* A person who wore two crossed leaves of palm as a sign that he had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

pal·met'to (păl·mĕt'ō), *n.* 1. A palm with fan-shaped leaves. 2. Strips of palmetto leaves used in weaving.

palm'ist (päm'ĭst), *n.* A person who practices palmistry.

palm'is·try (päm'ĭs·trĭ), *n.* The art or practice of telling fortunes by studying the lines, marks, etc., in the palm of the hand.

Palm Sun'day (päm). The Sunday before Easter.

palm'y (päm'ĭ); PALM'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); PALM'I·EST. 1. Bearing palms; having palms; as, a *palmy* shore; like a palm; as, a *palmy* plant. 2. Flourishing; prosperous; as, Rome in her *palmy* days.

pal'pa·ble (păl'pă·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being touched or felt; tangible. 2. Noticeable; obvious; plain; as, his *palpable* fear.

pal'pi·tate (păl'pĭ·tāt), *v.* To beat rapidly and strongly; to throb. — **pal'pi·ta'tion**, *n.*

pal'sied (pôl'zĭd), *adj.* Affected with palsy.

pal'sy (pôl'zĭ), *n.* Paralysis.

pal'ter (pôl'tẽr), *v.* 1. To act insincerely; to use trickery; to trifle. 2. To haggle; to bargain.

pal'try (pôl'trĭ), *adj.*; PAL'TRI·ER (-trĭ·ẽr); PAL'TRI·EST. Petty; mean; worthless; trifling.

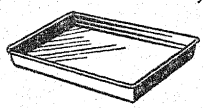
pam'pas (păm'păz; *Spanish* päm'päs), *n. pl.* Vast treeless plains, especially of Argentina.

pam'per (păm'pẽr), *v.* To let a person have his own way; to humor; as, a *pampered* child.

pam'phlet (păm'flĕt), *n.* A few printed sheets bound together.

pam'phlet·eer' (păm'flĕt·ẽr'), *n.* A person who writes pamphlets or a pamphlet.

pan (păn), *n.* 1. A metal or earthenware dish, usually broad and shallow, used in cooking, etc. 2. A vessel or article somewhat like this; as, the *pans* of a pair of scales; a screening *pan* used by gold miners.


Pan, 1.

3. The hollow part in the lock of old guns that received the priming. 4. Hardpan. — *v.*; PANNED (păn'd); PAN'NING. 1. In one kind of mining, to wash gravel in a pan, searching for gold, etc. 2. To cook in a pan. 3. To yield gold or other precious metal in panning; as, the gravel *panned* out richly. 4. In colloquial speech, to yield a result; to turn out.

Pan (păn), *n.* In Greek religion, a god of flocks, shepherds, forests, etc., shown as having the legs of a goat, and playing musical pipes.

pan'a·ce'a (păn'ă·sē'ă), *n.* A remedy for all diseases.

pan'a·ma' (păn'ă·mä'; păn'ă·mä'), *n.* A fine, handmade hat, made in Ecuador of leaves of a palmlike plant.

Pan'a·ma' (păn'ă·mä'), *n.* A republic of Central America. See CANAL ZONE.

Pan'a·ma', Isth'mus of. An isthmus, 420 miles long, connecting North and South America. Formerly called ***Isthmus of Darien.***

Pan'a·ma' Ca·nal'. A ship canal with six locks, across the Isthmus of Panama.

Pan'-A·mer'i·can (păn'ȧ·mĕr'ĭ·kăn), *adj.* Of, concerning, or having to do with, both North and South America, or all Americans.

pan'cake' (păn'kāk'), *n.* A griddlecake.

pan'cre·as (păn'krē·ȧs; păng'krē·ȧs), *n.* A large gland in the body of people and animals which discharges a juice (***pancreatic juice***) into the intestine and thus helps digestion. When cooked for food, the pancreas of animals is called ***sweetbread.*** — **pan'cre·at'ic** (-ăt'ĭk), *adj.*

pan'de·mo'ni·um (păn'dē·mō'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* A wildly lawless place; also, wild uproar; as, *pandemonium* broke loose.

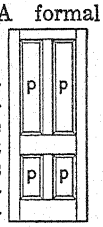
pan'der (păn'dĕr), *n.* A person who caters to another person's evil desires. — **pan'der,** *v.*

Pan·do'ra (păn·dō'rȧ), *n.* In Greek mythology, a beautiful woman who caused great unhappiness by opening a box (***Pan·do'ra's box***) that contained all human ills, allowing them to escape. Hope, also in the box, did not escape.

pane (pān), *n.* 1. A counterpane; a coverlet. 2. A sheet of glass in a door, window, etc.

pan'e·gyr'ic (păn'ē·jĭr'ĭk), *n.* A formal speech or writing in praise of some person or event; also, formal praise.

pan'el (păn'ĕl), *n.* 1. A section, compartment, or portion, of a wall, ceiling, door, etc., often sunk below the level of the frame. 2. A thin, flat piece of wood on which a picture is painted; also, the picture. 3. An ornamental strip or band placed lengthwise on a dress; as, an embroidered *panel* on a skirt. 4. A list or group of persons appointed for some service, especially of persons summoned to serve on a jury; hence, a jury.



P, P, P, P Panels of a Door.

— *v.*; PAN'ELED (păn'ĕld), PAN'ELLED; PAN'EL·ING, PAN'EL·LING. To furnish, fit, trim, or decorate with panels; as, to *panel* a wall.

pang (păng), *n.* A sudden, sharp attack of pain or anguish, or of any feeling or emotion.

pan'ic (păn'ĭk), *n.* A sudden, terrifying fright, usually accompanied by frantic efforts to secure safety. — **pan'ic,** *adj.* — **pan'ick·y,** *adj.*

pan'nier (păn'yĕr; păn'ĭ·ĕr), *n.* 1. A large wicker basket carried, often in pairs, on a horse's back, a person's shoulder or back, etc. 2. A framework of steel, whalebone, etc., formerly worn by women to expand their skirts at the hips; also, an overskirt puffed out at the sides and back.

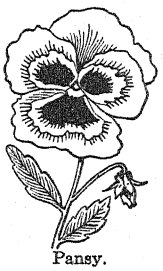
Pannier, 2.

pan'o·plied (păn'ō·plĭd), *adj.* Dressed in full armor; also, splendidly equipped or adorned.

pan'o·ply (păn'ō·plĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PANOPLIES (-plĭz). 1. A full suit of armor. 2. Any bright or magnificent covering, surrounding, etc.

pan'o·ra'ma (păn'ō·rä'mȧ; păn'ō·răm'ȧ), *n.* 1. A picture that is unrolled little by little before the person looking at it. 2. A clear, complete view in every direction. 3. A complete view of any subject; as, his talk gave a *panorama* of the war. — **pan'o·ram'ic** (păn'ō·răm'ĭk), *adj.*

pan'sy (păn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PANSIES (-zĭz). A garden plant about six inches tall, with five-petaled flowers of cream, violet, yellow, etc. The wild pansy is smaller, like a violet, with purple flowers mixed with yellow and white.


Pansy.

pant (pănt), *v.* 1. To breathe hard or quickly; as, he *panted* from the exercise. 2. To desire intensely; to long. 3. To breathe or say quickly and with difficulty.

— *n.* One of a series of short, quick breaths, as after exercise; a gasp; also, a puff of an engine.

pan'ta·lets', pan'ta·lettes' (păn'tȧ·lĕts'), *n. pl.* Long, loose drawers with ruffles around each ankle, once worn by women and girls.

pan'ta·loon' (păn'tȧ·lōōn'), *n.* 1. In pantomimes, a clown. 2. [in the *plural*] Trousers.

pan'the·ism (păn'thē·ĭz'm), *n.* The teaching or belief that the universe, taken as a whole, is God. — **pan'the·ist** (păn'thē·ĭst), *n.*

pan·the'on (păn·thē'ŏn; păn'thē·ŏn; păn'thē·ŭn), *n.* A temple dedicated to all the gods; especially, a building at Rome called ***the Pantheon.***

pan'ther (păn'thēr), *n.* 1. The leopard. 2. In America, the cougar.

pan'to·mime (păn'tō·mīm), *n.* 1. A play in which the actors use few or no words. 2. Silent movements or expressions that show how a person feels about something.

pan'try (păn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PANTRIES (-trĭz). A small room where food, dishes, etc., are kept.

pants (pănts), *n. pl.* Trousers or drawers.

Pan'zer (pän'tsĕr), *n.* A German word meaning armor. A ***Panzer division*** is a military force largely of tanks and armored automobiles.

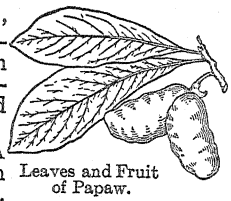
pap (păp), *n.* A soft food, such as bread and milk, for babies and sick persons.

pa'pa (pä'pȧ; pȧ·pä'), *n.* A child's word for "father."

pa'pa·cy (pā'pȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PAPACIES (-sĭz). 1. The office or power of the Pope. 2. The time during which a pope reigns.

pa'pal (pā'păl), *adj.* Of the Pope; as, a *papal* letter; having to do with the Pope or the papacy.

pa·paw′ (pȧ·pô′; pô′pô), *n.* Also **paw′paw** (pô′-pô). The oblong yellowish fruit of a tree of the central and southern United States.


Leaves and Fruit of Papaw.

pa′per (pā′pẽr), *n.* **1.** A pliable substance made in thin sheets from rags, wood, straw, bark, etc., and used to write or print on, to wrap things in, to cover walls, etc. **2.** A sheet, leaf, or piece of paper; as, a *paper* fell on the floor. **3.** A paper that contains a definite amount of something; as, a *paper* of pins. **4.** A printed or written document; as, she read a *paper* before her club; also, an official document that proves a person's identity, authority, etc.; as, an ambassador's *papers*. **5.** A newspaper. **6.** Wallpaper.

— *adj.* **1.** Having to do with paper; made of paper. **2.** Dealing in, or used for, paper. **3.** Like paper; as, a nut with a *paper* shell; existing only on paper; as, *paper* profits.

— *v.* To furnish with paper; to cover or line with paper; as, to *paper* a room.

pa′per·y (pā′pẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Like paper.

pa′pier-mâ·ché′ (pā′pẽr·mă·shā′), *n.* A strong, hard substance made of paper pulp molded into shape.

pa·pil′la (pȧ·pĭl′ȧ), *n.; pl.* PAPILLAE (-ē). A small, pimplelike projection, as on the tongue.

pa′pist (pā′pĭst), *n.* A Roman Catholic. *Used slightingly.* — **pa′pist,** *adj.*

pa·poose′ (pă·pōōs′), *n.* Also **pap·poose′**. A baby of North American Indian parents.

pap′ri·ka (păp′rĭ·kȧ; pă·prē′kȧ), *n.* The ripe fruit of a small tropical bush; also, the mild, red spice made from it.

Pap′u·a (păp′ū·ȧ; pä′pōō·ä), *n.* **1.** Same as NEW GUINEA. **2.** The southeast part of New Guinea, a territory of Australia.

pa·py′rus (pȧ·pī′rŭs), *n.; pl.* PAPYRI (-rī). **1.** A tall, grasslike water plant found especially in Egypt. **2.** A sort of crude paper made from the pith of this plant by the ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. **3.** A writing on papyrus; especially, written scrolls of papyrus.

Papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* **1.** A set or stated value of money, stocks, etc.; as, the stock fell below *par*. **2.** A common level; as, their talents are on a *par*. **3.** In golf, the number of strokes required to play a hole or round perfectly.

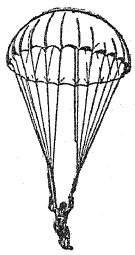
— *adj.* At or up to par; normal; as, a *par* value.

par.; *pl.* PARS. Abbreviation for *paragraph*.

Pa·rá′ (pä·rä′), *n.* Same as BELÉM.

par′a·ble (păr′ȧ·b'l), *n.* A short made-up story that really could have happened, from which a moral or truth is drawn.

par′a·chute (păr′ȧ·shōōt), *n.* A large, folding, umbrellalike contrivance of some light fabric, such as silk, used for making a descent from airplanes high in the air, etc.


Parachute.

pa·rade′ (pȧ·rād′), *n.* **1.** Formal show or display. **2.** The formation of troops before an officer for inspection. **3.** Any march or procession; as, a circus *parade*. **4.** A public walk, square, or promenade; also, the people who walk there; as, the Easter *parade*.

— *v.* **1.** To show off. **2.** To maneuver or march ceremoniously.

par′a·dise (păr′ȧ·dīs), *n.* **1.** [written with a capital letter, ***Paradise***] The Garden of Eden. **2.** The abode of holy souls after death. **3.** A place of bliss.

par′a·dox (păr′ȧ·dŏks), *n.* **1.** A statement or feeling that seems contrary to good sense, but may still be true. **2.** Any fact or event that seems to have contrary or conflicting qualities within itself.

par′af·fin (păr′ȧ·fĭn), **par′af·fine** (păr′ȧ·fĭn; -fēn), *n.* A tasteless, odorless wax, white or colorless, made from wood, coal, etc., and used for making candles, sealing foods, etc.

par′a·gon (păr′ȧ·gŏn; păr′ȧ·gŭn), *n.* A model of excellence or perfection; a pattern.

par′a·graph (păr′ȧ·grȧf), *n.* **1.** A part of a chapter, speech, etc., including one or more sentences, that tells about one point of a subject or gives the words of one speaker, etc. **2.** A sign [¶ or ℙ] used to mark the beginning of a paragraph.

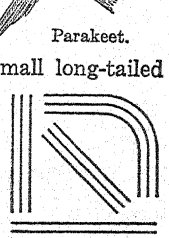
— *v.* **1.** To express in a paragraph. **2.** To divide into paragraphs.

Par′a·guay (păr′ȧ·gwā; păr′ȧ·gwī; pä′rä·gwī′), *n.* A republic between Brazil and Argentina, in South America. — **Par′a·guay′an** (păr′ȧ·gwā′ăn; păr′ȧ·gwī′ăn), *n.* & *adj.*

Parakeet.

par′a·keet (păr′ȧ·kēt), *n.* A small long-tailed parrot. Several kinds are kept as cage birds.

par′al·lel (păr′ȧ·lĕl), *adj.* **1.** Living or moving in the same direction but always the same distance apart; as, *parallel* lines; train tracks are *parallel*. **2.** Like; similar; as, *parallel* circumstances.

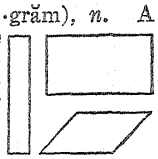

Parallel Lines.

— *n.* **1.** A parallel line, curve, or surface. **2.** Resemblance; likeness; similarity. **3.** A com-

parison to show resemblance. **4.** A thing or happening that is like another. **5.** One of the imaginary circles on the earth's surface, parallel to the equator, that marks latitude; also, a line that represents this on a globe or map. — *v.*; PAR'AL·LELED (păr'ă·lĕld); PAR'AL·LEL'ING. **1.** To compare. **2.** To correspond to. **3.** To extend in a parallel direction with.

par'al·lel·ism (păr'ă·lĕl·ĭz'm), *n.* Likeness; agreement; similarity.

par'al·lel'o·gram (păr'ă·lĕl'ō·grăm), *n.* A four-sided figure with opposite sides equal and parallel.



Parallelograms.

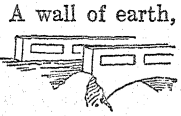
pa·ral'y·sis (pȧ·răl'ĭ·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PARALYSES (-sēz). Loss of feeling or sensation or of the power of voluntary motion.

par'a·lyt'ic (păr'ȧ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.* Affected with paralysis; like paralysis. — *n.* A person affected with paralysis.

par'a·lyze (păr'ȧ·līz), *v.* **1.** To affect with paralysis or palsy. **2.** To destroy or lessen the effectiveness, energy, etc., of anything.

par'a·mount (păr'ȧ·mount), *adj.* Superior to all others; chief; supreme.

par'a·pet (păr'ȧ·pĕt), *n.* **1.** A wall of earth, stone, etc., to protect soldiers; a breastwork. **2.** A low wall used for a railing around a platform, roof, bridge, etc.



Parapets of a Bridge.

par'a·pher·na'li·a (păr'ȧ·fẽr·nā'lĭ·ȧ; păr'ȧ·fẽr·nāl'yȧ), *n.* **1.** Personal belongings, such as clothes. **2.** Equipment; furnishings; apparatus.

par'a·phrase (păr'ȧ·frāz), *n.* A restatement of the meaning of something in different words. — **par'a·phrase**, *v.*

par'a·site (păr'ȧ·sīt), *n.* **1.** A person who lives at another's expense and pays with flattery; a toady. **2.** A plant or animal which lives in, on, or with, some other living creature (*host*); as, fleas are often *parasites* on dogs. — **par'a·sit'ic** (păr'ȧ·sĭt'ĭk), **par'a·sit'i·cal**, *adj.*

par'a·sol (păr'ȧ·sŏl), *n.* A light sunshade.

par'boil' (pär'boil'), *v.* To boil partially.

par'cel (pär'sĕl), *n.* **1.** A bundle; a package. **2.** A piece; a part; as, a *parcel* of land. — *v.*; PAR'CELED (pär'sĕld), PAR'CELLED; PAR'CEL·ING, PAR'CEL·LING. **1.** To divide and distribute by parts; as, the farm was *parceled* into building lots. **2.** To wrap up into a parcel.

par'cel post. The branch of the post office that collects, carries, and delivers parcels.

parch (pärch), *v.* **1.** To burn the surface of something; as, the sun *parched* his lips. **2.** To make dry; to shrivel with heat.

parch'ment (pärch'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The skin of sheep, goats, etc., prepared so that it can be written on. **2.** A paper that imitates this. **3.** Something written on parchment.

par'don (pär'd'n), *v.* To excuse for a fault or wrongdoing; to forgive; to free from penalty. — *n.* Forgiveness; especially, an official release from legal punishment. — **par'don·a·ble**, *adj.* — **par'don·er**, *n.*

pare (pâr), *v.* **1.** To cut or shave off the outside of something; as, to *pare* an apple. **2.** To reduce gradually; as, to *pare* the cost.

par'ent (pâr'ĕnt), *n.* **1.** A father or mother; hence, any animal or plant which produces offspring, seed, etc. **2.** A source; origin.

par'ent·age (pâr'ĕn·tĭj), *n.* Descent from parents or ancestors; birth; lineage.

pa·ren'tal (pȧ·rĕn'tăl), *adj.* Of, concerned with, or like, parents. — **pa·ren'tal·ly**, *adv.*

pa·ren'the·sis (pȧ·rĕn'thē·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* PARENTHESES (-sēz). **1.** A word, phrase, or sentence put into the middle or at the end of a sentence to explain or modify the thought. **2.** One of the curved marks ( ) used in writing and printing to set off such a word, phrase, etc.

par'en·thet'ic (păr'ĕn·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Like a parenthesis or expressed in a parenthesis; modifying or explaining. — **par'en·thet'i·cal**, *adj.*

pa·ri'ah (pȧ·rī'ȧ), *n.* A person or animal despised by everyone; an outcast.

par'ing (pâr'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of shaving the outer skin, etc., of something. **2.** The thing pared off; as, potato *parings*.

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* In Greek legend, a son of the king of Troy. By stealing Helen from her husband, Menelaus, he caused the Trojan War.

Par'is (păr'ĭs), *n.* The capital of France. It is located on the Seine River. — **Pa·ri'sian** (pȧ·rĭzh'ăn; pȧ·rĭz'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

par'ish (păr'ĭsh), *n.* **1.** A section of a diocese in charge of a priest or minister called *rector* or *pastor*. **2.** The persons who live in such a section and attend the parish church; also, the members of any church. **3.** In Great Britain and some British colonies, a part of a county. **4.** In Louisiana, a division of the State.

pa·rish'ion·er (pȧ·rĭsh'ŭn·ẽr), *n.* A member of a parish.

par'i·ty (păr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Equality.

park (pärk), *n.* **1.** An area of ground near or attached to a house and kept for game preservation, for walking, riding, etc. **2.** A piece of land in or near a city, kept for ornament and pleasure and usually enclosed; as, Central *Park* in New York; also, an area of land preserved in its natural state as a public property; as, Yellowstone National *Park*. **3.** A place where automobiles, etc., are parked. — *v.* **1.** To enclose in a park or as in a park. **2.** To stop a vehicle, as an automobile, and keep it standing on a street, in an open space, etc.

par'lance (pär'lăns), *n.* Speech; way of speaking; as, in common *parlance.*

par'ley (pär'lĭ), *n.; pl.* PARLEYS (-lĭz). A discussion; especially, a conversation with an enemy, as about a truce. — *v.* To discuss; especially, to confer with an enemy.

par'lia·ment (pär'lĭ·mĕnt), *n.* 1. A formal conference on public affairs; a general council. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Parliament***] An assembly that constitutes the lawmaking body of certain countries, such as Great Britain. — par'lia·men'ta·ry (pär'lĭ·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.*

par'lor, par'lour (pär'lẽr), *n.* 1. A room meant for receiving guests, for conversation, etc. 2. A room or group of rooms fitted up for use in any business that offers personal service; as, a beauty *parlor.*

Par·nas'sus (pär·năs'ŭs), *n.* A mountain of Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

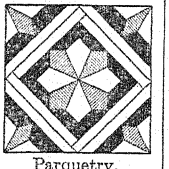
pa·ro'chi·al (pȧ·rō'kĭ·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with a parish; as, a *parochial* school.

par'o·dy (păr'ō·dĭ), *n.; pl.* PARODIES (-dĭz). A composition, as a poem or song, that mimics another composition in an amusing way. — **par'o·dy,** *v.*

pa·role' (pȧ·rōl'), *n.* 1. A solemn promise given by a prisoner of war to carry out certain conditions in return for privileges granted to him; also, the condition of being under this promise. 2. A conditional release of a prisoner before his sentence expires; also, the state or period of such freedom. — **pa·role',** *adj. & v.*

par'ox·ysm (păr'ŏk·sĭz'm), *n.* A violent attack; a fit; a spasm; as, a *paroxysm* of coughing.

par·quet' (pär·kā'; pär·kĕt'), *n.* A flooring, especially of parquetry.


Parquetry.

par'quet·ry (pär'kĕt·rĭ), *n.* Fine woodwork inlaid in patterns, used especially for floors.

par'ra·keet (păr'ȧ·kēt). Same as PARAKEET.

par'ri·cide (păr'ĭ·sīd), *n.* 1. A person who murders his father or mother. 2. The crime of murdering one's parent.

Parrot. (⅛)

par'rot (păr'ŭt), *n.* A bright-colored tropical bird with a strong, hooked bill. Parrots can be taught to mimic human speech.

par'ry (păr'ĭ), *v.;* PAR'RIED (-ĭd); PAR'RY·ING. 1. To ward off something; as, he *parried* the blow. 2. To avoid; to evade. — **par'ry,** *n.*

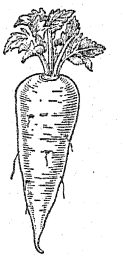
parse (pärs), *v.* In grammar, to analyze a sentence, naming its parts and their relations to each other; also, to tell the form of a particular word and its relation to other words in the sentence.

Par'si, Par'see (pär'sē; pär·sē'), *n.* An adherent of the Zoroastrian religion.

par'si·mo'ny (pär'sĭ·mō'nĭ), *n.* Stinginess. — par'si·mo'ni·ous (pär'sĭ·mō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.*

pars'ley (pärs'lĭ), *n.* A garden plant with curly leaves that are used to flavor soups, to decorate salads, etc.

pars'nip (pärs'nĭp), *n.* A plant of the carrot family, grown for its fleshy root, used for food; also, its root.


Parsnip.

par'son (pär's'n), *n.* A pastor of a church; also, any clergyman.

par'son·age (pär's'n·ĭj), *n.* A house provided for the pastor by a parish or congregation.

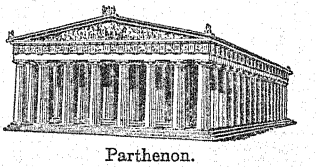
part. Abbreviation for *participle.*

part (pärt), *n.* 1. One of the portions into which anything is divided; something less than a whole; a piece, section, share, etc. 2. A spare piece for a machine, etc. 3. A portion of an animal body; as, the mouth *parts.* 4. [used in the *plural,* PARTS] Talents; ability; as, a man of *parts.* 5. A person's share, duty, concern, etc.; as, to do one's *part* to help. 6. One of the sides in a disagreement; as, his mother always takes his *part* in a quarrel. 7. The parting, or dividing, of one's hair, as with a comb. 8. In music written for several voices or instruments, one particular voice or instrument; also, the music for this voice or instrument. 9. A character in a play; also, the words, acts, etc., of a character in a play, or in life; as, she played the *part* of an old lady.
— *v.* 1. To divide into parts. 2. To separate. 3. To divide into shares.

par·take' (pär·tāk'), *v.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. To have a share or part; to take some; as, he *partook* of the food. — **par·tak'er,** *n.*

par·terre' (pär·târ'), *n.* 1. An ornamental arrangement of flower beds. 2. The part of the first floor of a theater behind the orchestra.

Par'the·non (pär'thē·nŏn; pär'thē·nŭn), *n.* A famous marble temple of Athena built on the Acropolis at Athens.


Parthenon.

par'tial (pär'shăl), *adj.* 1. Inclined to favor one side of a question, disagreement, contest, etc. 2. Fond, or too fond, of some person or thing. 3. Having to do with, or affecting, one part only; not complete; as, a *partial* eclipse. — **par'ti·al'i·ty** (pär'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ; pär·shăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **par'tial·ly,** *adv.*

par·tic'i·pant (pär·tĭs'ĭ·pănt), *n.* A person who takes a part or share.

par·tic′i·pate (pär·tĭs′ĭ·pāt), *v.* To have a share in common with others; to share; to take part. — **par·tic′i·pa′tion,** *n.*

par′ti·ci·ple (pär′tĭ·sĭ·p'l), *n.* In grammar, a word formed from a verb and used partly like a verb and partly like an adjective. Thus, in "writing quickly, the boy soon finished the exercise," the participle *writing* both expresses the action of the verb *write* and, like an adjective, describes the noun *boy.* — **par′ti·cip′i·al** (pär′tĭ·sĭp′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* — **par′ti·cip′i·al·ly,** *adv.*

par′ti·cle (pär′tĭ·k'l), *n.* 1. A very small bit of matter; the smallest portion; as, not a *particle* of sense. 2. In grammar, one of a group of words, such as articles, prepositions, and conjunctions, in subordinate use in a sentence.

par′ti-col′ored, par′ti-col′oured (pär′tĭ-kŭl′ĕrd), *adj.* Colored with different tints.

par·tic′u·lar (pĕr·tĭk′ū·lĕr; pär·tĭk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a part or portion of something; separate; individual; as, the *particular* items of a report. 2. Having to do with a single person, class, or thing; as, his own *particular* problem. 3. Noteworthy; special; as, no *particular* advantage. 4. Attentive to small details; precise; also, fastidious.
— *n.* An individual fact, point, item, etc.

par·tic′u·lar′i·ty (pĕr·tĭk′ū·lăr′ĭ·tĭ; pär·tĭk′ū·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Great care; attention to small things. 2. Carefulness of behavior or expression. 3. A peculiarity; a small detail.

par·tic′u·lar·ize (pĕr·tĭk′ū·lĕr·īz; pär·tĭk′ū·lĕr·īz), *v.* 1. To give as a particular. 2. To state in detail.

par·tic′u·lar·ly (pĕr·tĭk′ū·lĕr·lĭ; pär·tĭk′ū·lĕr·lĭ), *adv.* 1. In a particular manner. 2. Especially; as, *particularly* anxious to act.

part′ing (pär′tĭng), *n.* 1. The act of separating; division; separation. 2. A part or place where a division or separation occurs.
— *adj.* 1. Departing; dying; as, *parting* day. 2. Separating; as, a *parting* fence. 3. Breaking apart. 4. Farewell; final; as, a *parting* kiss.

par′ti·san (pär′tĭ·zăn), *n.* A supporter of a party, cause, or person; as, a *partisan* of the governor. Also spelled ***par′ti·zan.*** — **par′ti·san,** *adj.* — **par′ti·san·ship′,** *n.*

par·ti′tion (pär·tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. A division; a separation; as, a *partition* of the kingdom. 2. Something that divides. — **par·ti′tion,** *v.*

part′ly (pärt′lĭ), *adv.* In part; not wholly.

part′ner (pärt′nĕr), *n.* 1. A person who shares something with another or others. 2. A husband or wife. 3. Either of a couple who dance together. 4. In games, one who plays on the same side or team with another person or other persons. 5. One of two or more persons who run a business together and share the profits, losses, etc. — **part′ner·ship,** *n.*

part of speech. One of the classes (namely, noun, adjective, pronoun, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection) into which words are divided according to the kind of idea they denote and their function in a sentence.

par·took′ (pär·to͝ok′), *past tense* of PARTAKE.

par′tridge (pär′trĭj), *n.; pl.* PARTRIDGE, PARTRIDGES. A medium-sized, stout-bodied, game bird; especially, the grouse.

Partridge. ⅓

par′tridge·ber′ry (pär′trĭj·bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES. A trailing plant with evergreen leaves, white flowers that grow in pairs, and edible red berries; also, the berry.

Partridgeberry.

par′ty (pär′tĭ), *n.; pl.* PARTIES (-tĭz). 1. A group of persons who take one side of a question, believe in one set of principles, etc. 2. A group of persons gathered together for pleasure, entertainment, etc.; as, a dinner *party;* also, the entertainment or gathering itself. 3. A person concerned in an affair; one who takes part in something; as, he was a *party* in a law suit.

par′ve·nu (pär′vĕ·nū), *n.* A person who has risen in life by making money and who does not know how to act in his new station; an upstart.

pa·sha′ (pȧ·shä′; pä′shȧ; päsh′ȧ), *n.* An honorary title, placed after the name, formerly given to officers of high rank in Turkey.

pasque′flow′er (păsk′flou′ĕr), *n.* A low plant with large white or purple flowers; also, the flower of this plant. The pasqueflower is the State flower of South Dakota. See the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

pass (pȧs), *n.* 1. An opening or way for passing along or through. 2. Especially, a gap in a mountain range.

pass (pȧs), *n.* 1. The act of passing; passage. 2. Condition of affairs; situation; as, his poverty brought him to a wretched *pass.* 3. A permission to go, come, pass, etc., such as a ticket or official order; as, a *pass* on the railroad.
— *v.; past tense* PASSED; *past part.* PASSED (pȧst), PAST; *pres. part.* PASS′ING. 1. To go; to proceed; as, time *passes* quickly. 2. To move from one place or condition to another; as, the business has *passed* into other hands. 3. To go away; to depart; also, to die; as, he *passed* peacefully away. 4. To allow to go on; as, he *passed* him through the enemy's lines; to go by, over, beyond, through, etc. 5. To advance a law through the various steps necessary to make it authoritative. 6. To go successfully through an inspection, examination, etc.; as, he *passed* his test. 7. To take place; to occur. 8. To be recognized, accepted, or generally known; as, he

passes as an expert on paintings; to cause to be accepted; as, he *passed* himself off as the missing man. 9. To cause to go or proceed.

pass'a·ble (pȧs'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, crossed, etc. 2. Tolerable; hence, mediocre.

pas'sage (păs'ĭj), *n.* 1. The act of passing, going, proceeding, etc. 2. A means of passing; a road, way, etc. 3. A journey; a voyage. 4. A right or permission to pass; as, *passage* at a reduced rate. 5. The enactment by a legislature of a bill into law. 6. A portion which is considered as a part of a whole speech, book, etc.; as, a *passage* from his speech. 7. An exchange or interchange of blows; as, a *passage* of arms.

pas'sage·way' (păs'ĭj·wā'), *n.* A road or way by which a person or thing may pass.

pas'sen·ger (păs'ĕn·jĕr), *n.* A traveler by some kind of public conveyance.

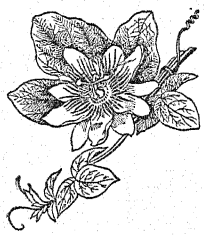
pass'er (pȧs'ẽr), *n.* A person who passes.

pass'ing (pȧs'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Going by, beyond, through, or away; as, the *passing* crowd; hence, lasting only for a short time; not enduring; as, a *passing* fancy or wish. 2. Recording satisfactory completion of an examination, course of study, etc.; as, a *passing* mark. 3. Hasty; as, a *passing* criticism.
— *adv.* Excessively; very; as, *passing* strange.
— *n.* The act of a person or thing that passes; departure; especially, death.

pas'sion (păsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. [written with a capital letter, ***Passion***] The suffering of Christ on the cross, or between the night of the Last Supper and his death. 2. Strong feeling or emotion; also, an outburst of feeling; [in the *plural*] the feelings. 3. Rage; anger. 4. Love; also, strong liking or desire; as, a *passion* for music. 5. An object of one's love, liking, desire, etc. — **pas'sion·less**, *adj.*

pas'sion·ate (păsh'ŭn·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Easily moved or excited. 2. Ardent in feeling, desire, etc.; influenced by strong emotion; especially, loving intensely. — **pas'sion·ate·ly**, *adv.*

pas'sion·flow'er (păsh'ŭn·flou'ẽr), *n.* A flower so named because its parts suggest Christ's crown of thorns, the ten faithful apostles, etc.; also, the vine that bears this flower.



Passionflower.

Pas'sion play. A play representing scenes connected with Christ's suffering and crucifixion.

pas'sive (păs'ĭv), *adj.* 1. Not active, but acted upon by outside forces, agents, etc.; as, *passive* spectators. 2. Enduring without resistance; as, *passive* obedience. 3. In grammar, naming a form of a verb which is used to show that its grammatical subject is really the object of the action. In the sentence, "He was struck by a stone," the word "he" is the grammatical subject of the *passive* form "was struck," but is really the object of the action. — **pas'sive·ly**, *adv.*

pass'key' (pȧs'kē'), *n.* A key for opening two or more locks; also, a private key.

Pass'o'ver (pȧs'ō'vẽr), *n.* An annual Jewish feast to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God smote the first-born of the Egyptians.

pass'port (pȧs'pōrt), *n.* 1. An official document which is issued upon request to a citizen desiring to travel abroad. It states the fact of his citizenship, authorizes him to leave his own country, and requests protection for him abroad. 2. Something that gains admission, approval, or the like, for its possessor; as, a *passport* to society.

pass'word' (pȧs'wûrd'), *n.* A countersign; a watchword.

past (pȧst), *past part.* of PASS. — *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with a time which has gone by. 2. In grammar, expressing a time gone by; as, the *past* tense.
— *n.* 1. A former time or condition. 2. Past life or history; as, a man with a *past*. 3. In grammar, the past tense, or the verb form used to express past time.
— *adv.* By; as, a deer fled *past*.
— *prep.* 1. Beyond in time, age, etc.; after. 2. Beyond in position, place, etc. 3. Beyond the influence of; as, he is *past* feeling.

paste (pāst), *n.* 1. Dough for piecrust, tarts, etc. 2. A smooth food product made by grinding certain substances and mixing them with some liquid; as, almond *paste;* sardine *paste*. 3. A preparation of flour and water, starch and water, etc., used for sticking things together. 4. Any soft, doughy mixture, such as a kind of wet clay used in making pottery, china, etc. 5. A kind of very brilliant glass used in imitating precious stones.
— *v.* To stick with paste, mucilage, etc.

paste'board' (pāst'bōrd'), *n.* A stiff material of sheets of paper pasted together.

pas·tel' (păs·tĕl'; păs'tĕl), *n.* 1. A crayon made of color pigments ground up and mixed with gum, water, etc. 2. A drawing made with crayons of this kind. — *adj.* Light or pale in color; as, *pastel* shades of green.

pas'tern (păs'tẽrn), *n.* The part of the foot of a horse between the fetlock and the joint at the hoof.

p Pastern.

Pas'teur' (pȧs'tûr'), Louis, 1822–1895. A French scientist.

pas'teur·ize (păs'tẽr·īz; păs'tūr·īz), *v.* To heat a fluid, such as milk, to a point

where its nature is not greatly changed, but where many harmful germs are killed. — **pas′teur·i·za′tion** (-ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′-), *n.*

pas′time′ (pȧs′tīm′), *n.* Anything which helps to make time pass pleasantly.

pas′tor (pȧs′tẽr), *n.* A minister or priest in charge of a church or parish.

pas′to·ral (pȧs′tŏ·rȧl), *adj.* **1.** Of or having to do with shepherds, their life, occupation, etc.; as, *pastoral* simplicity. **2.** Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, *pastoral* duties. — *n.* A piece of literature describing, especially in an idealized way, shepherd life.

pas′tor·ate (pȧs′tẽr·ĭt), *n.* The office of a pastor; also, the period of service as pastor.

past par′ti·ci·ple. In grammar, a participle used with reference to actions and conditions in past time. Past participles are usually formed by means of one of the endings *-ed, -d, -t, -en,* or *-n;* thus, *acted, burnt,* and *spoken* are the past participles of the verbs *act, burn,* and *speak.*

pas′try (pās′trĭ), *n.; pl.* PASTRIES (-trĭz). Articles of food made with dough paste, or having a crust made of paste, as, pies, tarts, etc.

past tense. In grammar, a tense of a verb which is used to express an action or a state in past time. Thus, *I wrote, I did write,* and *I was writing,* are past tenses of *write.*

pas′tur·age (pȧs′tŭr·ĭj), *n.* Grassland for grazing animals.

pas′ture (pȧs′tŭr), *n.* **1.** Grass, hay, and other plants grown for feeding livestock. **2.** Grassland for grazing animals; also, a lot, a field, or the like, used for grazing. — *v.* **1.** To feed livestock on growing grass. **2.** To put sheep, cattle, etc., out to graze.

past′y (pās′tĭ; pās′tī), *n.; pl.* PASTIES (-tĭz). A pie, usually of meat, surrounded by a crust.

past′y (pās′tī), *adj.;* PAST′I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); PAST′I·EST. Resembling paste, as in color.

pat (păt), *v. t.;* PAT′TED; PAT′TING. To strike or tap gently, with a flat surface, as the hand. — *n.* **1.** A light blow or tap, with the fingers, the palm, etc.; as, a *pat* on the back. **2.** The sound of a pat or tap. **3.** A small mass of anything, as of butter, shaped by patting. — *adj.;* PAT′TER; PAT′TEST. **1.** Exactly suitable; timely. **2.** Fixed; steadfast; as, to stand *pat.* — *adv.* Aptly; readily.

Pat′a·go′ni·a (păt′ȧ·gō′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A region of southern South America, now mostly in Argentina.

patch (păch), *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth used to cover a torn or worn place in a garment. **2.** A small piece; a small piece of ground or of something on it; a tract; as, a *patch* of oats. **3.** A spot of color; a blotch. — *v.* **1.** To provide, mend, or cover with a patch or patches; as, clothes *patched* and darned. **2.** To make something out of patches; to join together; as, to *patch* a quilt; also, to settle or adjust; as, to *patch* up a quarrel. — **patch′er,** *n.*

patch′work′ (păch′wûrk′), *n.* Something made of patches or pieces of different materials, shapes, or colors.

pate (pāt), *n.* The head; crown of the head.

pat′ent (păt′ĕnt; pā′tĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Open for the public to read, as a document granting a privilege or right; as, letters *patent.* **2.** (*usually* pā′tĕnt) Plain; evident; obvious. **3.** Protected by a patent; as, *patent* medicines. — *n.* **1.** An official document that grants a right or privilege. **2.** A writing that secures to an inventor, for a period of years, the exclusive right to make, use, and sell his invention. **3.** Something patented, either an article, device, or process; as, one of Edison's *patents.* — *v.* To secure by patent.

pat′ent leath′er. A kind of leather with a hard, smooth, glossy, usually black, surface, used for shoes, etc.

pa·ter′nal (pȧ·tûr′nȧl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with a father; fatherly; as, under *paternal* care. **2.** Received or inherited from a father. **3.** Related through the father; as, a *paternal* grandfather. — **pa·ter′nal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·ter′nal·ism (pȧ·tûr′nȧl·ĭz′m), *n.* The practice of a government for regulating the needs and conduct of a nation or community as a father cares for his children.

pa·ter′ni·ty (pȧ·tûr′nĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** The state of being a father; fatherhood. **2.** Descent from a father; male parentage.

pa′ter·nos′ter (pā′tẽr·nŏs′tẽr; păt′ẽr·nŏs′tẽr), *n.* **1.** The Lord's Prayer, especially in its Latin form. **2.** A bead on a rosary, indicating that a paternoster is to be said.

path (pȧth), *n.; pl.* PATHS (pȧthz). A track usually made by foot travel; a way or track in which anything moves; also, a course or way of life, thought, etc. — **path′less** (pȧth′lĕs), *adj.*

pa·thet′ic (pȧ·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* Affecting or arousing tender feelings, as of pity or grief; as, a *pathetic* story. — **pa·thet′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

pa·thol′o·gy (pȧ·thŏl′ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about diseases, their nature, causes, and spread. — **path′o·log′ic** (păth′ŏ·lŏj′ĭk), **path′o·log′i·cal,** *adj.* — **path′o·log′i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **pa·thol′o·gist** (pȧ·thŏl′ŏ·jĭst), *n.*

pa′thos (pā′thŏs), *n.* The quality in the experience of human beings and animals that arouses tender feelings, as of pity or grief.

path′way′ (pȧth′wā′), *n.* A footpath.

pa′tience (pā′shĕns), *n.* **1.** The state of enduring or waiting patiently. **2.** The quality of being patient. **3.** A card game.

pa'tient (pā'shĕnt), *adj.* 1. Bearing pains, trials, etc., without complaint; as, a *patient* invalid. 2. Showing calm self-control; serene. 3. Constant; persevering; as, a *patient* worker. — *n.* A person under medical treatment.

pa'tient·ly, *adv.* In a patient manner.

pat'ois (păt'wä; pȧ'twȧ'), *n.* A dialect; often, a form of speech that is rude, unlearned, and used in small areas only.

pa'tri·arch (pā'trĭ·ärk), *n.* 1. The father and ruler of a family or tribe. The name *patriarch* was used of the heads of families in Biblical and Jewish history who lived before Moses. 2. A venerable old man. — **pa'tri·ar'chal** (pā'trĭ·är'kăl), *adj.*

pa·tri'cian (pȧ·trĭsh'ăn), *n.* A noble by right of birth or privilege. — *adj.* 1. Having to do with patricians. 2. Aristocratic.

Pat'rick (păt'rĭk), Saint, 389?–461. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland.

pat'ri·mo'ny (păt'rĭ·mō'nĭ), *n.; pl.* PATRIMONIES (-nĭz). 1. Anything, especially an estate, inherited from one's father or other ancestor. 2. An ancient estate or endowment, as one belonging to a church.

pa'tri·ot (pā'trĭ·ŭt; păt'rĭ·ŭt), *n.* A person who loves his country and zealously supports it.

pa'tri·ot'ic (pā'trĭ·ŏt'ĭk; păt'rĭ·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Of or like a patriot; having or showing patriotism.

pa'tri·ot·ism (pā'trĭ·ŭt·ĭz'm; păt'rĭ·ŭt·ĭz'm), *n.* Love of one's own country.

pa·trol' (pȧ·trōl'), *v.;* PA·TROLLED' (-trōld'); -TROL'LING. To go the rounds of a district, section, etc., for the purpose of watching, etc. — *n.* 1. A going of the rounds by a guard to insure greater security; also, the guard itself; as, a coast *patrol.* 2. A subdivision of a troop of boy scouts, consisting of eight scouts.

pa·trol'man (pȧ·trōl'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A policeman, or other guard, on patrol duty.

pa'tron (pā'trŭn), *n.* 1. A person who is chosen or named as a special guardian, protector, or the like; as, the king was a *patron* of poets. 2. A person who gives generous support or approval; as, a *patron* of the arts. 3. A customer. 4. A saint (***patron saint***) to whose protection a church, society, or the like, is dedicated. — **pa'tron·ess**, *n.*

pa'tron·age (pā'trŭn·ĭj; păt'rŭn·ĭj), *n.* 1. The act or office of a patron. 2. The support or aid given by a patron. 3. A body of patrons of a shop, theater, etc. 4. In politics, the control by officials of nominations, the bestowing of offices, contracts, favors, etc.

pa'tron·ize (pā'trŭn·īz; păt'rŭn·īz), *v.* To act as a patron toward; to favor or support; also, to show condescension toward; as, to *patronize* one's equals.

pa·troon' (pȧ·trōōn'), *n.* An owner of any of certain land grants under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

pat'ter (păt'ĕr), *v.* To talk glibly; to chatter. — *n.* 1. The cant of thieves, tramps, etc.; jargon. 2. Glib or rapid speech; chatter.

pat'ter (păt'ĕr), *v.* To strike or move with a quick succession of pats. — *n.* A quick succession of slight sounds.

pat'tern (păt'ĕrn), *n.* 1. Anything proposed or designed for imitation; anything fit to be copied; as, he is a *pattern* of behavior. 2. A model for making things; as, a dressmaker's *pattern.* 3. A form or figure used in decoration; a design; as, rugs of fine *pattern;* also, a natural formation or marking; as, a frost *pattern.* 4. A specimen; a sample. — *v.* To design something after a pattern.

pat'ty (păt'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PATTIES (-ĭz). A little pie or pasty.

Paul (pôl), *n.* *Saint Paul.* In the Bible, a Jew of Tarsus who became the apostle to the Gentiles. He was originally called *Saul.* His epistles are in the New Testament.

paunch (pônch; pänch), *n.* The belly.

pau'per (pô'pĕr), *n.* A person without means except those received from charity.

pau'per·ize (pô'pĕr·ĭz), *v.* To make a pauper of. — **pau'per·ism** (pô'pĕr·ĭz'm), *n.*

pause (pôz), *n.* 1. A temporary stop or rest. 2. Temporary inaction because of doubt, weariness, or the like. 3. In music, a sign (𝄐 or 𝄑) above or below a note or rest to show that the note or rest is to be prolonged. — *v.* To make a pause; to cease for a time.

pave (pāv), *v.* 1. To lay or cover with stone, asphalt, etc.; as, to *pave* a street. 2. To make smooth or easy; as, to *pave* the way.

pave'ment (pāv'mĕnt), *n.* Anything used to pave a street, floor, etc.; also, a paved road, sidewalk, etc.

pa·vil'ion (pȧ·vĭl'yŭn), *n.* 1. A tent; especially, a large tent with a peaked or rounded top. 2. A single light building, more or less ornamented; as, a garden *pavilion.*

pav'ing (pāv'ĭng), *n.* A pavement, or material for a pavement.

paw (pô), *n.* The foot of a quadruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc. — *v.* 1. In colloquial use, to touch with a paw; hence, to handle. 2. To beat or scrape with the feet; as, a horse *pawing* the ground.

pawn (pôn), *n.* The chessman of the least value. There are eight for each player.

pawn (pôn), *n.* 1. A surety or pledge. 2. The condition of being pledged; as, the family silver was in *pawn.* — *v.* To give or deposit in pledge; to put in pawn for a loan.

pawn'bro'ker (pôn'brō'kẽr), *n.* A person whose business is to lend money on personal property pledged in his keeping.

paw'paw' (pô'pô'), *n.* Same as PAPAW.

pay (pā), *v.*; PAID (in sense 6, PAYED); PAY'ING. 1. To satisfy another person, as by giving money, for services rendered, property delivered, etc. 2. To discharge a debt; as, to *pay* a tax. 3. To reward according to merit. 4. To give or offer freely; as, to *pay* a compliment. 5. To make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; to be worth the effort or pains required. 6. To slacken and allow to run out; to pass out, as a rope; as, to *pay* out more cable. — *n.* 1. The act of paying; payment. 2. The state of being paid; employ; as, in the *pay* of the company. 3. Something that is paid; wages or salary; as, to receive one's *pay*. — **pay'a·ble**, *adj.* — **pay'ee'** (pā'ē'), *n.* — **pay'er**, *n.*

pay'mas'ter (pā'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* The person who pays; especially, the officer of a government or business firm who pays salaries, etc.

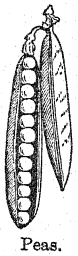
pay'ment (pā'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of paying; as, prompt *payment* of a debt. 2. Money given to discharge a debt; pay; recompense; as, monthly *payments* on a radio set.

payt. Abbreviation for *payment*.

Paz', La (lä päs'). One of the capitals of Bolivia, east of Lake Titicaca.

pd. Abbreviation for *paid*.

pea (pē), *n.*; *pl.* PEAS (pēz) or PEASE (pēz). 1. The round edible seed borne in the pod of a widely cultivated vine; also, the plant bearing the seed. 2. A plant related to or like the pea, or having a similar seed, as the ***sweet pea***, a garden climbing vine with large, very fragrant flowers of various colors, the ***chick-pea***, the ***cowpea***.



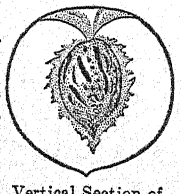
Peas.

peace (pēs), *n.* 1. An agreement to end a war. 2. A state of quiet; calm; especially, public quiet and security. 3. Harmony between persons; mutual concord.

peace'a·ble, *adj.* **peace'ful**, *adj.*
peace'a·bly, *adv.* **peace'ful·ness**, *n.*

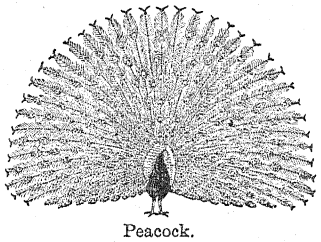
peace'mak'er (pēs'māk'ẽr), *n.* A person who makes peace.

peach (pēch), *n.* 1. A sweet, juicy fruit, that has a thin, downy skin, pulpy white or yellow flesh, and a hard, rough stone containing a single seed; also, the tree bearing this fruit. The flower (***peach blos'som***) of this tree is the State flower of Delaware. See the colored picture of *fruits*. 2. The color of a ripe peach, a pale tint of yellowish pink.



Vertical Section of Peach.

pea'cock' (pē'kŏk'), *n.* A bird about the size of a turkey. It is the male of the ***pea'fowl'***, the female being called a ***pea'hen'***. Peacocks can spread the covering feathers above the tail, displaying their brilliant golden and green colors and spots. The head, neck, and breast are a rich blue (***peacock blue***).



Peacock.

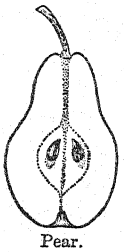
peak (pēk), *n.* 1. The sharp or pointed end of anything. 2. The top of a hill or a mountain; also, often, the whole mountain, when standing alone. 3. The projecting front part of a cap or the like. 4. In sailors' language, the upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail; also, the narrow part of a vessel's bow or stern.

peaked (pēkt; pēk'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Pointed; as, a *peaked* roof. 2. (*usually*, pēk'ĕd) In colloquial use, having sharpness of figure or features; thin; sickly.

peal (pēl), *n.* 1. A set of bells; also, the sound of bells. 2. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds; as, a *peal* of thunder. — *v.* To give out peals; to utter loudly.

pea'nut' (pē'nŭt'), *n.* A trailing plant of the bean family, whose pods ripen underground; also, its nutlike seed.

pear (pâr), *n.* The fleshy fruit of a tree related to the apple, commonly larger at the end opposite the stem; also, the tree. See the colored picture of *fruits*.



Pear.

pearl (pûrl), *n.* 1. A small, hard, smooth body formed within the shell of the pearl oyster and certain other shellfish as a growth around some substance introduced from without, as a grain of sand. Pearls often have a beautiful luster so that they are prized as gems. See the colored picture of *precious stones*. 2. Something likened to a pearl, as a white, shining tooth. 3. The color of a fine pearl; a pale bluish gray. 4. Mother-of-pearl. — **pearl'y**, *adj.*

pearl (pûrl). Same as PURL, in knitting.

peas'ant (pĕz'ănt), *n.* A countryman; in European countries, a person who tills the soil.

peas'ant·ry (pĕz'ănt·rĭ), *n.* Peasants.

pease (pēz), *n.* A plural of PEA.

peat (pēt), *n.* A dark-brown or black substance formed when certain plants partly decay in water, as in a bog or meadow. Dried peat is used as a fuel.

peb'ble (pĕb'l), *n.* A small, rounded stone. —**peb'bly** (pĕb'lĭ), *adj.*

pe·can' (pē·kăn'; pē·kän'), *n.* A tree of the walnut family, of the southern and central United States; also, its smooth-shelled nut.

pec'ca·dil'lo (pĕk'ə·dĭl'ō), *n.; pl.* -LOES, -LOS (-ōz). A slight offense; a small fault.

pec'ca·ry (pĕk'ə·rĭ), *n.; pl.* PECCARIES (-rĭz). An American animal resembling the pig, found from Texas to Paraguay.

Peccary. (1/40)

peck (pĕk), *n.* 1. The fourth part of a bushel. 2. A great deal; a large quantity.

peck (pĕk), *v.* 1. To strike with the beak. 2. To strike with a pick or other sharp instrument. 3. To pick up food with the beak. —*n.* 1. The act of pecking; a quick, sharp stroke. 2. The mark made by pecking.

pec'to·ral (pĕk'tō·rəl), *adj.* Having to do with the breast or chest; as, the *pectoral* muscles.

pec'u·la'tion (pĕk'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* The stealing of sums of money entrusted to one's care.

pe·cul'iar (pē·kūl'yĕr), *adj.* 1. One's own; belonging to or characteristic of some one person, place, etc.; particular; as, a custom *peculiar* to England. 2. Queer; as, *peculiar* actions. —**pe·cul'iar·ly**, *adv.*

pe·cu'li·ar'i·ty (pē·kū'lĭ·ăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* PECULIARITIES (-tĭz). 1. Quality or condition of being peculiar. 2. Something that is peculiar.

pe·cu'ni·ar'y (pē·kū'nĭ·ĕr'ĭ; pē·kū'nyĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Of or having to do with money.

ped'a·gogue, ped'a·gog (pĕd'ə·gŏg), *n.* A teacher of children; a schoolmaster; often, a dull, formal, and pedantic teacher.

ped'a·go'gy (pĕd'ə·gō'jĭ; -gŏj'ĭ; -gŏg'ĭ), *n.* The art, practice, or profession of teaching. —**ped'a·gog'ic** (pĕd'ə·gŏj'ĭk), **ped'a·gog'i·cal**, *adj.*

ped'al (pĕd'ăl), *adj.* Of or relating to the foot or feet. —*n.* A lever worked by the foot or feet. —*v.;* PED'ALED (pĕd'ăld), PED'ALED; PED'AL·ING, PED'AL·LING. To work the pedals, as of a bicycle.

ped'ant (pĕd'ănt), *n.* A person who shows off his learning. —**pe·dan'tic** (pē·dăn'tĭk), *adj.* —**ped'ant·ry**, *n.*

ped'dle (pĕd'l), *v.* To go from house to house trying to sell things. —**ped'dler** (pĕd'lĕr), *n.*

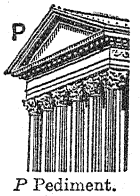
ped'es·tal (pĕd'ĕs·tăl), *n.* 1. The support or foot of a column; hence, the support of a statue, vase, lamp, etc. 2. Any raised place, platform, etc.; a position of high esteem; as, to place her on a *pedestal.*

Pedestal.

pe·des'tri·an (pē·dĕs'trĭ·ăn), *n.* A walker; a person who journeys by foot.

ped'i·gree (pĕd'ĭ·grē), *n.* 1. A table or list showing the line of ancestors of a person or animal. 2. An ancestral line; family lineage. —**ped'i·greed**, *adj.*

ped'i·ment (pĕd'ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* In ancient Greek buildings, the triangular space forming the gable of a roof; hence, a low, triangular, gablelike decoration on modern buildings.



P Pediment.

pe·dun'cle (pē·dŭng'k'l), *n.* The stem of a flower cluster, or of a flower not part of a cluster. A smaller stem branching from a peduncle in a flower cluster is called a ***ped'i·cel*** (pĕd'ĭ·sĕl).

peek (pēk), *v.* To peep; to look slyly or cautiously. —*n.* A glance; a peep.

peel (pēl), *v.* 1. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of. 2. To strip or tear off. 3. To come off, as skin, bark, or rind does. —*n.* The skin or rind of a fruit. —**peel'er**, *n.*

peep (pēp), *v.* 1. To make a feeble chirp, like a young bird. 2. To speak in a thin, weak voice. —*n.* A chirp; a squeak. —**peep'er**, *n.*

peep (pēp), *v.* 1. To peer through or as if through a crack in a wall; to peek. 2. To show slightly, as if coming out of a hiding place. —*n.* 1. A brief glance. 2. The first appearance; as, the *peep* of dawn. —**peep'er**, *n.*

peer (pēr), *n.* 1. A person of the same rank, character, etc.; an equal. 2. A member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility: duke, marquis, earl, viscount, baron. —**peer'ess**, *n.*

peer'age (pēr'ĭj), *n.* The body of peers; the nobility; also, the rank or dignity of a peer.

peer'less (pēr'lĕs), *adj.* Having no peer, or equal; matchless; as, a *peerless* leader.

pee'vish (pē'vĭsh), *adj.* 1. Stubborn; obstinate. 2. Fretful; complaining; as, a *peevish* child; a *peevish* disposition. **pee'vish·ly**, *adv.* **pee'vish·ness**, *n.*

peg (pĕg), *n.* 1. A small round piece of wood or metal, such as one used to fasten together the soles and upper parts of shoes, or one used to close a hole in a cask; a pin, plug, or the like. 2. A projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things; as, a tent *peg.* 3. A step or degree; as, to bring or take a person down a *peg.* —*v.* 1. To put a peg or pegs in; to plug or fasten with pegs; as, to *peg* shoes. 2. To mark out with pegs; as, to *peg* out a mining claim. 3. To work hard; to plod; as, the pupils *pegged* away at their lessons.

Peg'a·sus (pĕg'ə·sŭs), *n.* 1. In Greek mythology, a winged horse. 2. The steed of the Muses, supposed to carry poets in moments of inspiration; loosely, poetic fancy.

P.E.I. Abbreviation for *Prince Edward Island.*

Pei'ping' (bā'pĭng'), *n.* The former capital of China. Its name was changed from ***Pe'king'*** (pē'kĭng') in 1928.

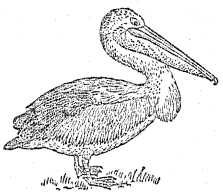
Pekingese.

Pe'king·ese' (pē'kĭng·ēz'; pē'kĭng·ēs'), **Pe'kin·ese'** (pē'kĭn·ēz'; pē'kĭn·ēs'), *n.* A very small pet dog.

pe'koe (pē'kō; pĕk'ō), *n.* A kind of black tea from Ceylon and India.

pelf (pĕlf), *n.* 1. Stolen property; booty. 2. Money; riches.

pel'i·can (pĕl'ĭ·kăn), *n.* A large web-footed bird, having a great pouch on the lower jaw that is used to scoop in fish for food.



Pelican. (1/36)

Pe'li·on (pē'lĭ·ŏn), *n.* A mountain of northeastern Greece, 5,305 ft. high. In Greek mythology, the giants in their war against the gods piled Pelion on Olympus, and Ossa on Pelion, in the effort to reach heaven.

pel'let (pĕl'ĕt), *n.* 1. A little ball of food, medicine, etc. 2. A missile; especially, a bullet.

pell'-mell', **pell'mell'** (pĕl'mĕl'), *adv.* In crowded confusion or disorder; also, in very great haste; with headlong hurry.

pelt (pĕlt), *n.* A skin of a beast.

pelt (pĕlt), *v.* 1. To strike with repeated blows. 2. To hurl; to throw; as, they *pelted* stones at him. — *n.* 1. A blow. 2. A rapid rate of speed.

pel'vic (pĕl'vĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the pelvis; in the region of the pelvis.

pel'vis (pĕl'vĭs), *n.; pl.* PELVES (-vēz). The basinlike part of the skeleton of many vertebrates. In man it is enclosed at either side by the two large bones of the hip.

pem'mi·can (pĕm'ĭ·kăn), *n.* Dried meat pounded fine and mixed with melted fat.

pen (pĕn), *n.* 1. A small enclosure for animals. 2. Any small place of confinement or storage. — *v.;* PENNED (pĕnd) or PENT (pĕnt); PEN'NING. To shut in a pen; to coop up; to enclose.

pen (pĕn), *n.* An instrument with a split point for writing; also, such a pen and its holder. — *v.;* PENNED (pĕnd); PEN'NING. To write.

pe'nal (pē'năl), *adj.* Having to do with punishment or penalties; as, a *penal* colony.

pe'nal·ize (pē'năl·ĭz), *v.* To put a penalty on; as, to *penalize* an athlete for a foul.

pen'al·ty (pĕn'ăl·tĭ), *n.; pl.* PENALTIES (-tĭz). 1. Punishment for a crime or offense. 2. Something forfeited when a person fails to do what he agreed to do. 3. In sports, a punishment or handicap imposed for breaking a rule.

pen'ance (pĕn'ăns), *n.* An act to show sorrow or repentance for sin.

pence (pĕns), *n.* A plural of PENNY.

pen'chant' (päN'shäN'; pĕn'chănt), *n.* A strong leaning or attraction; a decided taste; as, a *penchant* for art.

pen'cil (pĕn'sĭl), *n.* A stick of black lead, colored chalk, etc., usually incased in wood, metal, etc., for use in drawing or writing. — *v.* To sketch, write, or mark with a pencil.

pend'ant (pĕn'dănt), *n.* Something that hangs down; especially, a hanging ornament, as an earring.

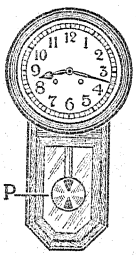
Pendant.

pend'ent (pĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* Supported from above; hanging; overhanging.

pend'ing (pĕn'dĭng), *adj.* Not yet decided. — *prep.* During; until; as, *pending* his return.

pen'du·lous (pĕn'dŭ·lŭs), *adj.* Hanging so as to swing loosely or freely.

pen'du·lum (pĕn'dŭ·lŭm), *n.; pl.* -LUMS. A body suspended from a fixed point so that it may swing freely.



P Pendulum.

Pe·nel'o·pe (pē·nĕl'ō·pē), *n.* In Greek mythology, the faithful wife of Odysseus.

pen'e·tra·ble (pĕn'ē·trȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being penetrated or pierced.

pen'e·trate (pĕn'ē·trāt), *v.* 1. To enter into; to pierce. 2. To permeate; to fill; as, the vapor *penetrated* the room. 3. To understand; as, ideas too difficult to *penetrate.*

pen'e·tra'tion (pĕn'ē·trā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of penetrating. 2. Sharp insight; acuteness; sagacity.

pen'guin (pĕn'gwĭn; pĕng'gwĭn), *n.* A short-legged flightless sea bird found chiefly in the cold regions of the Southern Hemisphere.

Penguin. (1/36)

pen·in'su·la (pĕn·ĭn'sŭ·lȧ), *n.* A portion of land nearly surrounded by water; as, the Italian *peninsula;* also, any piece of land jutting out into the water. — **pen·in'su·lar** (pĕn·ĭn'sŭ·lẽr), *adj.*

pen'i·tence (pĕn'ĭ·tĕns), *n.* The quality or state of being penitent; repentance.

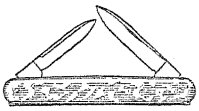
pen'i·tent (pĕn'ĭ·tĕnt), *adj.* Feeling sorrow for sins or offenses; repentant. — *n.* 1. A penitent person. 2. A person who is doing penance.

pen'i·ten'tial (pĕn'ĭ·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* Having to do with penitence or with penance.

pen'i·ten'tia·ry (pĕn'ĭ·tĕn'shȧ·rĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with penance. 2. Used for pun-

ishment and reformation. 3. Making a person liable to punishment in a penitentiary; as, a *penitentiary* offense. — *n.*; *pl.* PENITENTIARIES (pĕn′ĭ·tĕn′shȧ·rĭz). A place where criminals are confined for punishment and reformation.

pen′knife′ (pĕn′nīf′), *n.*; *pl.* -KNIVES. A small pocketknife.


Penknife.

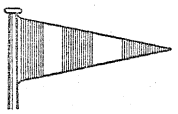
pen′man (pĕn′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who uses the pen; a writer.

pen′man·ship (pĕn′măn·shĭp), *n.* Writing with a pen; style of handwriting.

Penn (pĕn), William, 1644–1718. An English Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania.

pen name. A made-up or fictitious name used by a writer in place of his real name.

pen′nant (pĕn′ănt), *n.* 1. In sailors' language, a flag, usually long and narrow. 2. Any small flag used for decorating, signaling, or the like. 3. A flag that is an emblem of championship, as in a sport.


Pennant, 1.

pen′ni·less (pĕn′ĭ·lĕs), *adj.* Extremely poor.

pen′non (pĕn′ŭn), *n.* 1. A long pointed flag, especially one used as the ensign of a medieval knight or of a regiment of lancers. 2. Any flag or banner.

P
P Pennon, 1.

Penn′syl·va′ni·a (pĕn′sĭl·vā′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A Middle Atlantic State of the United States. Abbreviation, *Pa.* or *Penn.*

pen′ny (pĕn′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PENNIES (-ĭz), for a number of coins, or PENCE (pĕns), for the amount of pennies in value. 1. An English bronze coin worth 1/12 of a shilling, or about two cents in United States money. 2. In colloquial use, a cent. 3. A sum of money; as, to earn an honest *penny*.

pen′ny·roy′al (pĕn′ĭ·roi′ăl), *n.* A strong-scented mint.

pen′ny·weight′ (pĕn′ĭ·wāt′), *n.* A troy weight of 24 grains. See *Table*, page 736.

pen′ny-wise′ (pĕn′ĭ·wīz′), *adj.* Wise only in small matters.

pen′sion (pĕn′shŭn), *n.* 1. A stated allowance made to a person retired from service; as, a *pension* for an old soldier. 2. (*French* pän′syôN′; *German* pän·syōn′) A boardinghouse or boarding school.
— *v.* To grant a pension to.

pen′sion·er (pĕn′shŭn·ẽr), *n.* A person who is receiving, or living on, a pension.

pen′sive (pĕn′sĭv), *adj.* 1. Dreamily thoughtful; musing; as, a *pensive* mood. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness; as, *pensive* language.

pent (pĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of PEN, to shut in. — *adj.* Penned or shut up; confined.

pen·ta·gon (pĕn′tȧ·gŏn; pĕn′tȧ·gŭn), *n.* In geometry, a flat figure having five angles and five sides. — **pen·tag′o·nal** (pĕn·tăg′ō·năl), *adj.*

Pentagon.

pen·tam′e·ter (pĕn·tăm′ē·tẽr), *n.* A verse in poetry having five metrical feet.

Pen′ta·teuch (pĕn′tȧ·tūk), *n.* The first five books of the Old Testament, taken together.

Pen′te·cost (pĕn′tē·kŏst), *n.* 1. A solemn Jewish festival, celebrated the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover. 2. Whitsunday. — **Pen′te·cos′tal** (pĕn′tē·kŏs′tăl), *adj.*

pent′house′ (pĕnt′hous′), *n.* 1. A shed or roof attached to a wall or building. 2. An apartment built on the roof of a building.

pe·nu′ri·ous (pē·nū′rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Miserly.

pen′u·ry (pĕn′ū·rĭ), *n.* Extreme poverty.

pe′on (pē′ŏn), *n.* In Spanish American countries and in the southwestern United States, a member of the laboring class; especially, a person bound to service for the payment of a debt.

pe′on·age (pē′ŏn·ĭj), *n.* 1. The condition of being a peon. 2. The use of peons for labor.

pe′o·ny (pē′ō·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PEONIES (-nĭz). A garden plant with very large, usually double, red, pink, or white flowers; also, a flower of this plant.

Peony.

peo′ple (pē′p'l), *n.* 1. A body of persons who are united by common character, civilization, and feeling. 2. A race, tribe, or nation. 3. Men and women; persons. 4. The persons of some particular group, place, or the like. 5. The lower classes.
— *v.* To supply, stock, or fill with people or with inhabitants.

pep′per (pĕp′ẽr), *n.* 1. A seasoning with a sharp taste, obtained from the berry of an East Indian plant. The dried berries yield ***black pepper;*** the dried berries with the husks removed yield ***white pepper.*** 2. The plant which bears this berry. 3. Any of several tropical plants whose red berries are ground to make a similar seasoning. 4. A garden plant with a large fruit (***green pepper*** or ***sweet pepper***) that is sharp to the taste and is eaten as a vegetable or in salads.
— *v.* 1. To season with pepper. 2. To sprinkle freely; also, to sprinkle or shower missiles on.

Pepper, 2.

Pepper, 4.

pep'per·mint (pĕp'ẽr·mĭnt), *n.* **1.** A fragrant, sharp-tasting mint with spikes of small pink flowers. **2.** An oil obtained from this herb; also, candy flavored with this oil.

Peppermint.

pep'per·y (pĕp'ẽr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Of pepper; sharp or hot to the taste. **2.** Hot-tempered; also, fiery; stinging; as, *peppery* words.

pep'sin (pĕp'sĭn), *n.* A substance in the stomach glands of animals, which aids in digestion; also, a medicine made from this.

per (pûr; pẽr), *prep.* **1.** Through; by means of. **2.** To or for each; as, a thousand dollars *per* year.

per'ad·ven'ture (pûr'ăd·vĕn'tŭr), *adv.* Perhaps. — *n.* Chance; doubt. *Not now used.*

per·am'bu·la'tor (pẽr·ăm'bū·lā'tẽr), *n.* A baby carriage.

Perambulator.

per an'num (pẽr ăn'ŭm). By the year; annually.

per·cale' (pẽr·kāl'), *n.* A fine, closely woven cotton fabric, usually printed on one side.

per cap'i·ta (pẽr kăp'ĭ·tȧ). By heads; hence, for each individual; as, the *per capita* wealth of a country.

per·ceive' (pẽr·sēv'), *v.* **1.** To see, hear, feel, etc. **2.** To understand; to comprehend.

per cent (pẽr sĕnt). Out of every hundred; measured by the number of units as compared with one hundred; as, ten *per cent* means ten out of every hundred.

per·cent'age (pẽr·sĕn'tĭj), *n.* A part or proportion of a whole expressed as so much or so many per cent.

per·cep'ti·ble (pẽr·sĕp'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being perceived, or noticed; noticeable.

per·cep'tion (pẽr·sĕp'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of perceiving, or knowing objects by seeing, hearing, feeling, etc. **2.** The power or ability to perceive. **3.** A judgment formed by perceiving.

perch (pûrch), *n.* **1.** A fresh-water, spiny-finned fish, well-known as a game and food fish. A ***yellow perch*** is shown in the colored picture of *fishes*. **2.** A somewhat similar spiny-finned salt-water fish.

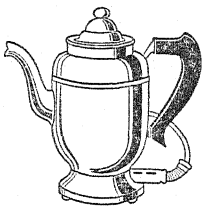
Perch. (⅛)

perch (pûrch), *n.* **1.** A pole or bar put up for birds to roost on; anything serving as a roost for birds; hence, any raised seat, station, etc. **2.** A measure of length, 5½ yards; a rod. — *v.* To sit or rest on or as on a perch; to roost.

per·chance' (pẽr·chȧns'), *adv.* Perhaps; possibly. *Now rarely used.*

per'co·late (pûr'kŏ·lāt), *v.* To filter, as a liquid, through a substance; especially, to filter hot water repeatedly through ground coffee beans to make coffee. — per'co·la'tion, *n.*

per'co·la'tor (pûr'kŏ·lā'tẽr), *n.* A thing that percolates; especially, a coffeepot in which hot water is percolated through ground coffee beans.



Percolator.

per·cus'sion (pẽr·kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Forcible crashing together of two bodies; especially, the striking of an explosive cap in order to fire a gun. **2.** The striking of sound waves against the eardrum; as, deafened by the *percussion*.

per·di'tion (pẽr·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Ruin; especially, utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness after death. **2.** Hell.

per'e·gri·na'tion (pĕr'ẽ·grĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* A wandering or traveling about from place to place.

per·emp'to·ry (pẽr·ĕmp'tŏ·rĭ; pĕr'ẽmp·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Positive, as in expressing opinion; not tolerating denial or refusal. — **per·emp'to·ri·ly**, *adv.*

per·en'ni·al (pẽr·ĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Lasting or continuing through the whole year; as, *perennial* springs. **2.** Continuous; unceasing; as, *perennial* joy. **3.** Living from year to year; as, a *perennial* plant. — *n.* A perennial plant. — **per·en'ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

per'fect (pûr'fẽkt), *adj.* **1.** Lacking nothing; whole; complete. **2.** Thoroughly skilled, trained, etc.; meeting the highest standards of excellence; as, a *perfect* musician. **3.** Having no mistake, error, flaw, etc.; as, a *perfect* diamond. **4.** In grammar, having to do with forms of a verb that express an action or state completed at the time of speaking or at the time spoken of; as, a *perfect* tense. See HAVE, *Note*. — **per'fect·ly**, *adv.*

per·fect' (pẽr·fẽkt'; pûr'fẽkt), *v.* To make or become perfect.

per·fec'tion (pẽr·fẽk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Completeness in all parts, details, etc.; the highest excellence or skill. **2.** Any quality or thing which is wholly excellent.

per·fid'i·ous (pẽr·fĭd'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Faithless; treacherous.

per'fi·dy (pûr'fĭ·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERFIDIES (-dĭz). Violation of a promise; faithlessness; treachery.

per'fo·rate (pûr'fŏ·rāt), *v.* To bore or pierce through something; especially, to make small holes in, as in sheets of postage stamps so that they may be easily separated from one another. **per'fo·ra'tion**, *n.* **per'fo·ra'tor**, *n.*

per·force' (pĕr·fôrs'), *adv.* Of necessity.

per·form' (pĕr·fôrm'), *v.* 1. To complete or accomplish; to do. 2. To do or execute some regular function or task or some action requiring special skill; as, to *perform* on the piano. — **per·form'er**, *n.*

per·form'ance (pĕr·fôr'măns), *n.* 1. The act of performing, or carrying out in action. 2. A public entertainment, as a presentation of a play, or the like.

per·fume' (pĕr·fūm'), *v.* To fill with an agreeable odor; to scent.

per'fume (pûr'fūm; *sometimes*, pĕr·fūm'), *n.* 1. A pleasant odor; fragrance; aroma. 2. A fluid or other preparation used for scenting.

per·fum'er·y (pĕr·fūm'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERFUMERIES (-ĭz). A perfume, or perfumes.

per·func'to·ry (pĕr·fŭngk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Done merely as a duty; hence, indifferent; careless. — **per·func'to·ri·ly**, *adv.*

per·haps' (pĕr·hăps'), *adv.* Possibly, but not certainly; maybe.

per'i·anth (pĕr'ĭ·ănth), *n.* The combined corolla and calyx of a plant.

per'il (pĕr'ĭl), *n.* 1. Danger; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction. 2. A cause or source of danger; risk.

per'il·ous (pĕr'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* Full of peril; dangerous. — **per'il·ous·ly**, *adv.*

per·im'e·ter (pĕ·rĭm'ē·tĕr), *n.* The whole outer boundary of a body or figure; also, the total length of all the sides of a figure.

pe'ri·od (pē'rĭ·ŭd), *n.* 1. A limit; an end. 2. A portion or division of time in which something is completed and is ready to recommence; as, tidal *periods*. 3. A time of indefinite length distinguished by some specified characteristic; as, a *period* of cool weather. 4. An extent of time regarded as an era in the history of a race, an art, etc.; as, the colonial *period*. 5. The full pause closing a complete sentence; also, the punctuation point [.] that marks the end of a complete declarative sentence.

pe'ri·od'ic (pē'rĭ·ŏd'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a period. 2. Occurring at regular stated times, or at intervals; as, *periodic* epidemics.

pe'ri·od'i·cal (pē'rĭ·ŏd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Same as PERIODIC. 2. Published regularly. — *n.* A periodical magazine. — **pe'ri·od'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pe·riph'er·y (pĕ·rĭf'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERIPHERIES (-ĭz). 1. The boundary line of a circle, sphere, or any rounded thing. 2. The outward bounds of a thing; the borders; edges.

per'i·scope (pĕr'ĭ·skōp), *n.* An instrument used on submerged submarines and in trenches to get a view above the surface of the sea or ground. It consists of a tube, lenses, and mirrors so arranged that a person at the bottom of the tube sees in the lowest mirror what is reflected in the mirror at the top. — **per'i·scop'ic** (pĕr'ĭ·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

per'ish (pĕr'ĭsh), *v.* To pass away completely; to end or die without leaving a trace; as, races that have *perished* from the earth.

per'ish·a·ble (pĕr'ĭsh·ă·b'l), *adj.* Easily spoiled; as, *perishable* foods.

per'i·wig (pĕr'ĭ·wĭg), *n.* A wig.

per'i·win'kle (pĕr'ĭ·wĭng'k'l), *n.* A small snail or its shell. See the *picture*.

per'i·win'kle (pĕr'ĭ·wĭng'k'l), *n.* A trailing evergreen plant with blue or white flowers. In the United States it is commonly called *myrtle*.

Periwinkle.

per'jure (pûr'jĕr), *v.* To lie when under oath to tell the truth; to swear falsely. — **per'jur·er**, *n.*

per'ju·ry (pûr'jĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERJURIES (-ĭz). The act of perjuring oneself.

perk (pûrk), *v.* 1. To lift saucily, boldly, or jauntily; as, she *perks* up her head. 2. To smarten; to make oneself pretty or trim.

perk'y (pûr'kĭ), *adj.* Jaunty; brisk; pert.

per'ma·nent (pûr'mȧ·nĕnt), *adj.* Lasting or intended to last for a very long time; enduring; as, a *permanent* position. — **per'ma·nence, per'ma·nen·cy**, *n.* — **per'ma·nent·ly**, *adv.*

per'me·a·ble (pûr'mē·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Having pores or openings that permit liquids or gases to pass through.

per'me·ate (pûr'mē·āt), *v.* 1. To pass through something which has pores or small openings or is of loose texture; to seep through; as, water *permeates* sand. 2. To spread through something; to pervade; as, the odor *permeated* the room. — **per'me·a'tion**, *n.*

per·mis'si·ble (pĕr·mĭs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Allowable; not forbidden; as, *permissible* actions.

per·mis'sion (pĕr·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The consent of a person in authority; leave; as, we must ask *permission* to hunt. — **per·mis'sive** (pĕr·mĭs'ĭv), *adj.*

per·mit' (pĕr·mĭt'), *v.*; PER·MIT'TED; PER·MIT'TING. 1. To give permission; to allow. 2. To make possible; to give an opportunity; as, if time *permits*.

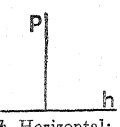
per'mit (pûr'mĭt; pĕr·mĭt'), *n.* A statement of permission; a license; as, a *permit* to hunt.

per·ni'cious (pĕr·nĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Very destructive physically or morally; highly injurious; as, a *pernicious* disease.

per'o·ra'tion (pĕr'ŏ·rā'shŭn), *n.* The last part of a speech, in which an orator states his main points and makes an appeal to his hearers.

per·ox'ide (pĕr·ŏk'sīd), *n.* A chemical compound containing a large amount of oxygen.

per′pen·dic′u·lar (pûr′pĕn-dĭk′ū·lẽr), *adj.* 1. Exactly vertical and upright; as, a *perpendicular* wall. 2. Meeting another line at a right angle. — *n.* A perpendicular line, position, etc.



h h Horizontal; *p* Perpendicular.

per′pe·trate (pûr′pē·trāt), *v.* To be guilty of doing; to commit, as a crime. **per′pe·tra′tion**, *n.* **per′pe·tra′tor**, *n.*

per·pet′u·al (pẽr·pĕt′ū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Lasting forever; eternal. 2. Continuing without interruption; long-lasting. — **per·pet′u·al·ly**, *adv.*

per·pet′u·ate (pẽr·pĕt′ū·āt), *v.* To make perpetual; to preserve forever; as, history *perpetuates* the fame of great men.

per′pe·tu′i·ty (pûr′pē·tū′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Perpetual existence, duration, possession, etc.

per·plex′ (pẽr·plĕks′), *v.* To disturb in mind so that a person cannot think clearly; to bother.

per·plex′i·ty (pẽr·plĕk′sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERPLEXITIES (-tĭz). 1. Condition of being perplexed; a puzzled or anxious state of mind. 2. Something which perplexes; an anxiety.

per′qui·site (pûr′kwĭ·zĭt), *n.* Some gains or profit that a person gets from his employment in addition to pay; as, a tip is a *perquisite*.

per′se·cute (pûr′sē·kūt), *v.* To follow in order to harm or destroy; to keep on inflicting injuries or torture upon; to oppress, especially for religious reasons. — **per′se·cu′tion** (pûr′sē-kū′shŭn), *n.* — **per′se·cu′tor** (pûr′sē·kū′tẽr), *n.*

per′se·vere′ (pûr′sē·vẽr′), *v.* To keep at something in spite of difficulties; to persist. — **per′se·ver′ance** (pûr′sē·vẽr′ăns), *n.*

Per′sia (pûr′zhȧ; pûr′shȧ), *n.* A kingdom of southwestern Asia. Its official name is ***Iran***. — **Per′sian**, *adj.* & *n.*

per′si·flage (pûr′sĭ·fläzh; pẽr′sĭ·fläzh′), *n.* Light, jesting talk; banter; raillery.

per·sim′mon (pẽr·sĭm′ŭn), *n.* 1. An orange-red fruit that has a very soft sweet center when ripe. 2. The tree which bears this fruit.

per·sist′ (pẽr·sĭst′; pẽr·zĭst′), *v.* 1. To keep on doing or saying something; to continue obstinately. 2. To last on and on; to continue to exist.

per·sist′ent (pẽr·sĭs′tĕnt; pẽr·zĭs′tĕnt), *adj.* Persisting; also, lasting; as, a *persistent* cold. — **per·sist′ence, per·sist′en·cy**, *n.* — **per·sist′ent·ly**, *adv.*

per′son (pûr′s'n), *n.* 1. A being; especially, an individual human being. 2. The body of a human being; bodily appearance. 3. In grammar, one of the three classes into which personal pronouns are divided according as they refer to the person speaking (***first person***), the person spoken to (***second person***), the person or thing spoken of (***third person***). — ***in person.*** In bodily presence; hence, oneself; as, to go *in person*.

per′son·a·ble (pûr′sŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Pleasing in appearance; attractive.

per′son·age (pûr′sŭn·ĭj), *n.* 1. A great person; a famous person. 2. A character in a story, play, etc.

per′son·al (pûr′sŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a person or persons; not public; not general. 2. Of the person, or body; as, *personal* appearance. 3. Having to do with a particular person, or his character, conduct, etc.; as, to make *personal* remarks. 4. For one particular person; as, a *personal* letter. 5. Relating to oneself; as, *personal* vanity. 6. Made or done in person. 7. In grammar, showing person; as, the *personal* pronouns *I, you, he, she,* and *it*. — **per′son·al·ly**, *adv.*

per′son·al′i·ty (pûr′sŭ·năl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PERSONALITIES (-tĭz). 1. The state of being a person and not a soulless thing or a mere idea. 2. Qualities of character which distinguish one person from all others; individuality. 3. Pleasing qualities of character; as, to lack *personality;* also, a person who has such qualities; as, a great *personality*. 4. A personal remark; a slighting reference to a person.

per·son′i·fy (pẽr·sŏn′ĭ·fī), *v.*; PER·SON′I·FIED (-fīd); PER·SON′I·FY′ING. 1. To represent a thing or an idea as a person, or as having the feelings, etc., of a person; thus, in "the wind sobbed," the wind is *personified*. 2. To serve as an example of; as, he *personified* kindness. — **per·son′i·fi·ca′tion** (pẽr·sŏn′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

per′son·nel′ (pûr′sŏ·nĕl′), *n.* The group of persons employed in some public service, or in a factory, an office, etc.

per·spec′tive (pẽr·spĕk′tĭv), *n.* 1. The science which studies and explains how to paint or draw a scene so that objects in it have their right shape and appearance. 2. The power to see or think of things in their true relations to each other. 3. The true relationship of objects or events to one another; as, to view the events of the last year in *perspective*.

per′spi·ca′cious (pûr′spĭ·kā′shŭs), *adj.* Keen in mind. — **per′spi·cac′i·ty** (pûr′spĭ·kăs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

per·spic′u·ous (pẽr·spĭk′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Easily understood. — **per′spi·cu′i·ty** (pûr′spĭ·kū′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

per′spi·ra′tion (pûr′spĭ·rā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of perspiring. 2. Sweat.

per·spire′ (pẽr·spīr′), *v.* To sweat.

per·suade′ (pẽr·swād′), *v.* To induce by argument or entreaty; to win over by an appeal.

per·sua′sion (pẽr·swā′zhŭn), *n.* 1. Act of persuading. 2. Power to persuade. 3. Way of believing; belief; hence, a group with the same beliefs; as, he is of their *persuasion*. — **per·sua′sive** (pẽr·swā′sĭv), *adj.* — **per·sua′sive·ly**, *adv.*

pert (pûrt), *adj.* Saucily bold; forward.

per·tain′ (pĕr·tān′), *v.* To belong to a thing as a part, a quality, a function, etc., of it; as, the duties that *pertain* to one's office.

per′ti·na′cious (pûr′tĭ·nā′shŭs), *adj.* Holding resolutely to a belief, a course of action, etc. — **per′ti·nac′i·ty** (pûr′tĭ·năs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

per′ti·nent (pûr′tĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* Having to do with the subject or matter which is being considered; related; to the point; as, a *pertinent* suggestion. — **per′ti·nence, per′ti·nen·cy,** *n.* — **per′ti·nent·ly,** *adv.*

per·turb′ (pĕr·tûrb′), *v.* To disturb, especially in mind; to trouble greatly; to agitate. — **per′tur·ba′tion** (pûr′tĕr·bā′shŭn), *n.*

Pe·ru′ (pĕ·rōō′), *n.* A republic in western South America. — **Pe·ru′vi·an** (pĕ·rōō′vĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

pe·ruke′ (pĕ·rōōk′), *n.* A wig.

pe·rus′al (pĕ·rōōz′ăl), *n.* A careful reading.

pe·ruse′ (pĕ·rōōz′), *v.* To read; especially, to read through carefully or critically.

per·vade′ (pĕr·vād′), *v.* To pass through all parts of; to spread through.

per·va′sive (pĕr·vā′sĭv), *adj.* Pervading; tending to spread; as, *pervasive* smells.

per·verse′ (pĕr·vûrs′), *adj.* Obstinate in being or doing wrong; willful; contrary. **per·verse′ly,** *adv.* **per·ver′si·ty,** *n.*

per·ver′sion (pĕr·vûr′zhŭn; pĕr·vûr′shŭn), *n.* A turning from what is true or right to something which is wrong; also, a wrong form of something.

per·vert′ (pĕr·vûrt′), *v.* To turn away from what is right or good; to corrupt; also, to take willfully in a wrong sense; as, to *pervert* the words of another person.

per′vert (pûr′vûrt), *n.* A perverted person.

pe′so (pā′sō), *n.*; *pl.* PESOS (pā′sōz; *Spanish* pā′sōs). A coin of varying value used in Spain and Spanish American countries.

pes′si·mism (pĕs′ĭ·mĭz′m), *n.* 1. A lack of hope that one's troubles will pass or that success or happiness will come. 2. A belief that evil is more common or powerful than good. — **pes′si·mist** (pĕs′ĭ·mĭst), *n.* — **pes′si·mis′tic,** *adj.* — **pes′si·mis′ti·cal·ly,** *adv.*

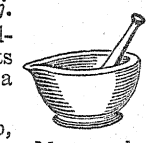
pest (pĕst), *n.* 1. A contagious disease that spreads quickly and causes many deaths; a pestilence. In some places, a hospital for those suffering from such diseases is called a ***pest′-house′***. A place where pestilences are common is called a ***pest′hole′***. 2. A person who bothers or pesters others; also, anything which annoys.

pes′ter (pĕs′tĕr), *v.* To bother greatly.

pes·tif′er·ous (pĕs·tĭf′ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Carrying disease germs; spreading contagion. 2. In colloquial use, pestering.

pes′ti·lence (pĕs′tĭ·lĕns), *n.* A contagious, often fatal, disease that spreads quickly. — **pes′ti·lent,** *adj.* — **pes′ti·len′tial,** *adj.*

pes′tle (pĕs′l; pĕs′t'l), *n.* A pounding instrument used by druggists and others to crush substances to a powder or a mass.

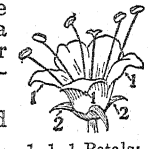


Mortar and Pestle.

pet (pĕt), *n.* 1. A cat, dog, lamb, etc., kept for fondling or playing with. 2. A person who is given special treatment; a favorite. — *adj.* 1. Liked better than others; favorite. 2. Expressing fondness; as, a *pet* name. — *v.*; PET′TED; PET′TING. To treat as a pet.

pet (pĕt), *n.* A peevish fit; a sulky mood.

pet′al (pĕt′l), *n.* One of the leaves of the flower or blossom of a plant. Petals are usually white or bright-colored. — **pet′aled, pet′alled** (pĕt′ld), *adj.*



1, 1, 1 Petals; 2, 2 Sepals.

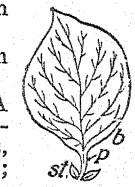
pe·tard′ (pĕ·tärd′), *n.* An old form of bomb.

pet cock, *or* **pet′cock′** (pĕt′-kŏk′), *n.* A small faucet, as on a steam radiator.

Pe′ter (pē′tĕr), *n.* In the Bible, one of the Twelve Apostles, called also ***Simon*** or ***Simon Peter***, author of the Epistles of Peter.

pet′i·ole (pĕt′ĭ·ōl), *n.* The stem of a leaf. See the *picture.*

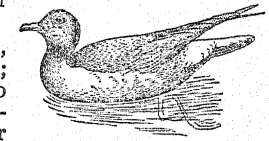
pe·tite′ (pĕ·tēt′), *adj.* Small in size.



b Blade of a Leaf; *p* Petiole; *st* Stipule.

pe·ti′tion (pĕ·tĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. A written request addressed to an official person or group of persons; as, a *petition* to Congress. 2. A prayer; a plea for aid. — *v.* 1. To make or send a petition to. 2. To ask for in a petition; as, to *petition* help. — **pe·ti′tion·er,** *n.*

pet′rel (pĕt′rĕl), *n.* A small, long-winged sea bird that flies far from land.



Petrel. (1/6)

pet′ri·fy (pĕt′rĭ·fī), *v.*; PET′RI·FIED (-fīd); PET′RI·FY′ING. 1. To change wood or similar matter into stone or a stonelike substance; to turn as hard as stone. 2. To stun with fear.

Pet′ro·grad (pĕt′rō·grăd), *n.* See LENINGRAD.

pet′rol (pĕt′rŏl; pĕt′rŭl), *n.* In British use, gasoline.

pe·tro′le·um (pĕ·trō′lĕ·ŭm), *n.* A raw oil obtained from the ground by drilling wells. From it come gasoline, kerosene, fuel oils, etc.

pet′ti·coat (pĕt′ĭ·kōt), *n.* A skirt worn under a dress. — *adj.* Of, or characteristic of, women.

pet′tish (pĕt′ĭsh), *adj.* Peevish.

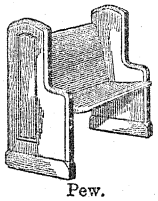
pet′ty (pĕt′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Small and of no great importance; trifling. 2. Minor; inferior in rank or authority; as, a *petty* prince. — **pet′ti·ness**, *n.*

Petunia.

pet′u·lant (pĕt′ū·lănt), *adj.* Easily put in a bad humor; peevish; fretful. — **pet′u·lance**, *n.*

pe·tu′ni·a (pē·tū′nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A garden plant about a foot tall, with funnel-shaped flowers of white, pink, or purplish color.

pew (pū), *n.* One of the benches set in rows in a church, for use by the worshipers.



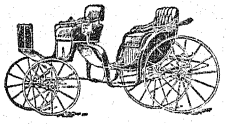
Pew.

pe′wee (pē′wē), *n.* A phoebe or other small fly-catching bird; especially, the ***wood pewee.***

pew′ter (pū′tẽr), *n.* 1. A metallic substance made of tin, copper, antimony, and other metals. It is used in making table utensils such as pitchers, bowls, etc. 2. Utensils of pewter. — **pew′ter**, *adj.*

pfen′nig (pfĕn′ĭg), *n.* A bronze coin of Germany worth about one fourth of a cent.

pha′e·ton (fā′ĕ·t'n), *n.* 1. A light four-wheeled carriage having no sidepieces in front of its seat or its two seats. 2. An open automobile with two cross seats.



Phaeton.

pha′lanx (fā′lăngks; făl′ăngks), *n.*; *pl.* PHALANXES (-lăngk·sĕz). 1. In ancient warfare, a body of heavy-armed foot soldiers carrying lances and marching in close order. 2. Any body of troops massed in close array; also, a solid group of persons or things.

phan′tasm (făn′tăz'm), *n.* 1. An imaginary vision. 2. A ghost; a specter. — **phan·tas′mal** (făn·tăz′mȧl), *adj.*

phan′ta·sy (făn′tȧ·sĭ). Same as FANTASY.

phan′tom (făn′tŭm), *n.* 1. A dim or ghostly image; a phantasm. 2. A person or thing which is not really what it seems; a mere appearance; a shadow; as, only a *phantom* of a king. — **phan′tom**, *adj.*

Phar′aoh (fâr′ō; fā′rō), *n.* A king of ancient Egypt.

Phar′i·see (făr′ĭ·sē), *n.* 1. In the Bible, a Jew of a sect that followed the religious forms and ceremonies strictly. 2. [written with a small letter, ***pharisee***] A person who observes outward forms, especially in religion; hence, a hypocrite. — **Phar′i·sa′ic** (făr′ĭ·sā′ĭk), **Phar′i·sa′i·cal**, *adj.*

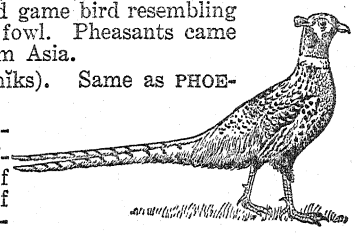
phar′ma·cist (fär′mȧ·sĭst), *n.* A person who has studied pharmacy; especially, a druggist.

phar′ma·cy (fär′mȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PHARMACIES (-sĭz). 1. The art or practice of mixing drugs according to a doctor's prescription. 2. A drugstore.

phar′ynx (făr′ĭngks), *n.*; *pl.* PHARYNGES (fȧ·rĭn′jēz), PHARYNXES (făr′ĭngk·sĕz). A cone-shaped tube about four and one half inches long that extends down from the back of the mouth to the tube leading to the stomach.

phase (fāz), *n.* 1. The way in which the moon or a planet looks to the eye at any time in its series of changes; as, the new moon and the full moon are two *phases* of the moon. 2. An aspect; as, one *phase* of his real character.

pheas′ant (fĕz′ănt), *n.* A long-tailed, brilliantly colored game bird resembling the domestic fowl. Pheasants came originally from Asia.



Pheasant. (1/12)

phe′nix (fē′nĭks). Same as PHOENIX.

phe·nom′e·nal (fĕ·nŏm′ĕ·nȧl), *adj.* Of the nature of a phenomenon; hence, unusual; extraordinary.

phe·nom′e·non (fĕ·nŏm′ĕ·nŏn; -nŭn), *n.*; *pl.* PHENOMENA (-nȧ). 1. Any fact or event of interest to a scientific observer; an outward sign of the working of a law of nature. 2. *pl.* PHENOMENONS. An extraordinary person, thing, or occurrence; a prodigy.

phi′al (fī′ȧl), *n.* A bottle, as for medicines.

Phil. Abbreviation for *Philippians.*

Phila. Abbreviation for *Philadelphia.*

Phil′a·del′phi·a (fĭl′ȧ·dĕl′fĭ·ȧ), *n.* A large city in southeastern Pennsylvania.

phil′an·throp′ic (fĭl′ăn·thrŏp′ĭk), *adj.* Loving and helping people; giving generously to charities, education, etc.

phi·lan′thro·pist (fĭ·lăn′thrō·pĭst), *n.* A philanthropic person.

phi·lan′thro·py (fĭ·lăn′thrō·pĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PHILANTHROPIES (-pĭz). 1. Love for mankind; devotion to human welfare as shown by generous gifts. 2. An act or a gift of a philanthropist.

Phi·le′mon (fĭ·lē′mŏn), *n.* In the New Testament, the Epistle to Philemon, one of the letters of St. Paul.

Phil′ip (fĭl′ĭp), *n.* In the Bible, one of the twelve apostles.

Phi·lip′pi·ans (fĭ·lĭp′ĭ·ănz), *n. pl.* In the New Testament, the Epistle to the Philippians, a letter from St. Paul to the people of ***Phi·lip′pi*** (fĭ·lĭp′ī), a city of ancient Macedonia.

Phil'ip·pine Is'lands (fĭl'ĭ·pēn; -pīn), *or* **Phil'ip·pines** (fĭl'ĭ·pēnz), *n.* A large group of islands southeast of Asia, belonging to the United States. — **Phil'ip·pine**, *adj.*

Phi·lis'tine (fĭ·lĭs'tĭn; fĭl'ĭs·tĭn; fĭl'ĭs·tēn), *n.* 1. In the Bible, a member of a warlike race living on the Palestine coast. 2. A person who is not interested in poetry, art, etc. — **Phi·lis'tine**, *adj.*

phi·lol'o·gy (fĭ·lŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about language and the origin and growth of languages. — **phil'o·log'i·cal** (fĭl'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

phi·los'o·pher (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fēr), *n.* 1. A student of philosophy. 2. A person who takes misfortunes with wisdom, calmness, and courage.

phil'o·soph'i·cal (fĭl'ō·sŏf'ĭ·kăl), **phil'o·soph'ic**, *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with philosophy; as, *philosophical* writings. 2. Showing the wisdom and calm of a philosopher.

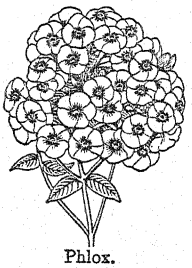
phi·los'o·phy (fĭ·lŏs'ō·fĭ), *n.; pl.* PHILOSOPHIES (-fĭz). 1. Love of wisdom. 2. The science which studies the real but unseen nature and causes of things. 3. The philosophical teachings of a man or a group of men. 4. Calmness of temper and judgment; serene wisdom.

phil'ter, phil'tre (fĭl'tēr), *n.* A drink or charm supposed to make one person love another.

phlegm (flĕm), *n.* Mucus, especially the thick mucus which collects when a person is suffering from a cold.

phleg·mat'ic (flĕg·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Not easily excited or aroused; slow to respond.

phlox (flŏks), *n.* A plant that bears clusters of sweet-smelling white, purplish, or reddish flowers; also, its flower or flowers.



Phlox.

Phoe'be (fē'bē), *n.* The Greek goddess of the moon; Artemis.

phoe'be (fē'bē), *n.* A slightly crested American fly-catching bird. It is grayish-brown above and yellowish-white below.

Phoebe. (⅓)

Phoe'bus (fē'bŭs), *n.* The Greek god of the sun, Apollo. He is often called ***Phoe'bus A·pol'lo.***

Phoe·ni'ci·a (fē·nĭsh'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* An ancient country in western Syria, on the Mediterranean. — **Phoe·ni'cian** (-ăn), *n. & adj.*

phoe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.; pl.* PHOENIXES (-ĕz). 1. A legendary Arabian bird that after a long life burns itself to death, and comes to life again, fresh and young, out of its own ashes. 2. Something destroyed only to rise anew.

Phoe'nix (fē'nĭks), *n.* The capital of Arizona.

phone (fōn), *n.* A short form of TELEPHONE.

pho·net'ic (fō·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with phonetics. 2. Showing sounds as spoken; as, the *phonetic* spelling of "enough" is *enuf.*

pho·net'ics (fō·nĕt'ĭks), *n.* The science which studies facts about speech sounds.

phon'ics (fŏn'ĭks; fō'nĭks), *n.* Phonetics.

pho'no·graph (fō'nō·grȧf), *n.* An instrument which reproduces music, speech, etc. — **pho'no·graph'ic** (fō'nō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

phos'phate (fŏs'fāt), *n.* A chemical salt much used in fertilizers. Phosphates are obtained from certain rocks, bones, etc.

phos'pho·res'cence (fŏs'fō·rĕs'ĕns), *n.* Light without heat given forth by some substances, such as phosphorus, or some living things, such as certain fishes. — **phos'pho·res'cent**, *adj.*

phos'pho·rus (fŏs'fō·rŭs), *n.* A white or yellowish waxlike substance which has a faint glow in moist air. It was once much used in making matches. — **phos'pho·rous** (fŏs'fō·rŭs; fŏs·fō'rŭs), *adj.*

pho'to (fō'tō), *n.* Short for PHOTOGRAPH.

pho'to·graph (fō'tō·grȧf), *n.* A picture or likeness obtained by photography. — *v.* To take a picture of with a camera. — **pho·tog'ra·pher** (fō·tŏg'rȧ·fēr), *n.*

pho·tog'ra·phy (fō·tŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* The production of a likeness of a person or object on a plate or a film, as in a camera, that has been made sensitive to rays of light. After the image has been fixed on the plate or film by means of chemicals, prints are made on paper that has a sensitive surface. — **pho'to·graph'ic** (fō'tō·grăf'ĭk), *adj.* — **pho'to·graph'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

pho'to·play' (fō'tō·plā'), *n.* A motion picture.

phrase (frāz), *n.* 1. A brief, sometimes witty, expression; especially, in grammar, any group of two or more words that express a single idea but do not form a complete sentence. 2. A way of speaking; as, the simple *phrases* of daily life. — *v.* To express in words.

phra'se·ol'o·gy (frā'zē·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.; pl.* PHRASEOLOGIES (-jĭz). Manner of expression; style.

Phryg'i·a (frĭj'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* An ancient country in the western central part of Asia Minor.

phys'ic (fĭz'ĭk), *n.* 1. In old language, the profession of a doctor; also, medicine. 2. A medicine taken to cleanse the bowels; a cathartic. — *v.* To treat with physic, or medicine.

phys'i·cal (fĭz'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with nature or the world as we see it; material and not mental or spiritual; natural. 2. Of or belonging to the human body; bodily; as, *physical* strength. 3. Having to do with physics; as, *physical* laws. — **phys'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

phy·si′cian (fĭ·zĭsh′ăn), *n.* 1. A person whose profession it is to treat diseases, especially with medicines; a doctor of medicine. 2. A person or thing that heals or restores.

phys′i·cist (fĭz′ĭ·sĭst), *n.* A person who knows a great deal about physics.

phys′ics (fĭz′ĭks), *n.* The science which studies facts about matter and motion. Physics includes the subjects of mechanics, heat, light, electricity, and sound.

phys′i·og′no·my (fĭz′ĭ·ŏg′nō·mĭ; fĭz′ĭ·ŏn′ō·mĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PHYSIOGNOMIES (-mĭz). The shape, cast, or expression of a face; as, he had the *physiognomy* of a Japanese.

phys′i·ol′o·gy (fĭz′ĭ·ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about the functions of organs, tissues, cells, etc., in living animals and plants. — **phys′i·o·log′i·cal** (fĭz′ĭ·ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **phys′i·ol′o·gist** (fĭz′ĭ·ŏl′ō·jĭst), *n.*

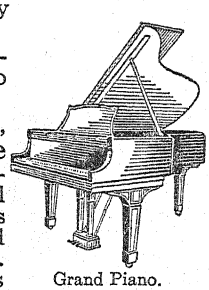
phy·sique′ (fĭ·zēk′), *n.* The build of a person's body; physical constitution.

P.I. Abbreviation for *Philippine Islands.*

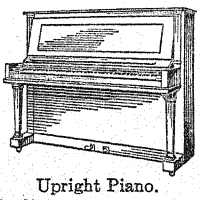
pi′a·nis′si·mo (pē′ä·nĭs′ĭ·mō; pyä·nēs′sē·mō), *adj.* & *adv.* In music, very soft.

pi·an′ist (pĭ·ăn′ĭst; pē′ä·nĭst), *n.* A person who plays the piano.

pi·an′o (pĭ·ăn′ō; pĭ·ä′nō), *n.* Also **pi·an′o·for′te** (pĭ·ăn′ō·fôr′tē; pĭ·ăn′ō·fôrt). The largest musical stringed instrument. It is enclosed in a case and played from a keyboard. Its strings are steel wires which give forth musical tones when they are struck by hammers operated from the keyboard. Various kinds of piano are ***grand piano, upright piano,*** and ***square piano.***



Grand Piano.



Upright Piano.

pi·a′no (pĭ·ä′nō), *adj.* & *adv.* In music, soft; as, a *piano* passage in a piece.

pi·az′za (pĭ·ăz′ä), *n.* 1. A large open square in an Italian town. 2. A roofed and arched gallery along one side of a house; hence, in the United States, veranda.

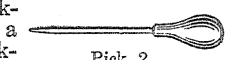
pi′broch (pē′brŏĸ), *n.* A musical piece to be played on the Scottish bagpipe.

Pic′ar·dy (pĭk′ĕr·dĭ), *n.* An old province of northern France, on the English Channel.

pic′co·lo (pĭk′ō·lō), *n.*; *pl.* PICCOLOS (-lōz). A small flute whose shrill tones are an octave higher than those of the ordinary flute.

Piccolo.

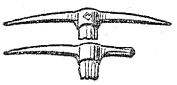
pick (pĭk), *n.* 1. A pickax. 2. A pointed instrument used for picking; as, an ice *pick;* a tooth*pick.* 3. Act of picking; also, that which has been picked at one time, place, etc. 4. Choice; as, take your *pick;* also, the choicest person or thing.



Pick, 2.

— *v.* 1. To strike or work at with a pick or pointed instrument; as, to *pick* the soil. 2. To clear or cleanse with a pick, or with the fingers, the nails, etc.; as, to *pick* a bone. 3. To gather with one's hands or fingers; to pull; to pluck; also, to take up bit by bit; as, to *pick* up pieces of paper. 4. To select; to choose; as, *pick* a good book. 5. To eat sparingly or daintily; as, to *pick* at one's food. 6. To take the contents of by stealth; to rob; as, to *pick* a pocket. 7. To provoke; as, to *pick* a quarrel. 8. To pull apart or into small pieces; as, to *pick* matted cotton. 9. To pull or pluck, as the strings of a musical instrument; also, to play a stringed instrument, as the banjo.

pick′a·nin′ny (pĭk′ä·nĭn′ĭ), *n.*; PICKANINNIES (-ĭz). A small colored child.



Pickaxes.

pick′ax′, pick′axe′ (pĭk′-ăks′), *n.* A tool with a wooden handle and a curved or straight blade pointed at one or both ends. It is used by diggers, miners, stone dressers, etc.

pick′er (pĭk′ĕr), *n.* A person who picks; also, a machine or a tool used for picking.

pick′er·el (pĭk′-ĕr·ĕl), *n.* A food fish of the eastern, southern, and central United States; a pike, especially of a small kind. See the colored picture of *fishes.*

Pickerel. (1/12)

pick′et (pĭk′ĕt), *n.* 1. A pointed stake or post in a fence, stockade, etc. 2. In warfare, a soldier or squad of soldiers sent on outpost duty. 3. A person appointed to stand on watch, as a striking workman near a factory where there is a strike.

— *v.* 1. To fence in or enclose with pickets. 2. To tie to a picket; as, to *picket* a horse. 3. To post pickets at or around; to watch or guard as a picket. — **pick′et·er,** *n.*

pick′le (pĭk′l), *n.* 1. A mixture of salt and water for preserving or corning meat, fish, etc.; brine. 2. Vinegar with or without spices, for preserving vegetables, eggs, etc. 3. Something that has been preserved in a pickle. 4. A very unpleasant condition; a predicament; as, to get oneself in a *pickle* by forgetting one's purse.

— *v.* To soak or steep in a pickle; to preserve by using a pickle; as, to *pickle* pork.

pick'pock'et (pĭk'pŏk'ĕt), *n.* A thief who steals purses or out of pockets or purses.

pic'nic (pĭk'nĭk), *n.* An outdoor party the food for which is provided by the members and eaten in the open air. — *v.*; PIC'NICKED (pĭk'nĭkt); PIC'NICK·ING. To go on a picnic; to hold a picnic. — **pic'nick·er**, *n.*

pi'cot (pē'kō), *n.* One of the small loops forming the edge of some ribbons or lace.

Pict (pĭkt), *n.* A member of one of the earliest races known to have lived in Great Britain.

pic·to'ri·al (pĭk·tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with pictures; as, *pictorial* art. 2. Using pictures; illustrated. 3. Like a picture in vividness. — **pic·to'ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

pic'ture (pĭk'tŭr), *n.* 1. A representation of something real or imagined, by painting, drawing, engraving, etc. 2. A very vivid description in words. 3. An image; a likeness; a copy; as, a clear mental *picture*. 4. A scene represented on a stage by real persons or their photographs; as, motion *pictures*.
— *v.* 1. To draw, paint, etc., a picture of. 2. To show as clearly as in a picture; as, fear is *pictured* on his face. 3. To make a mental picture of; to imagine.
— *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with pictures. 2. Illustrated with pictures; as, a *picture* book. 3. Made up of pictures; shown through pictures; as, *picture* puzzles.

pic'tur·esque' (pĭk'tŭr·ĕsk'), *adj.* Like a picture; having qualities suitable for a picture; unusual and charming.
pic'tur·esque'ly, *adv.* **pic'tur·esque'ness**, *n.*

pie (pī), *n.* A food consisting of a pastry crust and a filling of fruit, meat, or the like.

pie (pī), *n.* A magpie.

pie'bald' (pī'bôld'), *adj.* Of two colors, especially black and white; mottled.

piece (pēs), *n.* 1. A part cut, torn, or broken from a thing; a fragment. 2. One of a group, set, or mass of things; as, a *piece* of mail. 3. A portion marked off; as, a *piece* of land. 4. A single item, example, instance, etc.; as, a *piece* of news. 5. A definite quantity or size in which various articles are made for sale or use; as, goods by the *piece*. 6. A finished product; something made, composed, written, etc.; as, a musical *piece*.
— *v.* 1. To mend, extend, or complete by a piece or pieces; as, to *piece* a garment. 2. To make by joining pieces together.
— *adj.* Pieced; as, a *piece* quilt.

piece'meal' (pēs'mēl'), *adv.* 1. Piece by piece; little by little. 2. In or into pieces.

piece of eight. A former Spanish and Spanish American dollar.

piece'work' (pēs'wûrk'), *n.* Work done and paid for by the piece. — **piece'work'er**, *n.*

pie'crust' (pī'krŭst'), *n.* The pastry shell of a pie; also, paste for pies.

pied (pīd), *adj.* Having two or more colors in blotches, often black and white; piebald.

Pied'mont (pēd'mŏnt), *n.* A territorial division of northwestern Italy.

P, P Piers of a Bridge.

pier (pēr), *n.* 1. A support for a bridge span. 2. A structure built out into the water for use as a landing place, walk, etc., or to protect or form a harbor. 3. A single pillar or a structure used to support something.

pierce (pērs), *v.* 1. To run into or through as a pointed instrument does; to stab. 2. To make a hole in or through. 3. To break into or through; as, to *pierce* the enemy's line. 4. To penetrate with the eye or mind; to see through. — **pierc'ing** (pēr'sĭng), *adj.* — **pierc'ing·ly**, *adv.*

Pierce (pērs), Franklin, 1804–1869. The 14th president of the United States, 1853–1857.

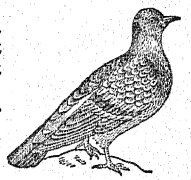
pier glass (pēr). A large high mirror.

Pierre (pēr), *n.* The capital of South Dakota.

pi'e·ty (pī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIETIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality or condition of being pious; loyal devotion to parents, family, race, etc.; also, dutifulness in religion; reverence for God; devoutness. 2. A pious act, observance, etc.

Pig. (1/40)

pig (pĭg), *n.* 1. A young hog; also, a hog of any age. 2. Person or animal likened to a pig because of greed, selfishness, filth, etc. 3. A casting of metal, especially of iron or lead, run directly from the smelting furnace into a mold; also, pig iron. — *v.* To bring forth, or to act, like pigs.


Pigeon. (1/10)

pi'geon (pĭj'ŭn; pĭj'ĭn), *n.* A bird with a stout body, short legs, and smooth, compact plumage; a dove.

pi'geon hawk. Any of several small hawks. See HAWK.

pi'geon·hole' (pĭj'ŭn·hōl'; pĭj'ĭn·hōl'), *n.* 1. A hole or small place for pigeons to nest. 2. A small open compartment, as in a desk or cabinet, for keeping letters, papers, etc.
— *v.* To place in a pigeonhole; to file.

pig'gish (pĭg'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a pig.
pig'gish·ly, *adv.* **pig'gish·ness**, *n.*

pig'head'ed (pĭg'hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* Stubborn.

pig i′ron. Crude iron from the blast furnace.

pig′ment (pĭg′mĕnt), *n.* 1. A coloring matter; any powder prepared as a paint or enamel by mixture with a suitable liquid. 2. Coloring matter in persons, animals, and plants.

Pig′my, pig′my (pĭg′mĭ). Same as PYGMY, PYGMY.

pig′nut′ (pĭg′nŭt′), *n.* 1. A kind of earth-nut. 2. The thin-shelled somewhat bitter nut of a kind of hickory; also, the tree bearing it.

pig′pen′ (pĭg′pĕn′), *n.* 1. A pen, or sty, for pigs. 2. Any place that is dirty or littered up.

pig′skin′ (pĭg′skĭn′), *n.* 1. The skin of a pig, or leather made of it. 2. In colloquial use, a jockey's saddle; also, a football.

pig′sty′ (pĭg′stī′), *n.; pl.* PIGSTIES (-stīz′). 1. A pigpen. 2. A dirty place like a pigpen.

pig′tail′ (pĭg′tāl′), *n.* A tight braid of hair, hanging down from the back of the head.

pike (pīk), *n.* A sharp point or spike.

pike (pīk), *n.* A long and slender, greedy, fresh-water food fish.

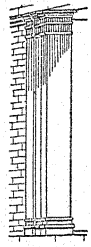
Pike. (1/25)

pike (pīk), *n.* A weapon formerly carried by foot soldiers, consisting of a long wooden shaft with a steel point.

pike (pīk), *n.* A turnpike or toll road.

pike′staff′ (pīk′stăf′), *n.* A spiked staff to guard the user from slipping.

pi·las′ter (pĭ·lăs′tĕr), *n.* In architecture, an upright, rectangular, slightly projecting column that helps to support a wall.



Pilaster.

Pi′late (pī′lăt), *n.* Pontius Pilate.

pile (pīl), *n.* 1. Short fine hair like fur; down. 2. A nap on cloth, etc.; especially, a velvety surface on plush, velvet, carpets, etc. — **piled** (pīld), *adj.*

pile (pīl), *n.* 1. A mass of things heaped together; a heap. 2. In colloquial use, a large number, quantity, etc. 3. A heap of wood for burning a corpse or a sacrifice. 4. A large building. — *v.* 1. To heap up; to stack. 2. To fill; to load; as, to *pile* a table with food. 3. To move or press forward in a mass; to crowd; as, to *pile* into a car.

pile (pīl), *n.* A large stake of timber, steel, etc., driven into the ground to help support a foundation or to resist pressure. — *v.* To drive piles into; to strengthen with piles.

pil′fer (pĭl′fĕr), *v.* To steal in small amounts.

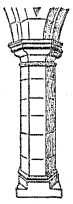
pil′grim (pĭl′grĭm), *n.* 1. A wanderer; a traveler. 2. A person who travels, usually far, to a holy place or shrine as an act of religious devotion. — ***the Pil′grims*** or ***Pil′grim Fa′thers.*** The settlers who founded Plymouth colony, Massachusetts, in 1620.

pil′grim·age (pĭl′grĭ·mĭj), *n.* The journey or wandering of a pilgrim.

pill (pĭl), *n.* 1. A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small mass, to be taken whole. 2. Something unpleasant that must be endured.

pil′lage (pĭl′ĭj), *n.* 1. The act of pillaging or plundering, especially in war. 2. Spoil; booty. — **pil′lage,** *v.* — **pil′lag·er** (pĭl′-ĭj·ĕr), *n.*

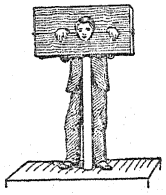
pil′lar (pĭl′ĕr), *n.* 1. A firm, upright support, slender or narrow compared to its height; also, a column or shaft standing alone, as for a monument. 2. Something like a pillar; a main support; as, he is a *pillar* of the church. — **pil′lared** (pĭl′ĕrd), *adj.*



Pillar.

pil′lion (pĭl′yŭn), *n.* A pad put on behind a man's saddle for a woman to ride on.

pil′lo·ry (pĭl′ō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* PILLORIES (-rĭz). A wooden frame erected on a post and having holes through which the head and hands were put. It was used to punish offenders publicly. — *v.;* PIL′LO·RIED (pĭl′ō·rĭd); PIL′LO·RY·ING. 1. To set in, or punish with, the pillory. 2. To expose to public scorn or ridicule.



Pillory.

pil′low (pĭl′ō), *n.* A support for the head of a person when reposing; especially, a case or sack filled with feathers, down, or the like. — *v.* To rest or place on a pillow.

pil′low·case′ (pĭl′ō·kās′), *n.* A removable covering for a pillow, usually of cloth.

pi′lot (pī′lŭt), *n.* 1. A person who steers a ship. 2. A person qualified to conduct ships into and out of a port, or in certain waters. 3. A guide; a leader. 4. The cowcatcher of a locomotive. 5. A person who flies a balloon, an airship, or an airplane. — *v.* To act as pilot of; to guide or lead.

pi′lot·age (pī′lŭt·ĭj), *n.* 1. The act or business of piloting. 2. The fee paid to a pilot.

pi′lot bis′cuit *or* **bread.** Hardtack.

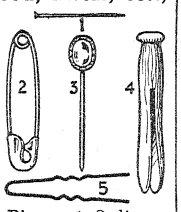
pi·men′to (pĭ·mĕn′tō), *n.; pl.* PIMENTOS (-tōz). 1. Allspice, or the West Indian tree (***pimento tree***) yielding it. 2. Pimiento.

pi·mien′to (pē·myĕn′tō), *n.* The fleshy fruit of a mild-flavored red pepper.

pim′per·nel (pĭm′pĕr·nĕl; pĭm′pĕr·n'l), *n.* A plant six inches tall, with scarlet, white, or purplish flowers that close in wet weather.

pim′ple (pĭm′p'l), *n.* A small, inflamed swelling of the skin, often containing pus; a small boil. — **pim′ply** (pĭm′plĭ), *adj.*

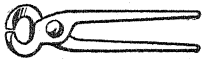
pin (pĭn), *n.* **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., often round, used to fasten articles together, etc. **2.** An ornament, such as a brooch or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a club *pin*. **3.** Something that resembles, or is likened to, a pin. **4.** In bowling, etc., one of the wooden pieces set up to be struck by the ball. **5.** The solid part of the end of a key that enters the lock.



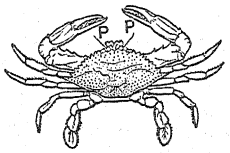
Pins. 1 Ordinary Pin; 2 Safety Pin; 3 Stickpin; 4 Clothespin; 5 Hairpin.

— *v.*; PINNED (pĭnd); PIN'NING. **1.** To fasten, join, or secure with a pin. **2.** To hold as by thrusting a pin through; to seize and hold fast; as, to *pin* a person's arms to his sides; to hold or keep to an obligation, task, etc.; as, to *pin* a witness down to facts.

pin'a·fore' (pĭn'ȧ·fōr'), *n.* An apron, usually low-necked and sleeveless, worn especially by children or girls to protect the dress.


Pincers.

pin'cers (pĭn'sẽrz), *n. pl.* **1.** An instrument with two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things. **2.** The claws of lobsters, crabs, etc., which are like pincers.



P, P Pincers of a Crab.

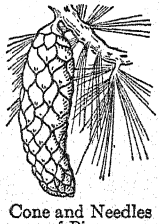
pinch (pĭnch), *v.*; PINCHED (pĭncht); PINCH'ING. **1.** To squeeze between the finger and the thumb or between the jaws of an instrument. **2.** To squeeze or compress painfully. **3.** To cause pain to; to distress; also, to cramp, contract, make shriveled, etc.; as, a face *pinched* with hunger. **4.** To be economical; to be miserly or stingy; to stint. — *n.* **1.** An emergency; an occasion of special need; as, he could do it at a *pinch*. **2.** Pressure; stress; as, the *pinch* of hunger. **3.** The act of pinching; a nip. **4.** As much as may be taken between the finger and the thumb; a small quantity.

pinch'er (pĭn'chẽr), *n.* A person or thing that pinches; [in the *plural*] pincers.

pin'cush'ion (pĭn'kŏŏsh'ŭn), *n.* A small cushion in which pins may be stuck ready for use.

pine (pīn), *v.* **1.** To lose vigor, health, or flesh through grief, anxiety, hunger, etc. **2.** To long for or desire intensely; as, to *pine* for home.

pine (pīn), *n.* **1.** An evergreen tree that bears cones, has narrow needles for leaves, and is valued for its wood; also, the wood of this tree.


Cone and Needles of Pine.

There are many kinds of pines, such as ***white pine, Georgia pine, yellow pine,*** etc. The cone and tassel of the white pine are the floral emblem of Maine. **2.** Pineapple.

pine'ap'ple (pīn'ăp''l), *n.* **1.** A tropical plant with stiff, thorny-edged leaves, and a short stalk. **2.** The edible juicy fruit of this plant.

Pineapple.

pin'feath'er (pĭn'fĕth'ẽr), *n.* A young feather just coming out through the skin, as on a bird.

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* A smaller wheel of a set of gear wheels with teeth designed to gear with a larger wheel.

pin'ion (pĭn'yŭn), *n.* **1.** The end part of a bird's wing. **2.** A wing. **3.** A feather; a quill. — *v.* **1.** To bind the wings or cut the pinion of a bird. **2.** To disable or restrain by binding the arms, especially to the body.

pink (pĭngk), *v.* **1.** To cut or pierce cloth, leather, paper, etc., in an ornamental pattern. **2.** To stab, as with a sword.

pink (pĭngk), *n.* **1.** A plant six inches to two feet tall, with fringed or ruffled flowers and narrow, silvery-green leaves. **2.** The highest degree possible; as, in the *pink* of condition. **3.** A light tint of red. — *adj.* Of the color pink; light-red.

Pink.

pink'ish (pĭngk'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat pink.

pin' mon'ey. Money allowed by a man to his wife for her personal use.

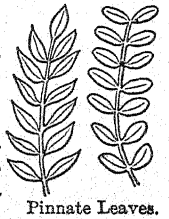
pin'nace (pĭn'ĭs; pĭn'ȧs), *n.* **1.** A light sailing vessel. **2.** Any of various ship's boats.

pin'na·cle (pĭn'ȧ·k'l), *n.* **1.** A turret, generally ending in a small spire. **2.** A lofty peak; a pointed summit. **3.** The summit, or highest point.

Pinnacle.

pin'nate (pĭn'ăt), *adj.* Feather-like; having parts arranged on each side of a common stem; as, a *pinnate* leaf.

pint (pīnt), *n.* A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or four gills. See *Tables*, page 736.


Pinnate Leaves.

pin'to (pĭn'tō; pēn'tō), *adj.* Piebald; mottled; pied; as, a *pinto* horse. — *n.* A piebald horse.

pi'o·neer' (pī'ō·nēr'), *n.* **1.** A person who goes before, preparing the way for others to follow. **2.** An early settler; a colonist. — *v.* **1.** To open up, discover, or explore in advance. **2.** To act as a pioneer for or in; as, to *pioneer* a cause.

pi'ous (pī'ŭs), *adj.* 1. Showing reverence toward God; religious; devout. 2. Done under pretext of religion. — **pi'ous·ly**, *adv.*

pip (pĭp), *n.* A disease of chickens.

pip (pĭp), *n.* A small seed of an apple.

pipe (pīp), *n.* 1. A musical instrument consisting of a tube of reed, wood, or metal, played by blowing; also, any tube producing a musical sound; as, an organ *pipe*. 2. A bagpipe. 3. The whistle, call, or note of a bird, or an insect. 4. Any long tube or hollow body to conduct water, steam, etc. 5. A tube with a small bowl at one end, used for smoking tobacco, etc. — *v.* 1. To play on or sound a pipe; also, to speak in or have the shrill tone of a pipe. 2. To conduct or transfer by means of pipes; as, to *pipe* water. 3. To equip with pipes.

pip'er (pīp'ẽr), *n.* One who plays on a pipe.

pip'ing (pīp'ĭng), *n.* 1. The music or sound of a person or thing that pipes; as, the *piping* of frogs. 2. Pipes collectively; material for pipes. 3. A narrow fold of material, sometimes covering a cord, used to decorate edges or seams. — *adj.* 1. Playing on a musical pipe. 2. Giving forth a high, shrill sound; high-pitched.

pip'ing hot (pīp'ĭng). So hot as to sizzle.

pip'it (pĭp'ĭt), *n.* A small bird like a lark.

pip'kin (pĭp'kĭn), *n.* A small earthen pot.

pip'pin (pĭp'ĭn), *n.* A kind of apple.

pi'quant (pē'kănt), *adj.* 1. Pleasantly tart, sharp, or biting; as, a *piquant* sauce. 2. Pleasingly exciting to the mind, curiosity, etc.; as, a *piquant* face. — **pi'quan·cy** (pē'kăn·sĭ), *n.*

pique (pēk), *n.* Offense taken because of a slight or injury, especially to one's pride. — *v.*; PIQUED (pēkt); PI'QUING (pē'kĭng). 1. To arouse anger or resentment in. 2. To excite or arouse; to stimulate; as, to *pique* one's curiosity. 3. To pride oneself.

pi·qué' (pē·kā'), *n.* A ribbed cotton fabric.

pi'ra·cy (pī'rȧ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIRACIES (-sĭz). 1. Robbery on the high seas. 2. The using of another's work, invention, etc., without authority.

pi'rate (pī'rĭt), *n.* A robber on the high seas; a person who commits piracy. — **pi'rate**, *v.* — **pi·rat'ic** (pī·răt'ĭk), **pi·rat'i·cal**, *adj.*

pir'ou·ette' (pĭr'ōō·ĕt'), *n.* A whirling or turning on the toes. — **pir'ou·ette'**, *v.*

pis·ta'chi·o (pĭs·tä'shĭ·ō; pĭs·tā'shĭ·ō), *n.*; *pl.* PISTACHIOS (-ōz). 1. A small tree of southern Europe and Asia Minor, or its nut, which contains one greenish edible seed. 2. The flavor of this nut. 3. The greenish color of this nut.

P Pistil.

pis'til (pĭs'tĭl; pĭs't'l), *n.* The part of a flower that produces the seeds. It grows in the center of a flower and includes the ovary, style, and stigma.

pis'til·late (pĭs'tĭ·lăt), *adj.* Having or producing a pistil or pistils.

pis'tol (pĭs't'l), *n.* A short gun made to be aimed and fired from one hand.

Pistol.

pis'ton (pĭs'tŭn), *n.* A sliding piece, usually a short cylinder moving back and forth inside a larger cylinder. In steam engines it is moved by steam; in pumps it moves a fluid.

pit (pĭt), *n.* 1. A cavity or hole in the ground. 2. A trap; a snare. 3. A deep place; an abyss; also, hell, or a part of it. 4. A surface depression or hollow; as, the ***pit of the stomach*** is the depression below the lower end of the breastbone. 5. The scar left by a disease such as smallpox. 6. An enclosed place for cockfighting, etc. 7. That part of the floor of some exchanges set aside for a special branch of business; as, the wheat *pit*. 8. In England, the cheaper downstairs seats of a theater. — *v.*; PIT'TED; PIT'TING. 1. To put into a pit or hole. 2. To form pits in; as, a face *pitted* by smallpox. 3. To match one against another; as, he *pitted* his skill against theirs.

pit (pĭt), *n.* The hard stone of a cherry, peach, date, etc. — *v.* To remove the pits from.

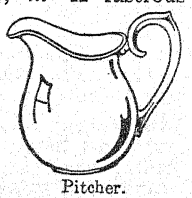
pit'a·pat' (pĭt'ȧ·păt'), *adv.* With quick beats; in a flutter; as, my heart went *pitapat*.

pitch (pĭch), *n.* 1. A black or dark sticky substance left over from distilling tar, petroleum, etc., and used in manufacturing, paving streets, etc. 2. The resin from certain pines. — *v.* To cover or smear with pitch.

pitch (pĭch), *v.* 1. To place and set up or erect; as, to *pitch* a tent. 2. To throw, fling, hurl, or toss; as, to *pitch* hay; also, in baseball, to throw the ball to the batsman. 3. To plunge or fall, especially forward; as, to *pitch* from a cliff; also, to decline; to slope. 4. To fix or set at a particular pitch or level; as, to *pitch* a tune. 5. To fix a choice; to decide. 6. Of ships, to plunge so that the bow and stern alternately rise and fall in the water. — *n.* 1. Act or manner of pitching. 2. A point or peak; as, the highest *pitch* of success. 3. Slope; as, the *pitch* of a roof. 4. The distance apart of two things, especially in a series, as from center to center of gear teeth. 5. Highness or lowness of sound or of a tone.

pitch'blende' (pĭch'blĕnd'), *n.* A lustrous brownish-black mineral.

pitch'er (pĭch'ẽr), *n.* A container for holding and pouring out liquids.


Pitcher.

pitch'er (pĭch'ẽr), *n.* A person who pitches.

pitch'er plant. A plant with leaves shaped so as to

hold water, etc., in which drowned insects dissolve and thus furnish food for the plant.

pitch′fork′ (pĭch′fôrk′), *n.* A fork, usually long-handled, used in pitching hay, grain, etc.

Pitchfork.

pitch′y (pĭch′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Like pitch. 2. Full of, or smeared with, pitch. 3. Black as pitch.

pit′e·ous (pĭt′ē·ŭs), *adj.* Pitiful. **pit′e·ous·ly**, *adv.* **pit′e·ous·ness**, *n.*

pit′fall′ (pĭt′fôl′), *n.* A trap or snare.

pith (pĭth), *n.* 1. The loose spongy tissue occupying the center of the stem in certain plants; also, any loose pithlike tissue. 2. The spongy inside of a feather, etc. 3. The necessary or important part; force; vigor.

pith′y (pĭth′ĭ), *adj.*; PITH′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); PITH′I·EST. 1. Consisting of, or filled with, pith. 2. Short but effective; as, a *pithy* remark. **pith′i·ly**, *adv.* **pith′i·ness**, *n.*

pit′i·a·ble (pĭt′ĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Deserving or arousing pity. 2. Arousing pitying contempt. — **pit′i·a·bly** (pĭt′ĭ·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

pit′i·ful (pĭt′ĭ·fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Arousing pity or sympathy; lamentable. 2. Paltry; contemptible. **pit′i·ful·ly**, *adv.* **pit′i·ful·ness**, *n.*

pit′i·less (pĭt′ĭ·lĕs), *adj.* Without pity; merciless. — **pit′i·less·ly**, *adv.*

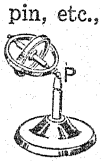
pit′tance (pĭt′ăns), *n.* A small portion, quantity, or allowance, especially of money.

Pitts′burgh (pĭts′bûrg), *n.* A large city of southwestern Pennsylvania.

pi·tu′i·tar′y (pĭ·tū′ĭ·tĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Secreting mucus; having to do with the ***pi·tu′i·tar′y bod′y***, a small oval gland in the brain.

pit′y (pĭt′ĭ), *n.* 1. A feeling for the sufferings or distress of others; compassion. 2. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; as, it is a *pity* to neglect opportunities. — *v.*; PIT′IED (pĭt′ĭd); PIT′Y·ING. To feel pity for; to sympathize with.

piv′ot (pĭv′ŭt), *n.* 1. A point, fixed pin, etc., on the end of which something turns. 2. That upon which something turns or depends; the central member, part, etc. — *v.* To turn on, or as if on, a pivot.



P Pivot of a Gyroscope.

pix′y, pix′ie (pĭk′sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PIXIES (-sĭz). A mischievous fairy.

pk.; *pl.* PKS. Abbreviation for *peck.*

pkg. Abbreviation for *package.*

pl. Abbreviation for *plural.*

plac′ard (plăk′ärd), *n.* A notice for posting in a public place. — *v.* 1. To post placards on or in. 2. To announce or advertise by placards.

pla′cate (plā′kāt; plăk′āt; plȧ·kāt′), *v.* To calm the anger of; to pacify.

place (plās), *n.* 1. Space; room; as, make *place* for the ladies; also, a region; locality; spot. 2. A village, town, or city; as, one's native *place.* 3. A portion of space occupied by, reserved for, or vacated by, a body. 4. Any particular spot or locality. 5. Social position; rank; grade; as, he knows his *place;* also, duty; as, it is my *place* to tell you. 6. A building or spot set apart for a special purpose; as, a *place* of worship. 7. A short street or court. 8. Position in the order of proceeding; as, in the first *place.* 9. In arithmetic, the position of a figure in relation to others of a series; as, a number of five *places.*

— *v.* 1. To put in a certain place; to fix; to settle; as, to *place* a book on a shelf. 2. To identify by connecting with some place, time, circumstance, etc.; as, he looks familiar, but I cannot *place* him.

plac′er (plăs′ẽr), *n.* A place where gold is obtained by washing; a deposit of sand, gravel, etc., containing particles of gold, etc.

plac′id (plăs′ĭd), *adj.* Calm; undisturbed. **plac′id·ly**, *adv.* **plac′id·ness**, *n.*

pla·cid′i·ty (plă·sĭd′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Calmness.

plack′et (plăk′ĕt), *n.* A finished slit or opening in a skirt, petticoat, etc., for convenience in putting the garment on.

pla′gi·a·rize (plā′jĭ·ȧ·rīz; plā′jȧ·rīz), *v.* To pass off as one's own the ideas, etc., of another. **pla′gi·a·rism**, *n.* **pla′gi·a·rist**, *n.*

plague (plāg), *n.* 1. Anything that smites or troubles; a scourge; also, in colloquial use, a nuisance. 2. A contagious disease or pestilence. — *v.*; PLAGUED (plāgd); PLA′GUING (plā′gĭng). 1. To smite or afflict with disease, calamity, or evil. 2. To vex; to tease; to harass.

plaid (plăd), *n.* 1. A rectangular garment or cloth, usually of tartan, worn by men and women in Scotland in place of a cloak. 2. The woolen fabric with a checkered or crisscross pattern; also, any goods with a design imitating a tartan pattern. — **plaid**, *adj.*

1 Kilt; 2 Plaid.

plain (plān), *adj.* 1. Flat; level. 2. Open; clear; as, in *plain* view. 3. Easily understood; clear; as, in *plain* words; outspoken; as, *plain* speech. 4. Not luxurious or rich; simple; as, *plain* food. 5. Without beauty; homely; as, a *plain* woman. 6. Not highly born, cultivated, or gifted; as, *plain* people. 7. Not dyed, variegated, or figured; as, a cloth of a *plain* color.

— *adv.* In a plain manner; clearly.

— *n.* 1. Level land. 2. [used in the *plural*, PLAINS] Broad stretches of level country. **plain′ly**, *adv.* **plain′ness**, *n.*

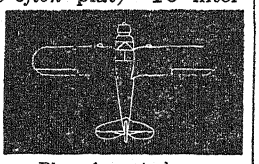
plains'man (plānz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man who lives on the plains.

plaint (plānt), *n.* 1. In poetic use, a mournful song. 2. A complaint or protest.

plain'tiff (plān'tĭf), *n.* A person who commences a lawsuit.

plain'tive (plān'tĭv), *adj.* Expressing sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad; as, the *plaintive* note of a turtledove.
plain'tive·ly, *adv.* **plain'tive·ness**, *n.*

plait (plāt; plēt), *n.* 1. A flat fold; a doubling back, as of cloth on itself; a pleat. 2. (*also often* plăt) A braid, as of hair.
— *v.* 1. To fold; to draw together or crease in narrow folds. 2. (*also often* plăt) To interweave the strands of; to braid.


Plan of an Airplane.

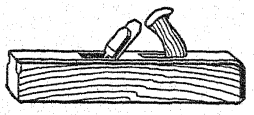
plan (plăn), *n.* 1. A drawing or diagram, such as a map, that represents the parts or outline of anything. 2. A method or scheme of action or procedure; as, vacation *plans;* a way proposed to carry out a design.
— *v.;* PLANNED; PLAN'NING. 1. To form a plan of or for; to represent, as by a diagram. 2. To arrange the details beforehand. 3. In colloquial use, to intend; as, I *plan* to go.

plane (plān), *n., or* **plane tree.** A shade tree with broad leaves and light-brown, flaky bark.

plane (plān), *adj.* Level; flat; as, a *plane* surface.
— *n.* 1. A level or flat surface. 2. A stage of development; grade; as, to live on a low *plane.* 3. In colloquial use, an airplane. 4. One of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane.

Steel Plane.

plane (plān), *n.* A tool for smoothing wood, forming moldings, etc.
— *v.* 1. To smooth with a plane; to level; as, to *plane* a board. 2. To remove as if with a plane. — **plan'er** (plān'ẽr), *n.*


Wooden Plane.

plan'et (plăn'ĕt), *n.* In astronomy, any body, except a comet or a meteor, that revolves about the sun.

plan'e·tar'y (plăn'ĕ·tẽr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with planets. 2. Like a planet.

plank (plăngk), *n.* 1. A heavy thick board. 2. An article in a program or platform, as of a political party.
— *v.* 1. To cover or lay with planks; as, to *plank* a floor. 2. In colloquial use, to lay down with emphasis; to pay; as, to *plank* down money. 3. To cook and serve on a plank.

plan'ner (plăn'ẽr), *n.* A person who plans.

plant (plånt), *n.* 1. A living thing that has its roots usually in the soil, from which it draws its chief food, and stem, branches, and green leaves reaching into the air; a grass, vegetable, flower, bush, or tree. 2. The machinery, apparatus, fixtures, etc., sometimes also the real estate, used in carrying on a trade or business; as, an ice *plant;* a power *plant;* also, the equipment of any institution; as, a hospital *plant.*
— *v.* 1. To put or set in the ground to grow. 2. To set firmly, as in or on the ground; to fix. 3. To introduce an idea, habit, etc. 4. To stock or provide with something; as, to *plant* a garden with flowers.

plan'tain (plăn'tĭn), *n.* A common dooryard or roadside weed with narrow or elliptic leaves and a long spike.

plan'tain (plăn'tĭn), *n.* A kind of banana tree; also, its edible, greenish, bananalike fruit.

plan·ta'tion (plăn·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A group of plants or trees planted and under cultivation. 2. A place planted; especially, in the southern United States, West Indies, etc., an estate cultivated by laborers. 3. A colony.

plant'er (plån'tẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that plants or sows. 2. A person who owns or cultivates a plantation.

plaque (plăk; plåk), *n.* 1. Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, etc., used for ornament, as on a wall. 2. An ornamental brooch, etc.

plash (plăsh), *v.* To splash. — *n.* A splash.

plas'ma (plăz'mȧ), *n.* The watery part of blood, lymph, or milk.

plas'ter (plås'tẽr), *n.* 1. An application harder than ointment, spread on linen, silk, etc., and applied to the body; as, adhesive *plaster.* 2. Anything applied to heal or soothe; a salve. 3. A pasty composition that hardens on drying, used for coating walls, ceilings, etc. 4. A short form for ***plas'ter of Par'is,*** a white powdery substance formed by calcining gypsum, and used for casts, moldings, etc.
— *v.* 1. To cover or smear with plaster. 2. To conceal as if with plaster; also, to smooth down. — **plas'ter·er**, *n.*

plas'ter·ing (plås'tẽr·ĭng), *n.* 1. The act or process of applying plaster. 2. A covering of plaster; also, plaster used for coating walls.

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Giving form or fashion to a mass; as, a *plastic* artist. 2. Capable of being molded or modeled. 3. Characteristic of, or produced by, molding or modeling.

plas'tic (plăs'tĭk), *n.* A substance capable of being cast or molded and made from plant or animal material or from chemicals. Plastics are used for such things as buttons, combs, dishes, radio cabinets, and airplane bodies. Celluloid is a plastic.

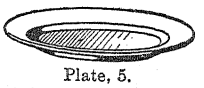
plas·tic'i·ty (plăs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Plastic quality.

plat (plăt), *v.*; PLAT'TED; PLAT'TING. To braid; to plait. — *n.* A braid or plait.

plat (plăt), *n.* 1. A small plot of ground. 2. A plan, map, or chart. — **plat**, *v.*

Pla'ta (plä'tä), *n.* A river in Argentina.

plate (plāt), *n.* 1. A flat, thin piece of any material, especially of uniform thickness; as, the back *plate* of a watch; armor *plate*. 2. Metal in sheets. 3. A flat, smooth piece of metal on which anything is engraved, etc., as for printing; hence, something printed from an engraving; as, a book with *plates;* a fashion *plate*. 4. Platters and other household utensils, ornaments, etc., of gold or silver; also, metalware which is plated, especially with silver. 5. A shallow, usually circular, dish from which food is eaten; hence, a plateful; also, a course or dish; as, a vegetable *plate;* also, food served to one person at a meal; as, two dollars a *plate*. 6. The thin under portion of the forequarter of beef or the back half of this cut. 7. In baseball, the home base. 8. That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to the mouth and holds the teeth in place; also, any similar device for straightening irregular teeth, etc. 9. A thin sheet of glass, metal, etc., coated with a chemical sensitive to light, on which a photograph is taken. 10. A mold or impression of a page of type to be printed from.


Plate, 5.

Plate, 7.

— *v.* 1. To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or other metal. 2. To overlay with metal plates or armor plate. 3. To make a plate of in printing, etc.

pla·teau' (plă·tō'), *n.*; *pl.* PLATEAUS (-tōz'). A broad tract of land above sea level.

plate'ful (plāt'fo͝ol), *n.*; *pl.* PLATEFULS (-fo͝olz). Enough to fill a plate; the contents of a plate.

plate glass. A fine quality of glass cast in thick plates and ground and polished.

plat'form' (plăt'fôrm'), *n.* 1. A level, usually raised, surface; as, the *platform* of a depot; especially, a raised flooring, stage, or dais in a hall, etc., for speakers and performers. 2. A declaration of principles on which a party stands.

plat'ing (plāt'ĭng), *n.* 1. The art or process of one who plates. 2. A coating of metal plates; especially, armor of metal plates.

plat'i·num (plăt'ĭ·nŭm), *n.* A very heavy silver-white precious metal, used in jewelry.

plat'i·tude (plăt'ĭ·tūd), *n.* 1. Dullness; commonplaceness; staleness of ideas or language. 2. A remark which is flat, trite, or weak.

Pla'to (plā'tō), 427?–347 B.C. A Greek philosopher.

pla·toon' (plă·to͞on'), *n.* A subdivision of a company, troop, etc., under a lieutenant.

plat'ter (plăt'ẽr), *n.* A large plate or dish for serving meat, etc.

Platter.

plat'y·pus (plăt'ĭ·pŭs), *n.* The duckbill.

plau'dit (plô'dĭt), *n.* Applause approval.

plau'si·ble (plô'zĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Seemingly fair, reasonable, or worthy of belief; as, a *plausible* excuse. 2. Of persons, apparently trustworthy or pleasing. — **plau'si·bil'i·ty** (plô'zĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **plau'si·bly** (plô'zĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

play (plā), *v.*; PLAYED (plād); PLAY'ING. 1. To move swiftly; to frisk; to engage in sport or lively recreation; to amuse oneself; to frolic; also, to trifle; to toy; to finger; as, to *play* with one's food. 2. To perform on a musical instrument; to produce music. 3. To act; to behave; as, to *play* fair. 4. To do, perform, etc.; to act on or as if on the stage; also, to act in the character of; as, to *play* the fool; to *play* truant. 5. To operate; to work; as, to *play* a hose. — *n.* 1. Brisk handling or using; as, the *play* of a sword. 2. Any exercise or actions intended for amusement; a game; sport; diversion; also, fun; jest; as, he said it in *play*. 3. The performance of a dramatic piece; as, he attends every *play;* a drama. 4. Gaming; gambling. 5. A manner or trick of play; also, a point in play; a turn to play. 6. Act or action; conduct; as, fair *play;* foul *play*. 7. Action; activity; working; as, a *play* of wit; to be in full *play*. 8. Brisk motion or change of movement, action, or effect; as, a *play* of light. 9. Freedom or room for motion or action; as, an inch of *play*.

— ***a play on words.*** The use of a word or words in a double meaning; punning.

play'er (plā'ẽr), *n.* One that plays.

play'er pi·an'o. A piano that contains a mechanical playing arrangement.

play'fel'low (plā'fĕl'ō), *n.* A playmate.

play'ful (plā'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Full of play; frolicsome; merry. 2. Humorous. **play'ful·ly**, *adv.* **play'ful·ness**, *n.*

play'ground' (plā'ground'), *n.* A piece of ground used for recreation, especially by children.

play'house' (plā'hous'), *n.* 1. A theater. 2. A house for children to play in.

play'ing card. Any card used in playing games; especially, a card belonging to a set or pack which is divided into four suits (*hearts, diamonds, clubs,* and *spades*) of 13 cards each.

play'mate' (plā'māt'), *n.* A companion in play; a playfellow.

play'thing' (plā'thĭng'), *n.* A toy.

play'wright' (plā'rīt'), *n.* A writer of plays.

pla'za (plä'zȧ; plăz'ȧ), *n.* A public square.

plea (plē), *n.* 1. A pleading in defense or excuse. 2. A prayer, entreaty, or appeal.

plead (plēd), *v.;* PLEAD'ED, *colloquial* PLED (plĕd); PLEAD'ING (plēd'ĭng). 1. To make a plea, or conduct a cause, in court. 2. To argue for or against a claim; to argue at the bar; as, to *plead* a cause before a jury. 3. To answer to a charge; as, to *plead* guilty. 4. To offer as an excuse, apology, etc.; as, to *plead* sickness.
plead'er, *n.* **plead'ing,** *n.*

pleas'ant (plĕz'ănt), *adj.* 1. That gives pleasure; pleasing; agreeable. 2. Having pleasing manners, behavior, or appearance.
pleas'ant·ly, *adv.* **pleas'ant·ness,** *n.*

pleas'ant·ry (plĕz'ănt·rĭ), *n.; pl.* PLEASANTRIES (-rĭz). 1. An agreeable playfulness in conversation; fun. 2. A joke; a jest.

please (plēz), *v.* 1. To give pleasure or satisfaction; to be agreeable; to gratify. 2. To be pleased or willing; to like; to think proper; to choose; as, do as you *please;* if you *please.* 3. To be the will or pleasure of; as, *please* God, she will recover.

pleas'ing (plēz'ĭng), *adj.* Giving pleasure; agreeable. — **pleas'ing·ly,** *adv.*

pleas'ur·a·ble (plĕzh'ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of giving pleasure or satisfaction; pleasant.

pleas'ure (plĕzh'ĕr), *n.* 1. A feeling of satisfaction or gratification; enjoyment; joy. 2. Will; choice; wish; as, what is your *pleasure?* 3. That which pleases or delights; a delight.

pleat (plēt), *n.* A fold of cloth, etc., doubled back on itself; a plait. — **pleat,** *v.*

ple·be'ian (plē·bē'yăn; plē·bē'ăn), *adj.* Belonging to or having to do with the ***plebs*** (plēbz), or lower class of the people of ancient Rome; hence, vulgar; common; ordinary.
— *n.* One of the plebs; a plebeian person.

pleb'i·scite (plĕb'ĭ·sīt; plĕb'ĭ·sĭt; plē'bĭ·sīt), *n.* A vote of the people on some question.

pledge (plĕj), *n.* 1. Something given or considered as a security for the fulfillment of a promise; a guaranty. 2. The state of being given or held as a security or guaranty; a pawn; as, in *pledge.* 3. Something considered as a token, sign, or evidence of something else. 4. An assurance of good will or favor given by drinking another's health; a toast; a health; also, a person so pledged. 5. A promise or agreement to do something.
— *v.;* PLEDGED (plĕjd); PLEDG'ING. 1. To give as a pledge; to pawn. 2. To bind by or as by a pledge; as, he *pledged* his life to helping the sick. 3. To drink a pledge; to toast.

Ple'iad (plē'yăd; plī'ăd), *n.* Any of the Pleiades.

Ple'ia·des (plē'yȧ·dēz; plē'ȧ·dēz; plī'ȧ·dēz), *n. pl.* 1. In Greek mythology, the seven daughters of Atlas, transformed into a group of stars. 2. A certain cluster of stars.

ple'na·ry (plē'nȧ·rĭ; plĕn'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Full; entire; complete; as, *plenary* authority.

plen'i·po·ten'ti·ar'y (plĕn'ĭ·pŏ·tĕn'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ; plĕn'ĭ·pŏ·tĕn'shȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* PLENIPOTENTIARIES (-ĭz). A person, such as an ambassador, who has full power to transact any business. — *adj.* Containing or having full power; unlimited.

plen'i·tude (plĕn'ĭ·tūd), *n.* Completeness; fullness; as, the *plenitude* of God's mercy.

plen'te·ous (plĕn'tē·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Abundant; copious. 2. Yielding abundance; fruitful.
plen'te·ous·ly, *adv.* **plen'te·ous·ness,** *n.*

plen'ti·ful (plĕn'tĭ·fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Yielding or containing plenty; as, a *plentiful* table. 2. Existing in plenty; abundant; ample.
plen'ti·ful·ly, *adv.* **plen'ti·ful·ness,** *n.*

plen'ty (plĕn'tĭ), *n.* A full or abundant supply; enough and to spare; abundance.

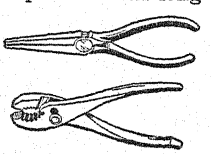
pleu'ri·sy (plo͝or'ĭ·sĭ), *n.* Inflammation of the delicate membrane which lines the thorax and covers the lungs.

plex'us (plĕk'sŭs), *n.* A network, as of blood vessels and nerves. See SOLAR PLEXUS.

pli'a·ble (plī'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being bent; flexible. 2. Easily influenced. — **pli'a·bil'i·ty** (plī'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **pli'a·bly** (plī'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

pli'ant (plī'ănt), *adj.* 1. Bending; readily yielding without breaking; flexible. 2. Easily influenced; yielding; as, a *pliant* will. — **pli'an·cy** (plī'ăn·sĭ), *n.* — **pli'ant·ly,** *adv.*

pli'ers (plī'ĕrz), *n. pl.* Small pincers with long jaws, used for bending or cutting metal wire, for handling small objects, etc.



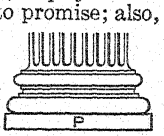
Pliers.

plies (plīz). See PLY.

plight (plīt), *n.* Condition or state, usually bad; predicament; as, an unhappy *plight.*

plight (plīt), *v.* 1. To pledge; as, to *plight* one's faith. 2. To bind by a pledge; to promise; also, to betroth; as, a *plighted* bride.

plinth (plĭnth), *n.* 1. In architecture, the lowest part of a base, pedestal, pillar, etc. 2. A base or pedestal.



P Plinth, 1.

plod (plŏd), *v.;* PLOD'DED; PLOD'DING. 1. To move or travel slowly but steadily; to trudge. 2. To toil; to drudge; as, to *plod* away at one's studies. — **plod'der,** *n.*

plot (plŏt), *n.* 1. A small area of ground. 2. A ground plan of a building, area, etc.; a map; a chart; a diagram. 3. Any secret scheme, usually evil; a conspiracy. 4. The plan or main story of a play, novel, romance, etc.

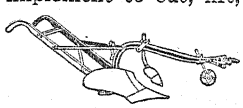
— *v.*; PLOT'TED; PLOT'TING. 1. To make a plot, map, or plan of something; to map out. 2. To draw a diagram, etc., by filling in the outline after marking its principal points. 3. To plan; to scheme, usually secretly; as, to *plot* treason. — **plot'ter**, *n.*

plough (plou), etc. Same as PLOW, etc.

plov'er (plŭv'ẽr; plō'vẽr), *n.* Any one of several shore birds having shorter and stouter bills than the sandpipers.

Plover. (⅛)

plow (plou), *n.* 1. An implement to cut, lift, and turn over soil in preparing a seed bed. 2. Any implement like a plow; as, a *snowplow*. — *v.* 1. To turn up, cut, etc., with or as if with a plow. 2. To use a plow; to till with a plow. 3. To move or cut as a plow does. **plow'boy'**, *n.* **plow'man**, *n.*


Plow.

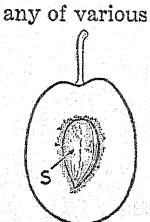
plow'share' (plou'shâr'), *n.* That part of a plow which cuts the earth.

pluck (plŭk), *v.* 1. To pull off or out; to pick; as, to *pluck* grapes. 2. To pull off the feathers, hair, etc., of; as, to *pluck* a fowl. 3. To pull; to drag; as, he *plucked* off his shoe. 4. To pull at sharply; to tug; to jerk; to twitch; hence, to make a musical instrument sound by pulling at the strings; to twang; as, to *pluck* the strings. — *n.* 1. The act of plucking or pulling; a pull; a twitch; a tug. 2. That which is plucked. 3. The heart, liver, lungs, and windpipe of an animal killed for food. 4. Spirit; courage.

pluck'y (plŭk'ĭ), *adj.*; PLUCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); PLUCK'I·EST. Courageous; brave. — **pluck'i·ly**, *adv.*

plug (plŭg), *n.* 1. Any piece of wood, metal, or other substance used to stop or fill a hole. 2. A device for making an electrical connection. 3. A flat cake of tightly pressed tobacco leaves. — *v.*; PLUGGED (plŭgd); PLUG'GING. 1. To stop or make tight with a plug; as, to *plug* up a hole. 2. In slang, to keep steadily at work or in action. 3. To make an electrical circuit by inserting a plug; as, the telephone operator *plugged* in.

plum (plŭm), *n.* 1. The fruit of any of various trees related to the peach and cherry. It has a smooth skin and an unwrinkled stone. Also, the tree bearing this fruit. See the colored picture of *fruits*. 2. A raisin, especially one used in cooking. 3. Something like a plum in shape, sweetness, etc. 4. The dark purple color of some plums. 5. A good or choice thing; as, his position is a good *plum*.



Section of Plum. *S* Stone.

plum'age (plōōm'ĭj), *n.* 1. The feathers of a bird. 2. A tuft of feathers used for ornament.

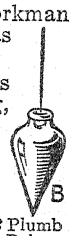
plumb (plŭm), *n.* A little weight of lead or other heavy material attached to a line, and used by builders, etc., to show a vertical direction. — *v.* To sound, adjust, or test with a plumb; hence, to test; to sound; to examine. — ***out of plumb, off plumb.*** Not vertical.

plumb (plŭm), *adj.* Also **plum** (plŭm). Vertical; as, the wall is *plumb*. — *adv.* 1. Vertically; as, he fell *plumb* down. 2. Directly; exactly; immediately. 3. In colloquial use, completely.

plumb'er (plŭm'ẽr), *n.* A person who works with lead, zinc, tin, etc.; especially, a workman who sells, fits, or repairs water and gas pipes, bathroom fixtures, etc.

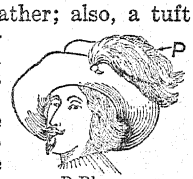
plumb'ing (plŭm'ĭng), *n.* A plumber's work; also, a system of pipes in a building, as for supplying or carrying off water.

plumb line (plŭm). A line which has a weight or bob (***plumb bob***) attached to the end. It is used to find out whether a thing is straight or to measure the depth of water.



B Plumb Bob.

plume (plōōm), *n.* 1. A feather; also, a tuft of fine feathers, as on an ostrich. 2. An ornamental feather or tuft of feathers, as on a hat. — *v.* 1. To furnish or decorate something with feathers. 2. To arrange the feathers and make them neat; as, the canary was *pluming* himself; to be proud of oneself; as, he *plumes* himself on his skill.



P Plume.

plum'met (plŭm'ĕt), *n.* A plumb, or weight.

plump (plŭmp), *adj.* Well filled out; chubby. — *v.* To make or become plump; as, *plump* up the pillows. — **plump'ness**, *n.*

plump (plŭmp), *v.* To drop, fall, strike, etc., hard or suddenly; as, he *plumped* down. — *n.* In colloquial use, a sudden plunge or fall. — *adv.* 1. Suddenly or hard. 2. Straight; directly. — *adj.* Sudden; direct; as, a *plump* lie.

plum'y (plōōm'ĭ), *adj.* Covered with feathers or plumes; like a feather; feathery.

plun'der (plŭn'dẽr), *v.* To rob; to steal. — *n.* The act of robbing, as during war; also, anything taken by robbery or force; booty. **plun'der·er**, *n.* **plun'der·ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

plunge (plŭnj), *v.* 1. To thrust or force into; as, he *plunged* his family into debt. 2. To thrust oneself into water; as, he *plunged* in for a swim; hence, to sink or enter suddenly or violently; as, he *plunged* into debt. 3. To dip, descend, or move forward and downward, rapidly or suddenly; as, the boat *plunged* into a wave. — *n.* A sudden dive, rush, leap, etc.

plung'er (plŭn'jẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that plunges. 2. A device, such as a piston, that acts with a plunging motion.

plu'ral (plo͝or'ăl), *adj.* In grammar, indicating or relating to a form of a word which is used to show that more than one person or subject is meant; as, the word "boys" is a *plural* noun. — *n.* In grammar, a form of a word which is used to show that more than one person or object is meant; also, a word in that form.
☞ *Plurals* are formed: (1) by adding *s* or *es*, as *hats, crosses;* (2) by adding *en*, as *oxen;* (3) by changing the main vowel, as *feet (foot)*; (4) by keeping the foreign plural for a foreign word, as *mesdames (madame)*; (5) by keeping the same form for both singular and plural, as *deer, Sioux, Chinese;* (6) by putting the plural ending on the first part of a compound, as *fathers-in-law.*
☞ Some names of fishes, birds, and animals always use a different plural form; as *dog, dogs; hen, hens; shark, sharks.* Some always use the same form; as *deer; grouse; salmon.* Some use a different plural when two or more different kinds are meant, and an unchanged plural when the idea includes any or all kinds.

plu·ral'i·ty (plo͝o·răl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* PLURALITIES (-tĭz). 1. The state of being plural, or more than one; also, a large quantity or number. 2. The greater number; the majority. 3. In an election, the number of votes received by one candidate over those received by any other.

plus (plŭs), *prep.* With the addition of; and; as, four *plus* two. Instead of the word, the sign + (*plus sign*) is often used. — *adj.* 1. Showing that the following number is to be added; as, the *plus* sign. 2. Indicating a greater value than usual; as, A *plus* (A+) is the best mark. — *n.* 1. The plus sign. 2. Anything added or left over.

plush (plŭsh), *n.* Thick cloth, deeper and softer than velvet, used to cover furniture.

Plu'to (plo͞o'tō), *n.* 1. In Greek and Roman mythology, the god of the lower world. 2. The most distant planet known, discovered in 1930.

plu'to·crat (plo͞o'tō·krăt), *n.* A person who has power or influence because he is rich.

ply (plī), *n.; pl.* PLIES (plīz). A fold, thickness, or layer, as in cloth, tires, plywood, etc.

ply (plī), *v.;* PLIED (plīd); PLY'ING. 1. To use something steadily, forcefully, etc.; as, to *ply* an ax. 2. To keep after a person about something; as, to *ply* a guest with food. 3. To work hard and steadily. 4. To go back and forth; as, the ferry *plies* between the two cities.

Plym'outh (plĭm'ŭth), *n.* 1. A seaport in Massachusetts, the oldest town (1620) in New England. 2. A seaport in southwestern England.

ply'wood' (plī'wo͝od'), *n.* Wood made of thin layers of veneer glued together.

P.M., p.m. Abbreviation for *post meridiem,* Latin for "*after noon.*"

P.M. Abbreviation for *postmaster.*

pneu·mat'ic (nû·măt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or using, air or wind. 2. Moved by the pressure of air; as, a *pneumatic* tool. 3. Filled with air; as, *pneumatic* tires.

pneu·mo'ni·a (nû·mō'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A serious disease in which the lungs are inflamed.

Po (pō), *n.* A river in northern Italy.

P.O. Abbreviation for *post office.*

poach (pōch), *v.* To cook an egg by dropping it from the shell into boiling water.

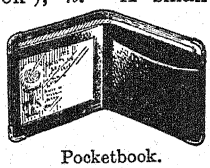
poach (pōch), *v.* To hunt or fish unlawfully on private property. — **poach'er**, *n.*

Po'ca·hon'tas (pō'kȧ·hŏn'tȧs), 1595?–1617. Daughter of the Indian chief Powhatan.

pock (pŏk), *n.* A small pimplelike swelling on the skin, in smallpox; also, the mark it leaves.

pock'et (pŏk'ĕt), *n.* 1. A bag or pouch carried by a person; especially, a small bag fastened into a garment for carrying money, etc.; hence, money. 2. A place or thing like a pocket. 3. Any condition of the air that causes an airplane to drop suddenly.
— *v.* 1. To put something in a pocket; to take for oneself, especially dishonestly; as, to *pocket* the profits. 2. To receive an insult without seeming to be angry; as, he *pocketed* the rebuke. — *adj.* 1. Small enough to fit in a pocket; as, a *pocket* dictionary; also, small-sized. 2. In, for, or from the pocket; as, *pocket* money.

pock'et·book' (pŏk'ĕt·bo͝ok'), *n.* A small case for carrying money, papers, etc., in the pocket; also, a purse; hence, money.


Pocketbook.

pock'et·knife' (pŏk'ĕt·nīf'), *n.; pl.* -KNIVES. A pocket-size knife with folding blade or blades.

pod (pŏd), *n.* The seedcase or shell of certain plants, such as peas, beans, etc.; also, the shell and its seeds.

Pod.

po'em (pō'ĕm), *n.* A story, idea, etc., put into verse and often in rhyme; a piece of poetry.

po'et (pō'ĕt), *n.* A person who writes verses, poems, or poetry. — **po'et·ess**, *n.*

po·et'ic (pō·ĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Also **po·et'i·cal** (pō·ĕt'ĭ·kăl). 1. Having to do with, belonging to, or suitable for, a poet or poetry. 2. Written in poetry; as, *poetical* works. 3. Used in poetry; as, *poetic* words. — **po·et'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

po'et·ry (pō'ĕt·rĭ), *n.* The art of putting stories, beautiful thoughts, feelings, etc., into verse; also, poems; as, she reads *poetry* well.

poign'ant (poin'yănt; poin'ănt), *adj.* Keen; sharp; piercing; severe; as, *poignant* pain.
poign'an·cy, *n.* **poign'ant·ly**, *adv.*

poin·set'ti·a (poin·sĕt'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A tropical plant much used in Christmas decorations. It has dark-green foliage and red leaves that grow like petals around its small greenish flowers.

Poinsettia.

point (point), *n.* 1. The tapering or sharp end of a thing, such as a pin, pencil, sword, etc.; a tip or edge; as, a *point* of land. 2. A separate or particular part; a detail; as, the *points* of the plan are clear; a trait or feature, especially a valuable one; as, he has many fine *points;* hence, the chief part or meaning of a story, speech, etc.; as, keep to the *point*, that is, keep to the subject. 3. Aim or purpose; as, he gained his *point*. 4. A single unit used in giving a value or score. 5. A place; a spot; a position. 6. A position or condition arrived at; a degree, stage, etc.; as, the freezing *point*. 7. A printed or written dot; a punctuation mark; especially, a period; also, a decimal point. 8. One of the ***points of the compass***, the 32 divisions into which a compass is divided.
— *v.* 1. To put a point on anything; as, to *point* a pencil; also, to give force, importance, etc., to a thing; as, to *point* a lesson. 2. To punctuate. 3. To indicate something as by the finger, or by standing in a fixed position, as some dogs do in hunting. 4. To aim; as, to *point* a gun. 5. To separate figures into groups by dots or points, especially by decimal points. 6. To face toward a certain direction.

point'-blank' (point'blăngk'), *adj.* 1. Aimed straight for the mark; as, a *point-blank* shot. 2. Direct; prompt and plain-spoken; as, a *point-blank* refusal. — **point'-blank'**, *adv.*

point'ed (poin'tĕd), *adj.* 1. Having a point. 2. Sharp; direct; as, a *pointed* remark.

point'er (poin'tĕr), *n.* 1. A thing that points. 2. A large, long-eared, short-haired hunting dog, usually white with colored spots. It hunts by scent and points game. 3. In colloquial use, a hint; a tip.

Pointer. (1/45)

point'less (point'lĕs), *adj.* Without a point; hence, blunt; also, without meaning, as a remark.

poise (poiz), *v.* 1. To balance; to hold or make firm or steady. 2. To hang or be held balanced; as, the bird *poised* in the air.
— *n.* 1. The condition of being balanced; balance; steadiness. 2. The way in which a person or animal carries its head or body; as, he knows the value of *poise* in a speaker.

poi'son (poi'z'n), *n.* 1. A substance which, if taken into the body, can injure or kill a living thing. 2. Anything that hurts a person's mind, morals, etc.
— *v.* 1. To put poison on or in something; as, to *poison* food. 2. To injure or kill by poison. 3. To corrupt a person.
— *adj.* Poisonous; as, ***poi'son i'vy, poi'son oak, poi'son su'mac.***

Poison Ivy.

poi'son·ous (poi'z'n·ŭs), *adj.* Containing poison; having or causing an effect of poison.

poke (pōk), *n.* The pokeweed.

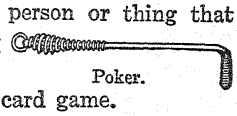
poke (pōk), *n.* A bag or sack.

poke (pōk), *v.* 1. To prod a person or thing; also, to pry into things. 2. To be idle; to move lazily; as, she *poked* about all day.
— *n.* 1. A nudge; a thrust. 2. A lazy or slow person.

Poke Bonnet.

poke (pōk), *n.* 1. A projecting brim or front of a woman's bonnet. 2. Short form of ***poke bon'net***, a bonnet with such a brim.

pok'er (pōk'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that pokes; especially, a metal bar or rod used in stirring a fire.


Poker.

po'ker (pō'kĕr), *n.* A card game.

poke'weed' (pōk'wēd'), *n.* A plant with spikes of white flowers, a poisonous root, and purple berries.

pok'y, poke'y (pōk'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Small and cramped; as, a *poky* room. 2. Shabby; also, slow; dull.

Po'land (pō'lănd), *n.* A republic of central Europe.

po'lar (pō'lĕr), *adj.* Having to do with a pole of the earth or of a magnet; lying near, or coming from, one of the poles of the earth.

po'lar bear. A large creamy-white bear of arctic regions.

Polar Bear. (1/45)

Po·la'ris (pō·lā'rĭs; pō·lâr'ĭs), *n.* The North Star.

Po'lar Re'gions (pō'lĕr rē'jŭnz). The regions about the North Pole and South Pole.

pole (pōl), *n.* A long, slender piece of wood or metal; as, telephone *poles*. — *v.* To use a pole for some purpose; as, to *pole* a boat.

pole (pōl), *n.* 1. Either end of an axis or sphere; especially, either end of the earth's axis; as, the ***North Pole;*** the ***South Pole.*** See NORTH POLE, SOUTH POLE. 2. Either of the two terminals of a magnet, an electric battery, etc.

Pole (pōl), *n.* A native or inhabitant of Poland.

pole'cat' (pōl'kăt'), *n.* 1. A small, dark, flesh-eating European animal, related to the weasel. 2. A skunk.

Polecat, 1. (½)

po·lem'ic (pŏ·lĕm'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with controversy or dispute; as, *polemic* discussions. — **po·lem'i·cal**, *adj.*

pole'star' (pōl'stär'), *n.* 1. The North Star. 2. Anything that guides; a lodestar.

po·lice' (pŏ·lēs'), *n.* 1. The department of government which prevents and investigates crimes, keeps order, and arrests lawbreakers; also, the members of this department, as in a city. 2. In the United States Army, the soldiers appointed to keep order; also, the work of cleaning up the grounds of a camp or garrison. — *v.* 1. To protect people or things and keep them in order. 2. In the United States Army, to clean up anything, as a camp. — *adj.* Of, relating to, or done by, the police.

po·lice'man (pŏ·lēs'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man on a police force; a constable.

pol'i·cy (pŏl'ĭ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). 1. Prudence or wisdom in the management of affairs. 2. A fixed course or method followed by a person, group of persons, government, etc.; as, honesty is the best *policy;* the foreign *policy* of the United States.

pol'i·cy (pŏl'ĭ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* POLICIES (-sĭz). 1. A document which contains the agreement made by an insurance company with a person whose life or property is insured. 2. A method of gambling.

Pol'ish (pōl'ĭsh), *adj.* Of or relating to Poland, its language, or its people. — *n.* The language of the Poles.

pol'ish (pŏl'ĭsh), *v.* 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by rubbing; as, to *polish* glass. 2. To smooth or improve in manners, style, etc.; as, to *polish* one's behavior. — *n.* 1. The act of polishing. 2. A smooth and glossy surface, often produced by rubbing. 3. Social good manners; refinement. 4. A preparation used to produce a shiny surface on anything; as, a shoe *polish.* — **pol'ish·er**, *n.*

po·lite' (pŏ·līt'), *adj.* 1. Refined or cultivated; as, *polite* society. 2. Courteous; showing courtesy, good breeding, etc.; as, a *polite* answer. **po·lite'ly**, *adv.* **po·lite'ness**, *n.*

pol'i·tic (pŏl'ĭ·tĭk), *adj.* 1. Wise in inventing and putting through a policy. 2. Showing or arising from policy, or wisdom in managing affairs; sometimes, crafty; artful; as, a *politic* answer to an embarrassing question.

po·lit'i·cal (pŏ·lĭt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or having to do with politics, or the conduct of government. — **po·lit'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

po·lit'i·cal e·con'o·my. Economics.

po·lit'i·cal sci'ence. The science which studies facts about government.

pol'i·ti'cian (pŏl'ĭ·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A person who is actively concerned with party politics.

pol'i·tics (pŏl'ĭ·tĭks), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. The science which deals with the organization and management of a state; the science of government. 2. Activity in the affairs of parties or groups which control or seek to control the management of government business.

pol'i·ty (pŏl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* POLITIES (-tĭz). 1. The organization created for managing affairs, especially public affairs; government. 2. A politically organized people or community.

Polk (pōk), James Knox, 1795–1849. The 11th president of the United States, 1845–1849.

pol'ka (pōl'kȧ), *n.* A lively dance of Bohemian origin; also, music for this dance.

poll (pōl), *n.* 1. The head; the skull; especially, the back or back and top of the head, as covered by hair. 2. The casting or recording of the votes of a number of persons; as, the *poll* of the persons in the room; also, the number of such votes, or the list of voters. 3. The place where votes are cast; as, to go to the *polls.* — *v.* 1. To cut off the hair, wool, etc., of; as, to *poll* sheep; also, to cut off the top branches of; as, *polled* trees; to cut off the horns of; as, *polled* cattle. 2. To enter in a list or register; to enroll; also, to receive and count the votes of; as, to *poll* the jury. 3. To deposit one's vote or ballot; also, to receive votes, as at an election.

pol'len (pŏl'ĕn), *n.* The mass of very, very small bodies, appearing usually as a yellow dust, in seed plants. Pollen fertilizes the seeds.

pol'li·na'tion (pŏl'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* The carrying of pollen to reach the seed-bearing part of a plant and fertilize the seed.

pol'li·wog (pŏl'ĭ·wŏg), *n.* A tadpole.

poll tax (pōl). A tax of so much per head, levied usually on every male over a given age.

pol·lute' (pŏ·lūt'), *v.* To soil; to defile; as, to *pollute* a water supply. — **pol·lu'tion** (pŏ·lū'shŭn), *n.*

po'lo (pō'lō), *n.* 1. A game somewhat like hockey, but with players on horseback and equipped with long-handled mallets. 2. A game played by skaters on ice and resembling hockey.

po'lo·naise' (pō'lō·nāz'; pōl'ō·nāz'), *n.* A stately Polish dance, or music written for it.

pol·troon' (pŏl·trōōn'), *n.* A coward.

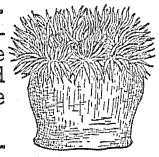
po·lyg'a·my (pŏ·lĭg'ȧ·mĭ), *n.* The custom or practice of having more than one wife at the same time. — **po·lyg'a·mous**, *adj.*

pol'y·glot (pŏl'ĭ·glŏt), *adj.* 1. Speaking or writing many languages; as, a *polyglot* student. 2. Containing, or made up of, several languages.

pol′y·gon (pŏl′ĭ·gŏn; pŏl′ĭ·gŭn), *n.* In geometry, a figure having many angles, usually more than four.

Polygons.

Pol′y·ne′si·a (pŏl′ĭ·nē′shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* The islands of the central Pacific Ocean. — **Pol′y·ne′sian** (pŏl′ĭ·nē′shăn; -zhăn), *n.* & *adj.*


Polyp (Sea Anemone). (⅛)

pol′yp (pŏl′ĭp), *n.* A small salt-water animal having a tubelike body that is closed at one end and attached to the sea bottom. The coral is a polyp.

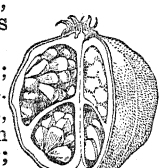
pol′y·syl·lab′ic (pŏl′ĭ·sĭ·lăb′ĭk), *adj.* Having more than three syllables.

pol′y·syl′la·ble (pŏl′ĭ·sĭl′ȧ·b'l), *n.* A polysyllabic word.

pol′y·tech′nic (pŏl′ĭ·tĕk′nĭk), *adj.* Of, relating to, or instructing in, many technical arts and applied sciences; as, the *polytechnic* institute.

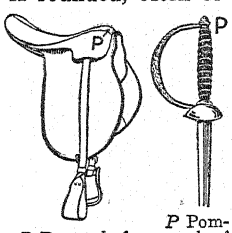
pol′y·the·ism (pŏl′ĭ·thē·ĭz′m), *n.* A belief in a number of gods; as, Egyptian *polytheism.*

po·made′ (pō·mād′; pō·mäd′), *n.* Any perfumed ointment, as for the hair.


Pomegranate.

pome′gran′ate (pŏm′grăn′ĭt; pŭm′-; pŏm·grăn′ĭt; pŭm-), *n.* A thick-skinned, reddish fruit, about the size of an orange, with a crimson pulp of pleasant flavor; also, the tropical tree which bears this fruit.

pom′mel (pŭm′ĕl), *n.* A rounded, often ornamental, knob, such as one on the handle of a sword, or one at the front and top of a saddle. — *v.* To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword; to beat with the fists.



P Pommel of Saddle. *P* Pommel of Sword.

pomp (pŏmp), *n.* A show of magnificence; a display.

pom′pa·dour (pŏm′pȧ·dōr; pŏm′pȧ·dōor), *n.* A style of dressing the hair high over the forehead; also, hair dressed in this style.

Pom·pe′ii (pŏm·pā′yē; pŏm·pē′ī), *n.* An ancient city near Naples, Italy. It was buried by an eruption of Vesuvius A.D. 79.

pom′pon (pŏm′pŏn), *n.* An ornamental ball of silk, feathers, etc., for a woman's costume.

pom′pous (pŏm′pŭs), *adj.* Making an appearance of importance, dignity, etc.

pon′cho (pŏn′chō), *n.*; *pl.* PONCHOS (-chōz). A Spanish American cloak, like a blanket with a slit in the middle for the head.

pond (pŏnd), *n.* A small body of water.

pon′der (pŏn′dĕr), *v.* To consider carefully.

pon′der·ous (pŏn′dĕr·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Very heavy. 2. Lacking lightness or spirit; dull; as, a *ponderous* speech.

pone (pōn), *n.* A bread made of corn meal, especially without milk or eggs.

pon·gee′ (pŏn·jē′; pŭn·jē′), *n.* A thin soft fabric made of the brownish undyed silk of China; hence, a dyed silk fabric resembling this.

pon′iard (pŏn′yĕrd), *n.* A slender dagger.

pon′tiff (pŏn′tĭf), *n.* A bishop; especially, the Pope (*sovereign*, or *supreme, pontiff*).

Poniard.

pon·tif′i·cal (pŏn·tĭf′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or relating to a pontiff, especially the Pope.

pon·tif′i·cals (pŏn·tĭf′ĭ·kălz), *n. pl.* The robes worn by a bishop when he officiates, as at a Mass.

pon·tif′i·cate (pŏn·tĭf′ĭ·kăt), *n.* The state, dignity, or term of office of a pontiff.

Pon′tius Pi′late (pŏn′shŭs pī′lăt; pŏn′tĭ·ŭs). In the Bible, the Roman provincial governor under whom Christ was crucified.

pon·toon′ (pŏn·tōōn′), *n.* 1. A small-sized, flat-bottomed boat. 2. A boat of this kind, or a light boatlike frame, a metallic cylinder, etc., used in building bridges (*pon·toon′ bridg′es*) quickly, as for the passage of troops. 3. A watertight frame attached to the bottom of an aircraft so that it will float on water.

po′ny (pō′nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PONIES (-nĭz). A small horse, especially one of a small sturdy kind.

poo′dle (pōō′d'l), *n.* An active, solid, intelligent dog.

pool (pōōl), *n.* 1. A small, rather deep body of fresh water. 2. A small body of standing liquid; as, a *pool* of blood.

pool (pōōl), *n.* 1. A variety of the game of billiards. 2. In a venture shared by a number of persons, the total amount contributed by these persons toward the success of the venture; also, the group of persons sharing in the venture. 3. A combination of business interests for mutual profit; as, a railroad *pool.* — *v.* To put together in a common fund to be used for the mutual advantage of the persons interested.

poop (pōōp), *n.* A deck above the open deck abaft the mizzen. In old ships this deck was often raised to a great height.

poor (pŏŏr), *adj.* 1. Lacking riches; needy. 2. Scanty; insufficient; as, a *poor* crop. 3. Not good in quality, workmanship, etc. 4. Feeble; as, *poor* health; also, lacking in spirit. 5. Barren; as, *poor* land. 6. Lacking in elegance or signs of wealth; as, *poor* furnishings. 7. Not efficient, capable, satisfactory, etc.; as, a *poor* carpenter. — ***the poor.*** Poor persons.
poor′ly, *adv.* **poor′ness,** *n.*

poor'house' (pŏŏr'hous'), *n.* A residence for paupers, maintained at public expense.

pop (pŏp), *n.* 1. A small, sharp, explosive sound. 2. A shot from a rifle, pistol, etc. 3. A bottled soft drink such as ginger ale or flavored soda water.
— *v.*; POPPED (pŏpt); POP'PING. 1. To make or cause a pop; to burst with a pop. 2. To go, come, push, enter, etc., quickly or unexpectedly; as, he *popped* off to sleep. 3. To fire a gun. 4. To stick out; as, his eyes were *popping* with surprise.
— *adv.* Like or with a pop; suddenly.

pop'corn' (pŏp'kôrn'), *n.* Corn which swells up and bursts open into a white mass when heated; also, the corn when popped.

Pope (pōp), *n.* In the Roman Catholic Church, the bishop of Rome, the head of the Church.

pop'gun' (pŏp'gŭn'), *n.* A toy gun that shoots with a popping sound.

pop'in·jay (pŏp'ĭn·jā), *n.* A parrot; hence, a vain, talkative, thoughtless person.

pop'ish (pōp'ĭsh), *adj.* Roman Catholic. *Used slightingly.*

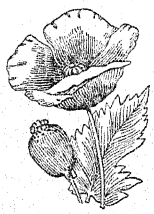
pop'lar (pŏp'lẽr), *n.* A tree that has rough bark, shiny leaves, catkins for flowers, and a white cottony substance around its seeds; also, its wood, usually called ***cottonwood.***

pop'lin (pŏp'lĭn), *n.* Silk or worsted cloth ribbed like corduroy, used especially for dresses.

Po·po'ca·te'petl (pō·pō'kä·tā'pĕt'l), *n.* A volcano in southern Mexico, near Mexico City.

pop'o'ver (pŏp'ō'vẽr), *n.* A quick bread made from batter rich in egg and baked so fast that the steam expands it into a shell.

pop'py (pŏp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* POPPIES (-ĭz). A hairy-stemmed plant with flowers that are usually white, yellow, or reddish. Opium is made from the unripe pods of some poppies. A ***California poppy*** is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers.*


Poppy.

pop'u·lace (pŏp'ū·lĭs; pŏp'ū·lās), *n.* The common people; the crowd.

pop'u·lar (pŏp'ū·lẽr), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, belonging to, or coming from, the common people; as, *popular* government; *popular* opinion. 2. Suitable to the average person; easy to understand; as, *popular* science; not expensive; as, *popular* prices. 3. Pleasing to many people; as, a *popular* game; approved by many people. — **pop'u·lar·ly,** *adv.*

pop'u·lar'i·ty (pŏp'ū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The fact or condition of being popular.

pop'u·lar·ize (pŏp'ū·lẽr·īz), *v.* To make popular.

pop'u·late (pŏp'ū·lāt), *v.* To inhabit a place or furnish it with inhabitants.

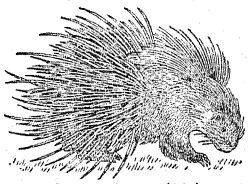
pop'u·la'tion (pŏp'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The number of people in a country, city, area, etc.; also, the people themselves. 2. The act or process of populating; as, *population* of a continent.

pop'u·lous (pŏp'ū·lŭs), *adj.* Thickly populated. — **pop'u·lous·ness,** *n.*

por'ce·lain (pōr'sĕ·lĭn; pōrs'lĭn), *n.* Fine earthenware, whiter and harder than ordinary earthenware, and thin enough to allow light to pass through it.

porch (pōrch), *n.* A covered entrance to a building, often having a separate roof attached to the side of the house; also, a veranda.

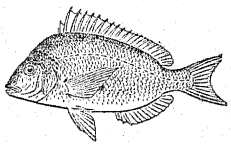
por'cu·pine (pôr'kū·pīn), *n.* An animal having stiff, sharp spines mingled with its hair.


Porcupine. (1/45)

pore (pōr), *v.* To gaze, study, think, etc., long or earnestly; as, to *pore* over a book.

pore (pōr), *n.* A tiny hole or opening, as in skin.

por'gy (pôr'gĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PORGIES (-gĭz). A food fish of the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.


Porgy. (1/10)

pork (pōrk), *n.* The flesh of pigs, hogs, etc., used as food.

pork'er (pōr'kẽr), *n.* A pig or hog.

po'rous (pō'rŭs), *adj.* Full of pores or tiny holes; as, *porous* wood; also, capable of absorbing liquids, as blotting paper.

por'phy·ry (pôr'fĭ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PORPHYRIES (-rĭz). A dark-red or purple Egyptian rock with white feldspar crystals embedded in it.

por'poise (pôr'pŭs), *n.* 1. A sea animal somewhat like a small whale, with a blunt, rounded snout. 2. A dolphin.

por'ridge (pŏr'ĭj), *n.* A broth made by boiling meal or beans, peas, etc., in water or milk.

por'rin·ger (pŏr'ĭn·jẽr), *n.* A dish from which liquid or partly liquid food is eaten.

port (pōrt), *n.* A strong, rich, usually dark-red wine.

port (pōrt), *n.* 1. A harbor. 2. A place where ships may load and unload cargo.

port (pōrt), *n.* 1. In machinery, an opening for gas, steam, water, etc., to go in or out. 2. In ships, a porthole; also, the cover for a porthole.

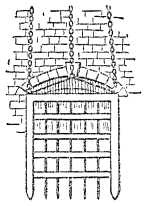
port (pōrt), *n.* The way in which a person carries himself; bearing; as, the proud *port* of a king.

port (pōrt), *n.* The side of a ship on the left of a person looking from the stern to the bow. — *v.* To turn the helm of a ship to port.

port'a·ble (pōr'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being carried; easily transported.

por'tage (pōr'tĭj), *n.* The carrying of boats, goods, etc., overland between navigable bodies of water; also, the route taken.

por'tal (pōr'tăl), *n.* A door, gate, or entrance.


Portcullis.

port·cul'lis (pōrt·kŭl'ĭs), *n.* A grating at the gateway of a fortress, to be let down to stop entrance.

por·tend' (pōr·tĕnd'; pôr·tĕnd'), *v.* To give a sign, warning, or threat of something beforehand.

por'tent (pōr'tĕnt; pôr'tĕnt), *n.* A thing that portends; especially, an evil omen.

por·ten'tous (pōr·tĕn'tŭs), *adj.* 1. Ominous; threatening; also, very serious or solemn; as, *portentous* words. 2. Wonderful; monstrous.

por'ter (pōr'tẽr), *n.* A doorkeeper.

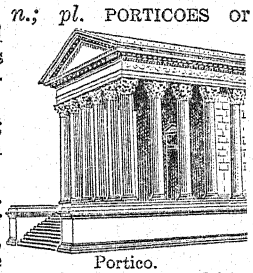
por'ter (pōr'tẽr), *n.* 1. An attendant, as in a hotel or on a Pullman car. 2. A dark beer.

por'ter·house' steak (pōr'tẽr·hous'). A choice beefsteak with a large tenderloin.

port·fo'li·o (pōrt·fō'lĭ·ō; pōrt·fō'lyō), *n.*; *pl.* PORTFOLIOS (-ōz; -lyōz). 1. A case for carrying about papers, drawings, etc., without having to fold them. 2. The position and duties of a government minister or cabinet member.

port'hole' (pōrt'hōl'), *n.* 1. An opening in the side of a ship. 2. An opening in a wall, etc., as a loophole to shoot through.

por'ti·co (pōr'tĭ·kō), *n.*; *pl.* PORTICOES or -COS (-kōz). A roofed walk; a row of columns around, or at the entrance of, a building.


Portico.

por·tiere' (pōr·tyâr'; pōr'tĭ·âr'), *n.* A curtain hanging at a doorway.

por'tion (pōr'shŭn), *n.* A share; a limited or allotted part; especially, a dowry; as, a marriage *portion.* — *v.* To divide or give out something in shares; to give something to a person as a share; as, his father *portioned* the farm to him.

Port'land (pōrt'lănd), *n.* 1. A seaport in Maine. 2. A city in Oregon.

port'ly (pōrt'lĭ), *adj.* Dignified in appearance; stately; also, stout. — **port'li·ness**, *n.*

port·man'teau (pōrt·măn'tō), *n.* A traveling bag; a large suitcase.

Por'to Ri'co (pōr'tō rē'kō). See PUERTO RICO.

por'trait (pōr'trāt; pōr'trĭt), *n.* 1. A picture of a person. 2. A likeness of anything.

por'trai·ture (pōr'trā·tūr), *n.* The act, practice, or art of making portraits.

por·tray' (pōr·trā'), *v.* 1. To make a portrait of. 2. To describe; also, to represent by acting. — **por·tray'al** (pōr·trā'ăl), *n.*

Por'tu·gal (pōr'tū·găl), *n.* A republic in the western part of the Iberian Peninsula.

Por'tu·guese (pōr'tū·gēz; pōr'tū·gēs), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. One of the people, or the people, of Portugal. 2. The language of the Portuguese. — *adj.* Having to do with Portugal, its people, or their language.

Por'tu·guese East Af'ri·ca. See MOZAMBIQUE.

Por'tu·guese West Af'ri·ca. See ANGOLA.

por'tu·la'ca (pōr'tū·lā'kȧ; pōr'tū·lăk'ȧ), *n.* A plant about six inches tall with a juicy stem and red, pink, white, yellow, or purplish flowers.

pose (pōz), *v.* 1. To assume, or to cause to assume, a special position, attitude, etc., as for the painting of a picture, the taking of a photograph, etc. 2. To pretend to be what one is not; as, he *posed* as a hero. — *n.* 1. A position taken by a person for effect. 2. An assumed attitude of mind; as, his cheerfulness is a *pose.*

Po·sei'don (pō·sī'dŏn), *n.* A Greek god of the sea.

po·si'tion (pō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The manner in which anything is placed or arranged. 2. A way of looking at or considering things. 3. The place where a person or thing is; the situation; the station. 4. Social or official rank; also, employment; job.

pos'i·tive (pŏz'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Definitely stated, as by some superior authority; as, *positive* orders. 2. Filled with confidence; certain; as, he was *positive* that he would win. 3. Approving; showing favorable action; not negative; as, he gave a *positive* answer. 4. Having a real position, activity, energy, etc.; as, he was a *positive* influence for good in the school. 5. Naming the kind of electricity (***pos'i·tive e·lec'tric'i·ty***) which is formed in glass when glass is rubbed with silk. 6. In grammar, naming or relating to the form of an adjective or adverb which shows no degree of comparison; as, "wise" is an adjective in the *positive* degree. 7. In photography, having the light and shade as existing in the original subject; as, a *positive* image; fitted for producing a positive image; as, a *positive* film.
— *n.* 1. In grammar, the positive degree, or a form denoting it. 2. In photography, a positive picture; also, a print from a negative. **pos'i·tive·ly**, *adv.* **pos'i·tive·ness**, *n.*

pos'se (pŏs'ē), *n.* In full, **pos'se com'i-ta'tus** (kŏm'ĭ·tā'tŭs). A force of men who may be called upon by the sheriff to aid him in his duty, as in pursuing a criminal.

pos·sess' (pŏ·zĕs'), *v.* 1. To have and to hold as one's own; to own. 2. To influence or control; as, *possessed* by an evil spirit.

pos·ses'sion (pŏ·zĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of possessing or holding as one's own. 2. Something which is held as one's own property; something possessed. 3. The fact of being influenced or controlled by another person, spirit, etc.; as, his *possession* by an evil spirit. 4. Self-control; calmness in the face of difficulty, danger, etc.

pos·ses'sive (pŏ·zĕs'ĭv), *adj.* 1. Showing the desire to possess, own, control, etc. 2. In grammar, indicating or relating to that case of words showing possession.

pos·ses'sive (pŏ·zĕs'ĭv), *n.* In grammar, the case (***possessive case***) in which a word is used to show ownership or possession. Thus, in "Mary's dress," *Mary's* is the *possessive case* of *Mary;* also, a word in this case.

pos·ses'sor (pŏ·zĕs'ẽr), *n.* A person who occupies, holds, owns, or controls.

pos'si·bil'i·ty (pŏs'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* POSSIBILITIES (-tĭz). 1. The fact of being possible. 2. Anything that is possible or may occur.

pos'si·ble (pŏs'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Within the limits of one's ability; being something that can be done, brought about, etc. 2. Being something that may or may not occur. 3. Able or fitted to be, to become, etc.; as, a *possible* location. — **pos'si·bly** (pŏs'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

pos'sum (pŏs'ŭm), *n.* Short for OPOSSUM.

post (pōst), *n.* A piece of timber, metal, etc., fixed upright to serve as a support.
— *v.* 1. To fasten on a post, a wall, etc.; as, to *post* a notice. 2. To publish or announce as if by posting a notice. 3. To forbid people from entering, using, etc., by putting up notices of warning; as, to *post* a trout brook.

post (pōst), *n.* 1. The place at which a soldier, such as one on sentry duty, is stationed; also, the place where a body of troops is stationed. 2. Any place to which a person is sent, appointed, etc. 3. A trading settlement. — *v.* To place or station at a post.

post (pōst), *n.* A post office or a box for mail; also, mail; a delivery of mail.
— *v.* 1. To travel with speed; to hasten. 2. To send by post, or mail; to mail.

post'age (pōs'tĭj), *n.* The charge fixed by law for carrying a letter, parcel, etc., by post.

post'age stamp. A government stamp to pay postage on articles sent by mail.

post'al (pōs'tăl), *adj.* Of or having to do with the post office or the handling of mail.

post'al card. A card with a postage stamp printed on it, for sending by mail; also, a post card.

post card, *or* **post'card'** (pōst'kärd'), *n.* Any private card mailable when properly stamped; also, a postal card.

post chaise (pōst shāz). A four-wheeled, closed carriage for traveling rapidly.

post'er (pōs'tẽr), *n.* A notice, advertisement, etc., intended to be posted in a public place.

pos·te'ri·or (pŏs·tẽr'ĭ·ẽr), *adj.* 1. Later; coming after; rear. 2. Situated behind; hinder.

pos·ter'i·ty (pŏs·tĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The race of persons who are descended from one ancestor; descendants; as, the *posterity* of David. 2. All succeeding generations of men; hence, future time; as, literature handed down to *posterity.*

post·grad'u·ate (pōst·grăd'ū·ăt), *adj.* Of or relating to studies pursued after one's graduation. — **post·grad'u·ate,** *n.*

post'haste' (pōst'hāst'), *adv.* With great speed; hastily; as, to go *posthaste.*

post'hu·mous (pŏs'tū·mŭs), *adj.* 1. Born after the death of the father; as, a *posthumous* son. 2. Published after the death of its author; as, a *posthumous* novel. 3. Occurring after one's death. — **post'hu·mous·ly,** *adv.*

pos·til'ion, pos·til'lion (pōs·tĭl'yŭn; pŏs·tĭl'yŭn), *n.* A rider on the left-hand horse of a pair drawing a coach or post chaise.

post'lude (pōst'lūd), *n.* In music, a closing piece, as an organ solo closing a service.

post'man (pōst'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A person who carries letters, etc.; a letter carrier.

post'mark' (pōst'märk'), *n.* Any mark officially put on a piece of mail, such as a mark canceling the postage stamp and giving the date, place of sending, etc. — **post'mark',** *v.*

post'mas'ter (pōst'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A person in charge of a post office and the mails.

post me·rid'i·em (pōst mē·rĭd'ĭ·ĕm). After noon or midday.

post'mis'tress (pōst'mĭs'trĕs), *n.* A woman who has charge of a post office.

post'-mor'tem (pōst'môr'tĕm), *adj.* Occurring, made, or done after death. — *n.* A post-mortem examination of a body.

post' of'fice. 1. An office, under the charge of a government official, where mail is received, handled, and sent out. 2. That department of the government in charge of the mail.

post'paid' (pōst'pād'), *adj.* With the postage paid for; as, the card was sent *postpaid.*

post·pone' (pōst·pōn'), *v.* To put off till some later time; to delay; as, the meeting was *postponed.* — **post·pone'ment,** *n.*

post road (pōst). A road over which mail is or was carried.

post'script (pōst'skrĭpt), *n.* A note added to a finished letter, book, etc.

pos'tu·late (pŏs'tū·lāt), *n.* 1. Something that is taken for granted at the start. 2. A necessary condition.

pos'tu·late (pŏs'tū·lāt), *v.* 1. To demand; to require; as, good health *postulates* good food. 2. To take something for granted at the start.

pos'ture (pŏs'tūr), *n.* The position of one part of the body with relation to other parts; the general bearing of a person's body. — *v.* To take a particular posture; to pose.

po'sy (pō'zĭ), *n.; pl.* POSIES (-zĭz). 1. A motto or short saying, such as was formerly engraved in a ring. 2. A flower; also, a bouquet.

pot (pŏt), *n.* 1. A metallic or earthenware rounded vessel used for cooking, etc.; also, a vessel or object somewhat like this, such as a flowerpot. 2. The contents of a pot; the amount a pot will hold. — *v.;* POT'TED; POT'TING. 1. To place in a pot; to preserve in a pot; as, *potted* meat; to set out in pots; as, a *potted* plant. 2. To shoot for cooking; as, he *potted* two ducks.

pot'ash' (pŏt'ăsh'), *n.* A white chemical made from wood ashes and used in making soap, glass, etc. It is a strong alkali.

po·tas'si·um (pō·tăs'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* A soft, light, silvery-white metal found united with other substances. Potassium is used in making glass, gunpowder, fertilizers, etc.

po·ta'tion (pō·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of drinking. 2. A drink; a beverage.

po·ta'to (pō·tā'tō), *n.; pl.* POTATOES (-tōz). 1. The thick, edible, underground tuber of a plant native to America; also, the plant. Often called ***Irish potato***. 2. The sweet potato.

po·ta'to bee'tle *or* **bug**. A black-and-yellow beetle that feeds on potato leaves. See the colored picture of *insects*.

po'ten·cy (pō'tĕn·sĭ), *n.* Power; strength.

po'tent (pō'tĕnt), *adj.* Having great power; powerful; mighty. — **po'tent·ly**, *adv.*

po'ten·tate (pō'tĕn·tāt), *n.* A person who has great power; a ruler, sovereign, etc.

po·ten'tial (pō·tĕn'shăl), *adj.* Capable of becoming real; possible; as, *potential* greatness. — *n.* The quantity of electrical force in an electrical conductor, as measured by some accepted standard. — **po·ten'ti·al'i·ty** (pō·tĕn'shĭ·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **po·ten'tial·ly**, *adv.*

poth'er (pŏth'ĕr), *n.* Disturbance; fuss.

pot'herb' (pŏt'ûrb'; pŏt'hûrb'), *n.* A plant, such as spinach, whose leaves or stems are boiled for food; greens.

pot'hook' (pŏt'ho͝ok'), *n.* 1. An S-shaped hook from which pots are hung over a fire. 2. A hooked iron rod used to lift pots or lids. 3. A written mark shaped like such a hook.

po'tion (pō'shŭn), *n.* A drink; a dose; usually, a dose of medicine.

pot'luck' (pŏt'lŭk'), *n.* Whatever happens to be ready for a meal; a simple meal.

Po·to'mac (pō·tō'măk), *n.* A river in West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia. It flows 450 miles to Chesapeake Bay.

pot'pie' (pŏt'pī'), *n.* A meat pie cooked in a pot; also, stewed meat with dumplings.

pot'pour'ri' (pō'po͝o'rē'; pŏt'po͝or'ĭ), *n.* A mixture; a medley; as, a *potpourri* of songs.

pot'sherd' (pŏt'shûrd'), *n.* A piece of a broken earthenware pot.

pot shot. 1. A shot fired at an animal or bird to get food and not just for sport. 2. A shot fired at an animal, etc., who is at rest or within easy range.

pot'tage (pŏt'ĭj), *n.* A dish of boiled vegetables, or vegetables and meat; a thick soup.

pot'ter (pŏt'ĕr), *n.* A person who makes earthenware dishes, vases, etc.

pot'ter (pŏt'ĕr), **put'ter** (pŭt'ĕr), *v.* To fuss over little things; to trifle.

pot'ter's field (pŏt'ĕrz). A public cemetery for people without friends or money.

pot'ter·y (pŏt'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* POTTERIES (-ĭz). 1. A place where earthen pots, dishes, vases, etc., are made. 2. The art of a potter. 3. Dishes, vases, etc., made usually from clay, shaped while moist and hardened by heat.

pouch (pouch), *n.* 1. A small or moderate-sized bag used to carry things; as, a mail *pouch;* also, something like this. 2. A sac or bag, as one in which some animals carry their young. — *v.* 1. To put into a pouch; to pocket. 2. To form a pouch; to shape like a pouch.

poul'tice (pōl'tĭs), *n.* A soft mixture, as of bread, bran, herbs, and the like, usually heated, spread on a cloth, and applied to a sore or injury. — *v.* To apply a poultice to.

poul'try (pōl'trĭ), *n.* Domestic birds that furnish meat or eggs for human food; chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc.

pounce (pouns), *v.* 1. To swoop on and seize; as, the hawk *pounced* on a chicken. 2. To spring; to leap. — **pounce**, *n.*

pound (pound), *n.* 1. A public enclosure where stray animals are kept; as, a dog *pound.* 2. An enclosure to shelter sheep, cattle, etc. 3. An area within which fish are kept or caught. — *v.* To put in a pound; to pen.

pound (pound), *n.* 1. A measure of weight equal to 16 ounces. Abbreviation, *lb.;* pl. *lb.* or *lbs.* See *Tables*, page 736. 2. The money standard of Great Britain, called also ***pound ster'ling***, and normally equal to $4.86 in United States money. Symbol, £.

pound (pound), *v.* 1. To crush to a powder or pulp by striking heavily again and again. 2. To strike heavily over and over again; to beat. 3. To walk, run, etc., with heavy steps.

pour (pōr), *v.* 1. To cause or allow something to flow in a stream; as, she *poured* the tea. 2. To discharge or let loose something without restraint; to express freely. 3. To flow in a stream; to stream; as, tears *poured* from her eyes. — **pour**, *n.* — **pour'er**, *n.*

pout (pout), *v.* To thrust out one's lips, as in displeasure; to look sullen. — **pout**, *n.*

pov'er·ty (pŏv'ĕr·tĭ), *n.* 1. Want; need; especially, lack of money. 2. A lack of something desirable; poor quality; as, the *poverty* of the soil; the nation's *poverty* of men.

pov'er·ty-strick'en (pŏv'ĕr·tĭ·strĭk'ĕn), *adj.* Very poor.

pow'der (pou'dĕr), *n.* 1. The fine particles made from a dry substance by pounding, crushing, etc. 2. A preparation in the form of powder; as, face *powder*. 3. An explosive, such as gunpowder, used in blasting, etc.
— *v.* 1. To sprinkle with or as with powder. 2. To crush into powder. 3. To use face powder; as, she *powders* too much.

pow'der horn. A cow or ox horn used to hold gunpowder.

pow'der·y (pou'dĕr·ĭ), *adj.* 1. Made of or like powder. 2. Crumbly. 3. Sprinkled with powder; dusty.

pow'er (pou'ĕr), *n.* 1. The ability to act. 2. Control; authority; influence. 3. A person or thing that has power or influence; also, a nation that has control or influence among the nations; as, the Allied *Powers*. 4. Might; energy; vigor. 5. Force or energy used to do work; as, electric *power*; also, the rate of transfer of energy, as the rate at which an engine is doing work (given in *horsepower*) or the rate at which electricity is being used (given in *watts*). 6. The product obtained by multiplying one number, etc., by itself a particular number of times; as, 8 is the third *power* of 2. 7. The amount by which an optical lens magnifies; as, binoculars of the eighth *power*.
— *adj.* Having to do with power; run by, producing, or supplying power, as in: ***power drill, power house, power loom, power plant.***
pow'er·ful, *adj.* **pow'er·less**, *adj.*

pow'er·boat' (pou'ĕr·bōt'), *n.* A boat moved by an engine or motor; a motorboat.

pow'er of at·tor'ney (pou'ĕr ŏv ă·tûr'nĭ). A legal paper in which one person gives to another person authority to act for him.

Pow'ha·tan' (pou'hȧ·tăn'), 1550?–1618. An Indian chief in Virginia.

pow'wow' (pou'wou'), *n.* 1. Among North American Indians: a A priest, conjurer, or medicine man. b A noisy ceremony, especially one at which magic is practiced, for various purposes. 2. A conference of or with Indians. 3. Any noisy gathering; also, a conference or meeting.
— (pou'wou'; pou'wou'), *v.* To hold a powwow.

pox (pŏks), *n.* A disease that causes breaking out, or eruptions, on the skin; as, chicken *pox*.

pp. Abbreviation for *pages*.

pr. Abbreviation for *pair*.

prac'ti·ca·ble (prăk'tĭ·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being done, put into practice, etc.; feasible; as, the suggestion was not *practicable*.

prac'ti·cal (prăk'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with action and practice rather than ideas, thought, etc.; as, the *practical* application of his manual-training lessons. 2. Capable of being turned to account; useful; as, a *practical* knowledge of carpentry. 3. Engaged in some work; working; as, he became a *practical* farmer. 4. Inclined to do things, rather than just plan or think about them; as, he was a *practical* man.

prac'ti·cal joke. A trick played on someone, for the sake of amusement.

prac'ti·cal·ly (prăk'tĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* 1. Really; actually. 2. In actual practice or use. 3. Almost entirely; not wholly; as, *practically* sure.

prac'tice, prac'tise (prăk'tĭs), *v.* 1. To do or perform often or usually; as, he *practices* early rising. 2. To do repeated exercises in, so as to learn or improve; as, to *practice* music. 3. To follow or work at a profession, business, art, etc.; as, to *practice* medicine. 4. To teach or accustom by repetition; to train.
— *n.* 1. Actual performance; use; as, to put into *practice*. 2. Habit; custom; as, it was his *practice* to rise early. 3. Action repeated to gain skill; as, *practice* makes perfect.

prac·ti'tion·er (prăk·tĭsh'ŭn·ĕr), *n.* A person who practices; especially, a person who follows an art, profession, etc.

prae'tor (prē'tŏr), *n.* In Roman history, a public officer next to the consul in power.

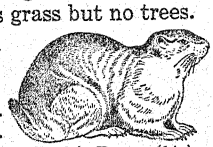
prae·to'ri·an (prē·tō'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to a Roman praetor. 2. Of or relating to the bodyguard of a Roman emperor.

Prague (präg; prāg), *n.* Capital of Czechoslovakia.

prai'rie (prâr'ĭ), *n.* A large area of level or rolling land where there is grass but no trees.

prai'rie chick'en. A grouse found in prairies of the Mississippi Valley.

prai'rie dog. A burrowing animal, grayish or buff-colored with a black-tipped tail. It is about the size of a large squirrel. Prairie dogs live in colonies in the prairies.


Prairie Dog. (1/12)

prai'rie schoon'er (skōōn'ĕr). A long wagon that had sides and a rounded top of canvas and was used by pioneers to cross the prairies.

Prairie Schooner.

praise (prāz), *v.* **1.** To express approval of something. **2.** To glorify God, a saint, etc., especially in song; to worship. — *n.* Act of praising; approval, commendation, etc.

praise'wor'thy (prāz'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Worthy of praise; as, her unselfishness is *praiseworthy.*

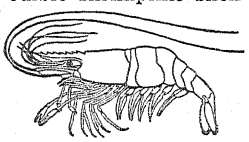
prance (prăns), *v.* **1.** To spring from the hind legs or move by bounding in this way. **2.** To ride on a prancing horse. **3.** To walk proudly; as, she *pranced* off in her new dress. — **prance,** *n.*

prank (prăngk), *n.* A gay or playful action; a caper; a practical joke.

prate (prāt), *v.* To talk idly; to prattle.

prat'tle (prăt''l), *v.* To talk a great deal, without much meaning; to prate; to chatter. — **prat'tle,** *n.* — **prat'tler** (prăt'lẽr), *n.*

prawn (prôn), *n.* An edible shrimplike shellfish, found in both fresh and salt water.


Prawn. (⅓)

pray (prā), *v.* **1.** To entreat; to implore. **2.** To ask earnestly for something. **3.** To bring or accomplish by praying.

prayer (prâr), *n.* **1.** A request; an entreaty. **2.** The act of praying to God or to an object of worship. **3.** The words of a prayer; as, the Lord's *Prayer.* **4.** A form of religious service that is mostly prayers; as, evening *prayer.* **5.** [used in the *plural,* PRAYERS] Hearty good wishes; as, my *prayers* go with you. **6.** The thing prayed for.

prayer book (prâr). A book of prayers.

prayer'ful (prâr'fo͝ol), *adj.* Inclined to prayer.

pre- (prē-; prĕ-). A prefix meaning before in time, rank, place, etc.; as in ***pre·judge'***, to judge before a person knows all the facts.

preach (prēch), *v.* **1.** To talk on a religious subject; to deliver a sermon. **2.** To give serious advice; also, to urge publicly; to advocate; as, their father *preached* punctuality.

preach'er (prēch'ẽr), *n.* A person who preaches; especially, a minister.

pre'am'ble (prē'ăm'b'l; prĕ·ăm'b'l), *n.* An introduction, as to a law, which often states the reasons and purpose for the following matter; as, the *preamble* to the Constitution.

pre·car'i·ous (prĕ·kâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Dependent upon unknown conditions; insecure; as, a *precarious* fortune. — **pre·car'i·ous·ly,** *adv.*

pre·cau'tion (prē·kô'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Caution or care taken in advance of an event. **2.** Something done beforehand to keep off evil or ensure success. — **pre·cau'tion·ar'y,** *adj.*

pre·cede' (prē·sēd'), *v.* To be or go before in rank, importance, position, time, etc.

pre·ced'ence (prĕ·sēd'ĕns), *n.* The act or state of going before in time, importance, position, etc.

pre·ced'en·cy (prĕ·sēd'ĕn·sĭ), *n.* Precedence.

pre·ced'ent (prē·sēd'ĕnt), *adj.* Going before in time, order, arrangement, etc.

prec'e·dent (prĕs'ē·dĕnt), *n.* Something that may serve as a rule or example in the future.

pre·ced'ing (prē·sēd'ĭng), *adj.* Going before; previous.

pre'cept (prē'sĕpt), *n.* An order, commandment, rule, etc., meant to guide one's conduct.

pre·cep'tor (prē·sĕp'tẽr), *n.* A teacher; an instructor. — **pre·cep'to·ral** (-tō·răl), *adj.*

pre'cinct (prē'sĭngkt), *n.* **1.** An enclosure bounded by a wall, imaginary line, etc.; as, within the *precinct* of the schoolyard. **2.** [used in the *plural,* PRECINCTS] The immediate neighborhood. **3.** A boundary. **4.** A district set off, as for election purposes.

pre'cious (prĕsh'ŭs), *adj.* Of great value or worth; as, a ***precious stone;*** cherished; dear; as, *precious* memories.

prec'i·pice (prĕs'ĭ·pĭs), *n.* A steep cliff.

pre·cip'i·tant (prē·sĭp'ĭ·tănt), *adj.* Falling or rushing swiftly, violently, etc.; headlong. — *n.* In chemistry, a substance or a condition, such as cold, that causes another substance dissolved in a liquid to separate from the liquid and fall to the bottom.

pre·cip'i·tate (prē·sĭp'ĭ·tāt), *adj.* **1.** Falling or rushing steeply; headlong. **2.** Too hasty; rash; as, a *precipitate* declaration of war. **3.** Extremely sudden; abrupt; as, shocked by his *precipitate* death. — **pre·cip'i·tate·ly,** *adv.*

pre·cip'i·tate (prē·sĭp'ĭ·tāt), *v.* **1.** To hurl down, as from a height. **2.** To cause to happen suddenly; as, one word *precipitated* a quarrel. **3.** To cause to separate out of a liquid and fall to the bottom as crystals, etc. **4.** To change from a vapor to a liquid and so cause to fall as rain, dew, etc.; as, the fog was *precipitated* by the snow.
— (prē·sĭp'ĭ·tāt; prē·sĭp'ĭ·tĭt), *n.* In chemistry, the crystals, etc., that separate from a liquid and fall to the bottom as an effect of another substance, or of heat, cold, etc.

pre·cip'i·ta'tion (prē·sĭp'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A headlong fall. **2.** A great rush or hurry; rash haste. **3.** Hastening; as, his *precipitation* of events was unwise. **4.** In chemistry, the act of causing crystals, etc., to separate and fall to the bottom of a liquid; also, a precipitate.

pre·cip′i·tous (prē·sĭp′ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* **1.** Steep like a precipice; made of or having precipices. **2.** Falling very quickly; very rapid; as, the water's *precipitous* rush. **3.** Rash; sudden.

pre·cise′ (prē·sīs′), *adj.* **1.** Definite; exact; distinct; as, *precise* rules; she spoke in a *precise* voice. **2.** Strictly following the custom, rules, etc.; especially, overnice; very strict. **pre·cise′ly**, *adv.* **pre·cise′ness**, *n.*

pre·ci′sion (prē·sĭzh′ŭn), *n.* Exactness; definiteness; as, the *precision* of her plans.

pre·clude′ (prē·klōōd′), *v.* To bar; to shut out; to hinder.

pre·co′cious (prē·kō′shŭs), *adj.* Developing very early; showing early development. **pre·co′cious·ly**, *adv.* **pre·co′cious·ness**, *n.*

pre·coc′i·ty (prē·kŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Early development; mental or bodily forwardness.

pre′con·ceive′ (prē′kŏn·sēv′), *v.* To form a previous idea or notion; as, a *preconceived* idea.

pre′con·cep′tion (prē′kŏn·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* An idea formed beforehand.

pre′con·cert′ (prē′kŏn·sûrt′), *v.* To arrange beforehand; as, a *preconcerted* plan.

pre·cur′sor (prē·kûr′sẽr), *n.* A person or thing that goes before and indicates what is to follow; a forerunner.

pred′a·to′ry (prĕd′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Thievish. **2.** Living by preying upon other animals; as, lions are *predatory* animals.

pred′e·ces′sor (prĕd′ē·sĕs′ẽr; prĕd′ĕ·sĕs′ẽr; prē′dĕ·sĕs′ẽr), *n.* One that goes before; especially, one who holds an office, a position, etc., before; as, his *predecessor* resigned.

pre·des′ti·na′tion (prē·dĕs′tĭ·nā′shŭn; prē′dĕs·tĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of ordaining beforehand; also, destiny; fate. **2.** Hence, in the belief of some churches, the dooming of men from the beginning of time to everlasting happiness or misery.

pre·des′tine (prē·dĕs′tĭn), *v.* To ordain or settle beforehand.

pre′de·ter′mine (prē′dē·tûr′mĭn), *v.* To settle or decide beforehand.

pre·dic′a·ment (prē·dĭk′ȧ·mĕnt), *n.* A bad or unpleasant situation.

pred′i·cate (prĕd′ĭ·kāt), *v.* **1.** To declare; to proclaim; to state; to assert. **2.** In logic, to name something as a quality of another thing; as, whiteness is a quality which we *predicate* of snow. **3.** In careless use, to found; to base; as, he *predicated* his story on an actual happening. **4.** In wrong use, to predict; to foretell.

pred′i·cate (prĕd′ĭ·kĭt), *n.* **1.** In logic, the thing whose truth is stated or denied; as, whiteness is the *predicate* when we say, "Snow is white." **2.** In grammar, the word or words in a sentence, etc., that tell about the subject of the sentence. Thus, in "the boy *ran*," *ran* is the *predicate;* in "the boy *screamed and ran*," *screamed and ran* is the *predicate.* — **pred′i·cate**, *adj.*

pre·dict′ (prē·dĭkt′), *v.* To tell beforehand; to foretell; to prophesy. — **pre·dic′tion** (prē·dĭk′shŭn), *n.* — **pre·dic′tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

pre′di·gest′ (prē′dĭ·jĕst′; prē′dī·jĕst′), *v.* To digest beforehand; especially, to digest artificially food that is to be used in illness, etc.

pre′di·lec′tion (prē′dĭ·lĕk′shŭn; prĕd′ĭ·lĕk′shŭn), *n.* An inclination to like; a partiality.

pre′dis·pose′ (prē′dĭs·pōz′), *v.* To incline beforehand; to make liable; as, I was *predisposed* to like you. — **pre′dis·po·si′tion** (prē′dĭs·pō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

pre·dom′i·nance (prē·dŏm′ĭ·nănṣ), *n.* The quality or state of being predominant; superiority in strength, number, etc.

pre·dom′i·nant (prē·dŏm′ĭ·nănt), *adj.* Superior in strength, number, authority, etc. — **pre·dom′i·nant·ly**, *adv.*

pre·dom′i·nate (prē·dŏm′ĭ·nāt), *v.* To be superior in strength, influence, importance, etc.

pre-em′i·nence (prē·ĕm′ĭ·nĕns), *n.* Superiority over others; supremacy.

pre-em′i·nent (prē·ĕm′ĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* Superior to others in excellence, rank, etc.

pre-empt′ (prē·ĕmpt′), *v.* In colloquial use, to get hold of before someone else can; as, to *pre-empt* a plot of land.

preen (prēn), *v.* **1.** To smooth with or as with the beak; as, the peacock *preened* his feathers. **2.** To make one's appearance neat and tidy; to arrange one's clothing, hair, etc.

pre′-ex·ist′ (prē′ĕg·zĭst′), *v.* To exist before. — **pre′-ex·ist′ence**, *n.* — **pre′-ex·ist′ent**, *adj.*

pref′ace (prĕf′ĭs), *n.* An introduction at the beginning of a speech, book, etc. — **pref′ace**, *v.*

pref′a·to′ry (prĕf′ȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Serving to introduce; as, remarks *prefatory* to a speech.

pre′fect (prē′fĕkt), *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome, a high official at the head of a particular department, command, etc.; also, a similar officer in other ancient countries. **2.** The chief administrative officer in local French government. **3.** A student monitor in certain schools; as, a senior *prefect.*

pre′fec·ture (prē′fĕk·tŭr), *n.* **1.** The office, position, term, or official residence of a prefect. **2.** The district governed by a prefect.

pre·fer′ (prē·fûr′), *v.;* PRE·FERRED′ (-fûrd′); PRE·FER′RING. **1.** To promote; to raise. **2.** To hold something in greater favor; to like better than something else; as, I *prefer* chocolate. **3.** To present for action or approval; as, they *preferred* a claim for injuries.

pref'er·a·ble (prĕf'ẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* More desirable. — **pref'er·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

pref'er·ence (prĕf'ẽr·ĕns), *n.* 1. A special liking for one thing over another thing. 2. The power or chance to choose; choice; as, give him his *preference;* also, the thing or person that is preferred.

pref'er·en'tial (prĕf'ẽr·ĕn'shăl), *adj.* Having to do with, showing, having, or giving, a preference; as, a *preferential* rate.

pre·fer'ment (prē·fûr'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of putting forward; furtherance. 2. Promotion.

pre·fig'ure (prē·fĭg'ūr), *v.* 1. To show, suggest, or announce by some previous form or likeness; as, other religions *prefigured* the Christian Easter. 2. To picture or imagine to oneself beforehand.

pre·fix' (prē·fĭks'), *v.* To put at the beginning; to place before; as, to *prefix* a syllable.

pre'fix (prē'fĭks), *n.* Something put at the beginning, as a syllable joined to a word at its beginning. Thus, in "unnecessary," *un-* is a *prefix.*

preg'nant (prĕg'nănt), *adj.* 1. Carrying unborn offspring. 2. Full of meaning or significance; as, *pregnant* words. — **preg'nan·cy** (prĕg'·năn·sĭ), *n.*

pre'his·tor'ic (prē'hĭs·tŏr'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the period before written history began; as, *prehistoric* animals.

pre'his·tor'i·cal (prē'hĭs·tŏr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Prehistoric.

prej'u·dice (prĕj'ŏŏ·dĭs), *n.* 1. Injury; damage. 2. A favoring or dislike of one side of a question for unfair reasons or without full knowledge of the facts; bias. — **prej'u·dice,** *v.* — **prej'u·di'cial** (prĕj'/ŏŏ·dĭsh'ăl), *adj.*

prel'a·cy (prĕl'ȧ·sĭ), *n.;* *pl.* PRELACIES (-sĭz). 1. The office or dignity of a prelate. 2. The whole group of prelates. 3. Church government by prelates.

prel'ate (prĕl'ĭt), *n.* A clergyman of high rank and authority, such as a bishop.

pre·lim'i·nar'y (prē·lĭm'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Preceding the main part; introductory.

prel'ude (prĕl'ūd; prē'lūd), *n.* An introduction, or preface, preceding and preparing for more important matter; especially, in music, an introductory piece or section, as of an opera. — *v.* To give, play, or serve as, a prelude.

pre'ma·ture' (prē'mȧ·tūr'; prē'mȧ·tŭr), *adj.* Happening, coming, or done before the usual or proper time. — **pre'ma·ture'ly,** *adv.*

pre·med'i·tate (prē·mĕd'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To think about and plan beforehand. — **pre'med·i·ta'tion** (prē'mĕd·ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.*

pre'mi·er (prē'mĭ·ẽr; prē·mẽr'; prĕm'yẽr), *adj.* First in position or importance; chief; leading.

pre'mi·er (prē'mĭ·ẽr; prē·mẽr'; prĕm'yẽr), *n.* The first minister of state; especially, the prime minister.

prem'ise (prĕm'ĭs), *n.* 1. A statement of fact, made as a basis for argument or reasoning; as, a major *premise* and minor *premise* of a syllogism. 2. [used in the *plural,* PREMISES] A piece of land or real estate.

pre·mise' (prē·mīz'), *v.* To set forth beforehand or as an introduction to the main subject.

pre'mi·um (prē'mĭ·ŭm), *n.* 1. A prize to be gained by some special merit. 2. Something given for the loan of money; as, he paid a *premium* in order to get the loan. 3. A sum over and above the stated or par value of anything; as, he sold his stock at a *premium.* 4. The amount which a person pays for insurance of his life, health, property, etc., against loss.

pre'mo·ni'tion (prē'mō·nĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A previous warning or notice. — **pre·mon'i·to'ry** (prē·mŏn'ĭ·tō'rĭ), *adj.*

pre·oc'cu·pied (prē·ŏk'ū·pīd), *adj.* 1. Lost in thought; absorbed. 2. Already occupied.

pre·oc'cu·py (prē·ŏk'ū·pī), *v.;* PRE·OC'CUPIED (-pīd); PRE·OC'CU·PY'ING. 1. To engage the attention of beforehand; as, *preoccupied* by his worries. 2. To fill or occupy beforehand; as, the enemy *preoccupied* the country. — **pre·oc'cu·pa'tion** (prē·ŏk'ū·pā'shŭn), *n.*

pre'or·dain' (prē'ôr·dān'), *v.* To decree or ordain in advance; to order beforehand.

prep. Abbreviation for *preposition.*

pre·paid' (prē·pād'), *past tense & past part.* of PREPAY.

prep'a·ra'tion (prĕp'ȧ·rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A making ready in advance, for some special purpose. 2. Preparedness; readiness; as, a nation in good *preparation* for war. 3. Something which prepares the way, or introduces; as, he finished his *preparations* for the journey. 4. Something which is prepared for a particular purpose; as, a medicinal *preparation.*

pre·par'a·to'ry (prē·păr'ȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.* 1. Preparing, or serving to prepare, for something; as, a *preparatory* school. 2. Undergoing training or teaching for something which is to follow.

pre·pare' (prē·pâr'), *v.* 1. To make ready beforehand for some particular purpose. 2. To make, form, equip, etc., for some special purpose; as, to *prepare* a medicine.

pre·pared' (prē·pârd'), *adj.* Made ready, fit, or suitable beforehand. — **pre·par'ed·ness** (prē·pâr'ĕd·nĕs; prē·pârd'nĕs), *n.*

pre·pay' (prē·pā'), *v.;* PRE·PAID' (-pād'); PRE·PAY'ING. To pay, or pay for, in advance. — **pre·pay'ment,** *n.*

pre·pon'der·ance (prē·pŏn'dẽr·ăns), *n.* The greater mass or amount of influence, power,

number, etc.; as, the *preponderance* of evidence supports him. — **pre·pon′der·ant**, *adj.*

pre·pon′der·ate (prē·pŏn′dēr·āt), *v.* To be greater in weight, influence, power, number, etc.

prep′o·si′tion (prĕp′ō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* In grammar, a word placed in front of a noun or a pronoun with some other word to show the connection. Thus, in "go to school," the word *to* is a preposition connecting the noun *school* with the word *go*. — **prep′o·si′tion·al**, *adj.*

pre′pos·sess′ (prē′pŏ·zĕs′), *v.* 1. To take possession of beforehand. 2. To influence beforehand; to prejudice.

pre′pos·sess′ing (prē′pŏ·zĕs′ĭng), *adj.* Attracting confidence, favor, or esteem; attractive.

pre′pos·ses′sion (prē′pŏ·zĕsh′ŭn), *n.* A prejudice for or against a person or thing.

pre·pos′ter·ous (prē·pŏs′tēr·ŭs), *adj.* Contrary to nature or common sense; foolish.

pre·req′ui·site (prē·rĕk′wĭ·zĭt), *n.* Something required beforehand, as a course of study which must be completed by students before they are allowed to take more advanced subjects. — **pre·req′ui·site**, *adj.*

pre·rog′a·tive (prē·rŏg′ȧ·tĭv), *n.* A right to certain special powers or privileges.

Pres. Abbreviation for *President*.

pres′age (prĕs′ĭj), *n.* 1. An omen; a sign foretelling some future event. 2. A feeling that some misfortune is about to come; a foreboding.

pre·sage′ (prē·sāj′), *v.*; PRE·SAGED′; PRE·SAG′ING. 1. To give an omen or sign of. 2. To foretell; to predict.

pres′by·ter (prĕz′bĭ·tēr; prĕs′bĭ·tēr), *n.* 1. An elder in the early Christian church. 2. In Presbyterian churches, an elder; especially, a minister.

Pres′by·te′ri·an (prĕz′bĭ·tē̆r′ĭ·ăn; prĕs′bĭ·tē̆r′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Naming, or having to do with, a church or churches which believe in church government by elders, or presbyters. — **Pres′by·te′ri·an**, *n.* — **Pres′by·te′ri·an·ism**, *n.*

pres′by·ter′y (prĕz′bĭ·tĕr′ĭ; prĕs′bĭ·tĕr′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PRESBYTERIES (-ĭz). 1. In Presbyterian churches, a church court consisting of the ministers of congregations within a certain district and a representative elder from each congregation; also, the jurisdiction of such a court. 2. The part of a church reserved for priests as they conduct a service. 3. The residence of the priest or priests of a parish.

pre′sci·ence (prē′shĭ·ĕns; prĕsh′ĭ·ĕns), *n.* A knowledge beforehand of what is coming; foresight; as, divine *prescience*. — **pre′sci·ent**, *adj.*

pre·scribe′ (prē·skrīb′), *v.* 1. To lay down as a rule of action; to order. 2. To order or direct the use of, as a remedy; as, the doctor *prescribed* quinine.

pre·scrip′tion (prē·skrĭp′shŭn), *n.* A written direction or order for the preparation and use of a medicine; also, the medicine prescribed.

pres′ence (prĕz′ĕns), *n.* 1. The fact of being in a certain place; as, his *presence* at the scene. 2. Immediate nearness or vicinity of a person; as, take off your hat in the *presence* of a lady. 3. The sum of the personal qualities of an individual; hence, a person's appearance, bearing, etc.; as, a man of noble *presence*.

pres′ence of mind. Self-control in an emergency or in a dangerous situation; unshaken calmness of thought.

pres′ent (prĕz′ĕnt), *adj.* 1. Being before a person, in sight of a person, or near at hand; being at a certain place, and not elsewhere. 2. Not past or future; now going on; as, *present* plans. 3. In grammar, pointing out or relating to time that is not past or future; as, the *present* tense of a verb.

pre·sent′ (prē·zĕnt′), *v.* 1. To introduce one person to another; also, to take oneself into the presence of some person; as, he *presented* himself before the chairman. 2. To bring before the public; as, to *present* a performance of *Treasure Island*. 3. To make a gift to; as, his friends *presented* him with a gold watch; also, to give as a gift; as, to *present* a gold watch to him when he retired. 4. To show; to display; to offer to view; as, he *presents* a fine appearance.

pres′ent (prĕz′ĕnt), *n.* Anything which is given or presented; a gift; as, Christmas *presents*.

pre·sent′a·ble (prē·zĕn′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being presented, set forth, displayed, etc.; as, feelings *presentable* in music. 2. Having a bearing and appearance which will satisfy or please.

pres′en·ta′tion (prĕz′ĕn·tā′shŭn; prē′zĕn·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. Formal introduction of one person to another. 2. A setting forth or offering of something; a giving; as, *presentation* of a watch. 3. Exhibition; show; as, a *presentation* of *Peter Pan*. 4. A present; a gift.

pre·sen′ti·ment (prē·zĕn′tĭ·mĕnt), *n.* A feeling that some certain thing is about to happen.

pres′ent·ly (prĕz′ĕnt·lĭ), *adv.* Soon; shortly.

pre·sent′ment (prē·zĕnt′mĕnt), *n.* Presentation; a showing, display, exhibition, etc.

pres′ent par′ti·ci·ple (prĕz′ĕnt). In grammar, a participle used with reference to actions or conditions in present time. Present participles are formed by means of the ending *-ing*.

pres′ent tense. In grammar, a tense of a verb which is used to express an action or a state in present time. Thus, *I write*, *I do write*, and *I am writing* are examples of present tenses.

pres′er·va′tion (prĕz′ĕr·vā′shŭn), *n.* Safekeeping; keeping of something from injury or decay. — **pre·serv′a·tive** (prē·zûr′vȧ·tĭv), *adj.* & *n.*

pre·serve' (prē·zûrv'), *v.* 1. To keep or save from injury or destruction; to protect. 2. To can, pickle, or in other ways prepare fruits or vegetables for keeping; as, *preserved* peaches. 3. To maintain; to keep up; as, he *preserved* silence. — *n.* 1. Fruit canned or made into jams, jellies, etc. 2. A place where game, fish, etc., are kept; as, a game *preserve.*

pre·serv'er (prē·zûr'vẽr), *n.* A person or thing that preserves; as, a life *preserver.*

pre·side' (prē·zīd'), *v.* 1. To act as president or chairman, and direct the proceedings at a meeting. 2. To exercise guidance or control.

pres'i·den·cy (prĕz'ĭ·dĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* PRESIDENCIES (-sĭz). 1. The office of president. 2. The term during which a president holds office. 3. One of the three great divisions (Madras, Bombay, Bengal) of British India.

pres'i·dent (prĕz'ĭ·dĕnt), *n.* 1. A person who presides over a meeting. 2. The chief officer of a company, society, etc. 3. [often written with a capital letter, *President*] The chief executive officer of a modern republic. — **pres'i·den'tial** (prĕz'ĭ·dĕn'shăl), *adj.*

press (prĕs), *v.* 1. To force men into military or naval service. 2. To use in a way not intended by nature, kind, etc.; as, a pocketknife *pressed* to do duty as a screw driver.

press (prĕs), *v.* 1. To bear down upon; to squeeze. 2. To force; to compel; as, business *pressed* them to return. 3. To squeeze so as to force out the juice or contents; as, to *press* oranges; to squeeze out; as, to *press* juice from grapes. 4. To flatten out or smooth by bearing down upon; especially, to smooth by ironing; as, to *press* clothes. 5. To request earnestly; to urge strongly; as, to *press* him to go. 6. To hurry, speed up, or the like; as, to *press* a horse in a race.

— *n.* 1. A crowd; a throng. 2. The act of pressing; pressure. 3. Any machine by which material is stamped or pressed into some shape; as, a printing *press;* also, a building containing such a machine or machines. 4. A closet or case for holding clothing; as, a clothes *press.* 5. The urgent demand of business or affairs; as, in the *press* and hurry of the day. 6. The newspapers, magazines, etc., of a country; as, criticisms in the *press.*

Copying Press.

press'er (prĕs'ẽr), *n.* One that presses.

press'ing (prĕs'ĭng), *adj.* Urgent.

pres'sure (prĕsh'ẽr), *n.* 1. A pressing, or bearing down upon; a squeeze. 2. Painful feeling; oppression; distress. 3. Any burdensome force or influence; as, the *pressure* of taxes. 4. Urgency; as, the *pressure* of business. 5. The force or thrust exerted by a body over the surface of another body; as, the *pressure* of the atmosphere on the earth.

pres'ti·dig'i·ta'tor (prĕs'tĭ·dĭj'ĭ·tā'tẽr), *n.* A juggler.

pres·tige' (prĕs·tēzh'; prĕs'tĭj), *n.* Renown resulting from past successes; fame.

pres'to (prĕs'tō), *adv.* Quickly; suddenly.

pre·sume' (prē·zūm'), *v.* 1. To undertake rashly; to venture. 2. To suppose to be true without proof; to assume. 3. To act or behave boldly without reason for doing so. — **pre·sum'a·ble** (prē·zūm'ă·b'l), *adj.* — **pre·sum'a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

pre·sump'tion (prē·zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* 1. Too great pride, hope, or confidence. 2. A strong reason for believing something to be so; also, something which is believed to be so but not proved. — **pre·sump'tive** (prē·zŭmp'tĭv), *adj.*

pre·sump'tu·ous (prē·zŭmp'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Too proud, self-confident, or daring.

pre'sup·pose' (prē'sŭ·pōz'), *v.* To suppose or assume beforehand; to take for granted. — **pre'sup·po·si'tion** (prē'sŭp·ō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.*

pre·tence' (prē·tĕns'; prē'tĕns), *n.* Same as PRETENSE.

pre·tend' (prē·tĕnd'), *v.* 1. To make believe; to sham. 2. To represent falsely; to put forward as true something that is not true; as, to *pretend* friendship. 3. To lay claim, as to a throne or to a title.

pre·tend'er (prē·tĕn'dẽr), *n.* A person who pretends; especially, one who claims, or asserts title to, a throne; as, the Spanish *pretender.*

pre·tense' (prē·tĕns'; prē'tĕns), *n.* 1. A claim, especially one not supported by facts. 2. Display; show, especially of being different from what one really is; as, a man free from *pretense.* 3. A purpose; aim; attempt; as, no *pretense* at completeness. 4. Deception; false show; as, a *pretense* of illness. — **pre·ten'sion** (prē·tĕn'shŭn), *n.*

pre·ten'tious (prē·tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* Making or having claims to excellence, worth, etc.; showy; ostentatious; as, a *pretentious* house.

pret'er·it (prĕt'ẽr·ĭt), *n.* The past tense.

pre'ter·nat'u·ral (prē'tẽr·năt'ū·răl), *adj.* Beyond or different from what is natural. — **pre'ter·nat'u·ral·ly,** *adv.*

pre'text (prē'tĕkst), *n.* A purpose stated in order to conceal the true purpose, a pretense.

pret'ty (prĭt'ĭ), *adj.;* PRET'TI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); PRET'TI·EST. 1. Delicately or gracefully pleasing; good-looking. 2. Fine; excellent; as, that is a *pretty* trick. *Often used slightingly.* — *adv.* In some degree; rather; as, I am *pretty* sure. **pret'ti·ly,** *adv.* **pret'ti·ness,** *n.*

pret'zel (prĕt'sĕl), *n.* A brittle German biscuit, twisted, glazed, and salted on the surface.

pre·vail′ (prē·vāl′), *v.* **1.** To triumph; to win a victory; as, to *prevail* over one's enemies. **2.** To urge successfully; to persuade. **3.** To be or become usual, common, or widespread.

prev′a·lence (prĕv′ə·lĕns), *n.* General acceptance, use, occurrence, etc. — **prev′a·lent**, *adj.*

pre·var′i·cate (prē·văr′ĭ·kāt), *v.* To speak untruthfully; to lie about something.
pre·var′i·ca′tion, *n.* **pre·var′i·ca′tor**, *n.*

pre·vent′ (prē·vĕnt′), *v.* To keep from doing, acting, happening, etc.; to hinder; to stop.
pre·vent′a·ble, *adj.* **pre·ven′tion**, *n.*
pre·vent′i·ble, *adj.* **pre·ven′tive**, *adj. & n.*

pre′view′, pre′vue′ (prē′vū′), *n.* A showing of small parts from a motion picture advertised for future appearance.

pre′vi·ous (prē′vĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Earlier; former; as, a *previous* lesson. — **pre′vi·ous·ly**, *adv.*

prey (prā), *n.* **1.** Any animal hunted or killed by another animal for food; hence, a person seized or influenced by another person; a victim. **2.** The act of seizing or pouncing upon, as to kill for food; as, birds of *prey*. — *v.* **1.** To raid a place, ship, etc., for booty; to plunder. **2.** To hunt, seize, or devour anything; as, cats *prey* upon robins. **3.** To have a harmful or wasting effect; as, the crime *preyed* upon his mind.

Pri′am (prī′ăm), *n.* In Greek mythology, the last king of Troy.

price (prīs), *n.* **1.** Value; worth; as, gems of great *price*. **2.** The quantity of one thing given or demanded for something else; the amount of money paid or to be paid. **3.** A reward. **4.** The cost at which something is done; as, he won the victory at the *price* of his life.
— *v.* **1.** To set a price on a thing. **2.** In colloquial use, to ask the price of a thing.

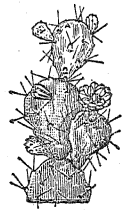
price′less (prīs′lĕs), *adj.* Too valuable to have a price; not to be bought at any price.

prick (prĭk), *n.* **1.** A mark made by a pointed instrument; a point, dot, or small wound; as, a pin *prick*. **2.** Something sharp or pointed. **3.** A stinging pain; as, a *prick* of conscience.
— *v.* **1.** To pierce slightly with something sharp or pointed. **2.** To sting; to be prickly; to tingle; also, to make a person repentant and regretful; as, his conscience *pricks* him. **3.** To urge on a horse by spurs. **4.** To mark something by making holes; as, to *prick* a pattern. **5.** To point upwards; to raise; as, the horse *pricked* up his ears. — ***prick up one's ears.*** To begin to listen alertly.

prick′er (prĭk′ĕr), *n.* A prickle.

prick′le (prĭk′l), *n.* **1.** A small, sharp point; a thorn, spine, etc. **2.** A slight stinging pain.
— *v.* **1.** To prick; to tingle. **2.** To cover a thing with tiny dots.

prick′ly (prĭk′lĭ), *adj.* **1.** Full of prickles, as blackberry bushes, rosebushes, etc. **2.** Pricking; stinging; as, ***prickly heat*** is a rash which babies often have in hot weather.


Prickly Pear.

prick′ly pear. A cactus that bears a pear-shaped, edible, pulpy fruit; also, the fruit.

pride (prīd), *n.* **1.** The condition or fact of being proud. **2.** An unreasonably high opinion of one's own beauty, wealth, etc.; conceit. **3.** Self-respect; a proper favorable feeling about one's own position, deeds, etc. **4.** Anything of which a person is proud. **5.** Proud or haughty behavior; disdain. — *v.* To be proud of something; as, he *prides* himself on his skill.

pries (prīz), *3d person sing., present tense,* of PRY.

priest (prēst), *n.* A person who has the authority to conduct religious rites or services; hence, a clergyman. — **priest′ly**, *adj.*

priest′ess (prēs′tĕs), *n.* A woman priest.

priest′hood (prēst′ho͝od), *n.* **1.** The office or the duties of a priest. **2.** Priests all together; ordained clergymen.

prig (prĭg), *n.* One who irritates people by being too careful about conduct, speech, etc.
prig′ger·y, *n.* **prig′gish·ly**, *adv.*
prig′gish, *adj.* **prig′gish·ness**, *n.*

prim (prĭm), *n.* Very particular, or too particular, about one's appearance, conduct, etc.

pri′ma·cy (prī′mə·sĭ), *n.* **1.** The condition of being first in time, rank, etc. **2.** The office or rank of a primate. **3.** In the Roman Catholic Church, the supreme authority of the Pope.

pri′ma don′na (prē′mə dŏn′ə). A principal female singer, as in an opera.

pri′mal (prī′măl), *adj.* **1.** First; earliest. **2.** Most important; chief.

pri′ma·ry (prī′mĕr·ĭ; prī′mə·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** First in time, order, rank, etc. **2.** Most important; principal; as, *primary* purposes. **3.** Basic; fundamental; as, *primary* colors. **4.** Having to do with the principal feathers of a bird's wing.
— *n.; pl.* PRIMARIES (prī′mĕr·ĭz; prī′mə·rĭz). **1.** A first, chief, or most important thing. **2.** In the United States, a meeting of the voters of a political party at which the first steps are taken toward nominating candidates. **3.** One of the primary colors. **4.** One of the principal feathers of a bird's wing. — **pri′ma·ri·ly** (prī′mĕr·ĭ·lĭ; prī·mâr′ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

pri′ma·ry col′ors. A set of colors from which all other colors may be described or derived. Sometimes the set consists of red, green, and blue; more often it consists of red, yellow, green, and blue together with black and white; and in painting and other arts the set consists of red, blue, and yellow.

pri′mate (prī′mĭt), *n.* **1.** A title of honor given to the bishops or archbishops of a very

few dioceses; also, a person holding this title. 2. A member of the ***Primates***, the order of mammals including man, the apes, monkeys, etc.

prime (prīm), *n.* 1. The first part of anything; the earliest stage. 2. The spring of life; youth. 3. The period in life when a person is best in health, looks, or strength; as, he is in his *prime*. 4. The best thing or part; as, the *prime* of the flock. 5. A prime number. — *adj.* 1. First in time or order; original; as, the *prime* cost. 2. First in importance, rank, quality, etc.; as, the *prime* minister; *prime* wheat. 3. In arithmetic, not capable of being divided by any number except itself or 1; as, 7 and 23 are *prime* numbers. — *v.* 1. To put a thing into working condition by doing some necessary operation first; as, to *prime* a pump. 2. To instruct, train, or coach a person beforehand.

prime min'is·ter. In many countries, the chief officer of the government.

prim'er (prīm'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that primes anything, as a tube containing powder to ignite an explosive.

prim'er (prĭm'ẽr), *n.* A small book for teaching children to read; hence, a book of first instructions on any subject.

pri·me'val (prī·mē'văl), *adj.* Belonging to the first ages; primitive; as, a *primeval* forest.

prim'ing (prīm'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person who primes something, as in order to get it going. 2. The powder or other material used to fire a charge, as in a gun. 3. The first coating of paint, varnish, etc., laid on a surface.

prim'i·tive (prĭm'ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Original; first; belonging to very early times; as, *primitive* men. 2. Like or representing early times.

prim'ly (prĭm'lĭ), *adv.* In a prim manner.

prim'ness (prĭm'nĕs), *n.* The condition or fact of being prim; as, *primness* of dress.

pri'mo·gen'i·ture (prī'mō·jĕn'ĭ·tūr), *n.* 1. The fact of being the first-born child of a family. 2. The right of the first-born child to inherit all his parents' property.

primp (prĭmp). Same as PRINK.

prim'rose' (prĭm'rōz'), *n.* A plant six to eight inches tall with stemless leaves that grow from the ground. It bears clusters of flowers, commonly yellow.

Primrose.

prin. Abbreviation for *principal*.

prince (prĭns), *n.* 1. The person of highest rank; a sovereign. 2. In many European countries, a nobleman of very high, often highest, rank; usually, the son of a sovereign or other member of a royal family; as, the *Prince* of Wales is the oldest son of the British sovereign. 3. A person who is very important, successful, etc., in his profession or class; as, a merchant *prince*. — **prince'dom**, *n.* — **prince'ly**, *adj.* — **prin'cess**, *n.*

Prince Ed'ward Is'land (prĭns ĕd'wẽrd). One of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

prin'ci·pal (prĭn'sĭ·păl), *adj.* Highest in rank, power, importance, etc.; main; chief. — *n.* 1. A leader, chief, or head. 2. A sum of money used with the expectation of a return in interest or profit. 3. A chief official in a school. — **prin'ci·pal·ship'**, *n.*

prin'ci·pal'i·ty (prĭn'sĭ·păl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PRINCIPALITIES (-tĭz). The territory of a prince.

prin'ci·pal·ly (prĭn'sĭ·păl·ĭ), *adv.* Chiefly.

prin'ci·pal parts. Those forms of a verb which show its different stems. In English the three principal parts are: present tense, past tense, and past participle.

prin'ci·ple (prĭn'sĭ·p'l), *n.* 1. A source; origin. 2. A truth which is the basis of other truths, theories, etc.; as, scientific *principles*. 3. A rule of conduct; as, a man of high *principles*. 4. A law of nature or a scientific rule by which a machine or device is made to work; as, the *principle* of magnetism; hence, the way anything works or is made; as, the *principle* of operation of this engine.

prink (prĭngk), *v.* To dress up; to dress oneself for show; as, *prinking* for the party.

print (prĭnt), *n.* 1. A line, mark, etc., made by pressure; as, a *fingerprint*. 2. A stamp or die for molding; also, something which has been stamped with an impression; as, a *print* of butter. 3. Printed matter, as newspapers, books, etc. 4. Printed letters; as, clear *print*. 5. A picture, copy, design, etc., from an engraving, photographic negative, etc. 6. Cloth, as percale, upon which the figure is stamped. — *v.* 1. To fix, put, stamp, or impress something into or on a thing. 2. To produce impressions made with type, engraved plates, etc. 3. To publish a paper, book, etc.; as, to *print* a book of poems. 4. To stamp cloth, paper, etc., with a design, picture, etc., by pressure of type or plates. 5. To make letters of the alphabet as they look in print rather than in writing; as, he can *print* his name. 6. To make a picture from a photographic negative; as, he had the negatives *printed*.

print'er, *n.* **print'ing**, *n.*

print'ing press. A machine by which printing is done from types, wood blocks, plates, etc.

pri'or (prī'ẽr), *adj.* Being or happening before something else; as, *prior* to graduation.

pri·or'i·ty (prī·ŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The fact of being prior, or before another person or thing.

pri'o·ry (prī'ŏ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PRIORIES (-rĭz). A monastery, a convent, or a house of a religious order. Its superior is called ***pri'or*** (prī'ẽr)

when the community is composed of men, and ***pri'or·ess*** (prī'ẽr·ẽs), when the community is composed of women.

prism (prĭz'm), *n.* **1.** A solid object whose sides are parallelograms and whose ends are parallel and exactly alike in size and shape. **2.** A prism of glass or crystal, usually three-sided, which reflects light and breaks it up into rainbow colors.

Prism.

pris·mat'ic (prĭz·măt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Of, like, or having to do with, a prism. **2.** Formed by a prism; as, *prismatic* colors.

pris'on (prĭz'n), *n.* A place of confinement, especially for criminals.

pris'on·er (prĭz''n·ẽr; prĭz'nẽr), *n.* A person under arrest or in prison, or captured in war.

pris'tine (prĭs'tēn; prĭs'tĭn; prĭs'tīn), *adj.* Belonging to the earliest period or condition.

pri'va·cy (prī'vȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* PRIVACIES (-sĭz). **1.** Condition of being away from other people; seclusion; as, he loved *privacy*. **2.** Secrecy; as, to talk together in *privacy*.

pri'vate (prī'vĭt), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with, or for the use of, a single person or company, a special group, etc.; personal; not public. **2.** Not holding any public office; as, a *private* citizen. **3.** Secret; as, *private* meetings. — *n.* In the army, a common soldier.
— ***in private.*** Secretly.

pri'va·teer' (prī'vȧ·tēr'), *n.* **1.** An armed private ship with permission of its government to make war on ships of the enemy. **2.** The commander, or a member of the crew, of a privateer. — *v.* To cruise in or as a privateer.

pri'vate·ly (prī'vĭt·lĭ), *adv.* In a private, confidential, or secret manner.

pri·va'tion (prī·vā'shŭn), *n.* Hardship; want; dire need.

priv'et (prĭv'ĕt), *n.* A bush with small white flowers and leaves, used for hedges.

priv'i·lege (prĭv'ĭ·lĭj), *n.* A right or liberty granted to a person as a favor. — *v.* To grant a special right or liberty to someone.

priv'y (prĭv'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Not public; personal; as, a *privy* servant. **2.** Private; hidden; as, a *privy* chamber; confidential; as, the *privy* council. **3.** Secretly aware of something; as, his wife was *privy* to the deed. — **priv'i·ly**, *adv.*

prize (prīz), *v.* To set a value to something; to value highly; as, we *prize* the picture. — *n.* **1.** Something won, or to be won, in competition, in a lottery, etc.; as, the *prize* was a silver cup. **2.** Some person or thing captured or seized; as, the steamer became a *prize* of the enemy's cruiser. **3.** Any valuable possession. — *adj.* **1.** Awarded a prize; as, a *prize* essay; also, worthy of a prize; as, a *prize* student. **2.** Awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* medal.

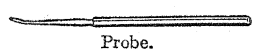
pro (prō), *adv.* For; on the affirmative side; as, to argue *pro* and con. — **pro**, *n.*

prob'a·ble (prŏb'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Having evidence strong enough to seem true; as, the *probable* results. **2.** Likely; reasonably sure of happening, being true, etc.; as, a *probable* story. — **prob'a·bil'i·ty** (prŏb'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **prob'a·bly** (prŏb'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

pro'bate (prō'bāt), *n.* The official proof of anything, as of a will. — *v.* To submit a will to the judge of a court of probate for his approval. — *adj.* Having to do with a probate.

pro·ba'tion (prō·bā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of proving; also, proof. **2.** Any method of finding out a person's character, fitness, etc.; as, he is hired on *probation*. — **pro·ba'tion·er**, *n.*

probe (prōb), *n.* **1.** A slender instrument for finding out the depth or condition of wounds, ulcers, etc. **2.** An examination to discover evidences of wrongdoing; as, a *probe* into losses. — **probe**, *v.*


Probe.

prob'i·ty (prŏb'ĭ·tĭ; prō'bĭ·tĭ), *n.* Uprightness; virtue; honesty.

prob'lem (prŏb'lĕm; prŏb'lĕm), *n.* **1.** Something to be worked out or solved; as, an arithmetical *problem*. **2.** A question, matter, person, etc., that is hard to understand.

prob'lem·at'i·cal (prŏb'lĕm·ăt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Like a problem; hard to decide or solve; doubtful.

pro·bos'cis (prō·bŏs'ĭs), *n.; pl.* PROBOSCISES (-ĕz). The trunk of an elephant; also, the long, flexible snout of some other animals.

pro·ce'dure (prō·sē'dŭr), *n.* **1.** The way any business or action is carried on; as, legal *procedure;* the correct *procedure*. **2.** An action or series of actions; a proceeding.

pro·ceed' (prō·sēd'), *v.* **1.** To go forward or onward; to advance; to continue. **2.** To come out of something else as from a source; as, light *proceeds* from the sun. **3.** To go or act by an orderly method; as, to *proceed* by plan.

pro·ceed'ing (prō·sēd'ĭng), *n.* **1.** An act or step in a course of business; as, an illegal *proceeding*. **2.** [used in the *plural*, PROCEEDINGS] The record of the business of a society, meeting, etc.; as, the *proceedings* of the meeting.

pro'ceeds (prō'sēdz), *n. pl.* The money, profit, etc., which comes from some property, business deal, etc.; as, the *proceeds* of a sale.

proc'ess (prŏs'ĕs; prō'sĕs), *n.* **1.** Progress; advance; as, in the *process* of time. **2.** A series of actions, motions, or operations leading to some result; as, a *process* of manufacture. **3.** An order in writing which demands that a person appear in court. **4.** A projection or prominent part; an outgrowth; as, a bony *process*. — *v.* To subject anything to a special process or treatment before it is used.

pro·ces′sion (prō·sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of moving forward or of progressing. 2. A parade; as, a funeral *procession*.

pro·ces′sion·al (prō·sĕsh′ŭn·ăl), *n.* A hymn sung as the choir enters the church at the beginning of a service.

pro·claim′ (prō·klām′), *v.* To announce publicly; to declare. — **proc′la·ma′tion** (prŏk′lă·mā′shŭn), *n.*

pro·cras′ti·nate (prō·krăs′tĭ·nāt), *v.* To put off doing a thing till some other time; to waste time. — **pro·cras′ti·na′tion**, *n.*

proc′tor (prŏk′tĕr), *n.* An officer in a college who keeps order, as during examinations.

proc′u·ra′tor (prŏk′ū·rā′tĕr), *n.* In ancient Rome, an administrator, as of a province.

pro·cure′ (prō·kūr′), *v.* 1. To obtain something; to get. 2. To cause or bring about something; as, they *procured* his arrest. — **pro·cur′a·ble**, *adj.*

prod (prŏd), *v.*; PROD′DED; PROD′DING. To thrust a pointed thing into anything; hence, to arouse a person or animal to action; as, to *prod* a lazy student. — **prod**, *n.*

prod′i·gal (prŏd′ĭ·găl), *adj.* Wasteful; as, the *prodigal* son. — *n.* A spendthrift.
prod′i·gal′i·ty, *n.* **prod′i·gal·ly**, *adv.*

pro·di′gious (prō·dĭj′ŭs), *adj.* Huge in size, amount, etc.; vast; hence, marvelous; amazing.

prod′i·gy (prŏd′ĭ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PRODIGIES (-jĭz). Any person or thing that is very unusual; a wonder; a marvel; as, a child *prodigy*.

pro·duce′ (prō·dūs′), *v.* 1. To bring something to view; to show or exhibit; as, *produce* a play; to *produce* witnesses. 2. To bring forth offspring; hence, to yield; as, this tree *produces* apples. 3. To make or manufacture something; as, this city *produces* steel. 4. To bring about or lead to something; as, crime *produces* fear. — **pro·duc′er** (prō·dūs′ĕr), *n.*

prod′uce (prŏd′ūs), *n.* The thing or amount produced; the yield or product; as, farm *produce*.

prod′uct (prŏd′ŭkt; prŏd′ŭkt), *n.* 1. Anything that is produced by manufacture, labor, thought, growth, etc.; as, Alaska has valuable mineral *products*. 2. The figure which results from multiplying together two or more figures; as, the *product* of 3 and 5 is 15.

pro·duc′tion (prō·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of producing anything; as, the *production* of wheat, gold, etc. 2. Anything produced.

pro·duc′tive (prō·dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* 1. Having the power to produce or create anything; hence, fertile; as, *productive* farms. 2. Producing something; as, an age *productive* of great men. — **pro′duc·tiv′i·ty** (prō′dŭk·tĭv′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Prof. Abbreviation for *Professor*.

pro·fane′ (prō·fān′), *v.* 1. To treat a sacred thing, place, etc., with scorn, disregard, abuse, etc.; to desecrate. 2. To put a thing to a wrong or unworthy use. — *adj.* 1. Not holy or sacred; not concerned with or suitable for religion or religious purposes; as, *profane* history. 2. Swearing; using oaths. — **prof′a·na′tion** (prŏf′ă·nā′shŭn), *n.* — **pro·fane′ly**, *adv.* — **pro·fan′er**, *n.*

pro·fan′i·ty (prō·făn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The condition of being profane. 2. Profane language.

pro·fess′ (prō·fĕs′), *v.* 1. To declare openly one's own beliefs, actions, etc.; as, to *profess* Christianity. 2. To claim an ability, knowledge, or position which one does not really possess; as, he *professes* to be a gentleman. 3. To follow a calling or profession in which one is skilled; as, to *profess* the law.

pro·fes′sion (prō·fĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. An open declaration or claim; as, a *profession* of religious faith. 2. An occupation which is not mechanical, agricultural, etc., but which requires special education, as medicine, law, the ministry, etc. 3. The people engaged in a special field of work.

pro·fes′sion·al (prō·fĕsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a profession; as, he does *professional* work. 2. Engaging in an occupation, usually a sport, for money rather than for fun; as, a *professional* tennis player. — **pro·fes′sion·al**, *n.* — **pro·fes′sion·al·ism**, *n.* — **pro·fes′sion·al·ly**, *adv.*

pro·fes′sor (prō·fĕs′ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who professes or openly declares his opinions, feelings, etc., especially on religious matters. 2. A lecturer or teacher in an advanced school; as, a college *professor*. — **pro′fes·so′ri·al** (prō′fĕ·sō′rĭ·ăl; prŏf′ĕ-), *adj.* — **pro·fes′sor·ship**, *n.*

prof′fer (prŏf′ĕr), *v.* To offer something; as, he *proffered* his services. — *n.* An offer.

pro·fi′cient (prō·fĭsh′ĕnt), *n.* A person who is expert or skilled in something; as, he is a *proficient* in languages. — *adj.* Skilled; expert.
pro·fi′cien·cy, *n.* **pro·fi′cient·ly**, *adv.*

pro′file (prō′fīl; prō′fēl), *n.* The outline of a thing; as, the *profile* of a hill; especially, a head seen, drawn, etc., from the side.

prof′it (prŏf′ĭt), *n.* 1. The gain, advantage, or benefit of something; as, what *profit* is there in such actions? 2. The gain after all the expenses are subtracted from the total amount received; as, his business shows a *profit* of $100 for the week. — *v.* To be useful; to aid. — **prof′it·a·ble**, *adj.* — **prof′it·a·bly**, *adv.* — **prof′it·less**, *adj.*

prof′it·eer′ (prŏf′ĭ·tēr′), *n.* A person who makes what is considered an unjust profit.
prof′it·eer′, *v.* **prof′it·eer′ing**, *n.*

prof′li·gate (prŏf′lĭ·găt), *adj.* 1. Extremely wicked; as, a *profligate* king. 2. Very extravagant. — *n.* A profligate person.

pro·found′ (prō·found′), *adj.* 1. Very deep; as, *profound* sorrow. 2. Very scholarly or intellectual; as, a *profound* thinker. 3. Bending low in respect, reverence, etc.; as, a *profound* bow. **pro·found′ly**, *adv.* **pro·found′ness**, *n.*

pro·fun′di·ty (prō·fŭn′dĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROFUNDITIES (-tĭz). 1. The condition of being profound; depth. 2. A thing that is profound.

pro·fuse′ (prō·fūs′), *adj.* 1. Very generous or liberal. 2. Abundant; done or given generously. — **pro·fuse′ly**, *adv.* — **pro·fuse′ness**, *n.* — **pro·fu′sion** (prō·fū′zhŭn), *n.*

pro·gen′i·tor (prō·jĕn′ĭ·tēr), *n.* A direct ancestor; as, a grandfather is a *progenitor*.

prog′e·ny (prŏj′ĕ·nĭ), *n.* Descendants, or a descendant; offspring; children.

prog·nos′tic (prŏg·nŏs′tĭk), *n.* A sign; a forecast. — **prog·nos′tic**, *adj.*

prog·nos′ti·cate (prŏg·nŏs′tĭ·kāt), *v.* To foretell; to predict. — **prog·nos′ti·ca′tion**, *n.*

pro′gram, pro′gramme (prō′grăm), *n.* 1. A brief statement or written outline of something, such as a public entertainment; as, a theater *program*. 2. The whole performance, or the separate selections, of a program; as, last evening's *program* was fine.

prog′ress (prŏg′rĕs; prō′grĕs), *n.* 1. A movement forward; an advance; as, a ship's *progress*. 2. Growth or development of anything.

pro·gress′ (prō·grĕs′), *v.* To move forward; to advance; as, the story *progresses*. — **pro·gres′sion** (prō·grĕsh′ŭn), *n.*

pro·gres′sive (prō·grĕs′ĭv), *adj.* 1. Moving forward by steps or degrees; as, *progressive* promotions. 2. Having to do with progress; interested in improvements, new ideas, etc.; up-to-date; as, a *progressive* town. — *n.* 1. A progressive person. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Progressive***] A member of a political party [***Pro·gres′sive par′ty***] which claims to favor progressive policies. — **pro·gres′sive·ly**, *adv.*

pro·hib′it (prō·hĭb′ĭt), *v.* 1. To stop or prevent. 2. To forbid by law or order.

pro′hi·bi′tion (prō′ĭ·bĭsh′ŭn; prō′hĭ·bĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of prohibiting something. 2. The forbidding by law of the sale or manufacture of alcoholic drinks as beverages. — **pro′hi·bi′tion·ist**, *n.* — **pro·hib′i·tive** (prō·hĭb′ĭ·tĭv), *adj.* — **pro·hib′i·to′ry**, *adj.*

pro·ject′ (prō·jĕkt′), *v.* 1. To throw, shoot, or push something forward; to cause light, an image, etc., to fall on a surface; as, to *project* motion pictures on a screen; to *project* a shadow. 2. To jut out; as, the corner *projects*. 3. To plan; to devise; to scheme. — **pro·jec′tion** (prō·jĕk′shŭn), *n.* — **pro·jec′tor** (prō·jĕk′tĕr), *n.*

proj′ect (prŏj′ĕkt), *n.* A plan or scheme; also, in school, a task or problem.

pro·jec′tile (prō·jĕk′tĭl), *n.* A thing that is projected by something else; especially, a shell, cannon ball, etc., for a firearm.

pro′le·tar′i·an (prō′lē·târ′ĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. Originally, a person of the lowest class. 2. Now, a person of the wage-earning class (***pro′le·tar′i·at***). — **pro′le·tar′i·an**, *adj.*

pro·lif′ic (prō·lĭf′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Producing young or fruit abundantly; as, a *prolific* orchard. 2. Producing many schemes, plans, results, etc.; as, a *prolific* brain.

pro·lix′ (prō·lĭks′; prō′lĭks), *adj.* Using too many words. — **pro·lix′i·ty** (prō·lĭk′sĭ·tĭ), *n.*

pro′logue (prō′lŏg), *n.* The introduction to a speech, poem, etc.

pro·long′ (prō·lŏng′), *v.* To extend a thing longer than usual; to continue; to lengthen; as, to *prolong* a person's life. — **pro′lon·ga′tion** (prō′lŏng·gā′shŭn), *n.*

prom′e·nade′ (prŏm′ĕ·nād′; prŏm′ĕ·nād′), *n.* 1. A walk or ride for pleasure, exercise, etc. 2. A place for walking; as, meet me on the *promenade*. 3. A dance. — **prom′e·nade′**, *v.*

Pro·me′theus (prō·mē′thūs; prō·mē′thē·ŭs), *n.* In Greek religion, a Titan who stole fire from heaven and gave it to man.

prom′i·nent (prŏm′ĭ·nĕnt), *adj.* 1. Projecting; sticking out beyond the surface. 2. Attracting attention by size, position, etc.; conspicuous. 3. Well-known; distinguished; as, the town's *prominent* men. **prom′i·nence**, *n.* **prom′i·nent·ly**, *adv.*

pro·mis′cu·ous (prō·mĭs′kū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Mixed; composed of all sorts and kinds; as, a *promiscuous* crowd. 2. Done, said, etc., without regard or distinction; not restricted to one person, class, etc.; as, *promiscuous* praise.

prom′ise (prŏm′ĭs), *n.* 1. A pledge; a statement by one person assuring another person that something will be done or avoided; as, a *promise* to pay within a month; also, the thing to be done or avoided. 2. Reasons for hope of success, improvement, etc.; as, this year gives *promise* of better business. — *v.* 1. To give a promise; to undertake to do, give, or refrain from, something. 2. To assure someone else about a thing; as, he will go, I *promise* you. 3. To give reason for expecting something; as, the weather *promises* rain. — **prom′is·er** (prŏm′ĭ·sēr), *n.*

prom′is·ing (prŏm′ĭ·sĭng), *adj.* Giving hope of success, etc. — **prom′is·ing·ly**, *adv.*

prom′is·so′ry (prŏm′ĭ·sō′rĭ), *adj.* Containing a promise; as, a ***promissory note*** is a written promise to pay a person a sum of money on demand or at a certain date.

prom′on·to′ry (prŏm′ŭn·tō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROMONTORIES (-rĭz). A headland.

pro·mote′ (prō·mōt′), *v.* 1. To advance a

person in position or rank; as, to *promote* pupils to a higher grade. 2. To help the growth, success, development, etc., of something; especially, to take the first steps in organizing a company, raising money, and interesting men, for some enterprise or business. — **pro·mot′er** (prŏ·mōt′ẽr), *n.* — **pro·mo′tion** (prŏ·mō′shŭn), *n.*

prompt (prŏmpt), *adj.* 1. Quick and ready to act; as, *prompt* to answer; also, on time; punctual; as, be *prompt* for the lecture. 2. Done at once; given without delay; as, *prompt* aid. — *v.* 1. To move a person to action; to arouse; as, pride *prompted* the act. 2. To remind a person of something forgotten or poorly learned, as by suggesting the next few words in a speech. — **prompt′er,** *n.* — **prompt′ly,** *adv.* — **prompt′ness,** *n.*

promp′ti·tude (prŏmp′tĭ·tūd), *n.* The habit or fact of being prompt; promptness.

pro·mul′gate (prŏ·mŭl′gāt; prŏm′ŭl·gāt), *v.* To make something known by announcing it publicly; to proclaim; as, to *promulgate* a law or a belief. — **pro′mul·ga′tion,** *n.*

pron. Abbreviation for *pronoun, pronunciation.*

prone (prōn), *adj.* 1. Having a tendency toward something; inclined; as, he is *prone* to laziness. 2. Lying on the belly; as, *prone* on the sand. 3. Flattened out on a surface; as, the wind blew the trees *prone.* — **prone′ness,** *n.*

prong (prŏng), *n.* One of the sharp points of a fork; hence, any point or sharp-pointed instrument. — **pronged** (prŏngd), *adj.*

prong′horn′ (prŏng′hôrn′), *n.* A cud-chewing animal of the treeless parts of western United States and Mexico, resembling an antelope.

Pronghorn. (1/40)

pro′noun (prō′noun), *n.* In grammar, a word used instead of a noun. Thus, in "the stone hit the window and broke *it*," the word *it* is a pronoun, used instead of repeating the noun *window.*

pro·nounce′ (prŏ·nouns′), *v.* 1. To utter something officially or solemnly; to declare; as, he *pronounced* a death sentence. 2. To speak aloud; as, he *pronounced* a fine address; especially, to speak words aloud with correct sound and accent. — **pro·nounce′a·ble,** *adj.* — **pro·nounce′ment,** *n.*

pro·nounced′ (prŏ·nounst′), *adj.* Strongly marked; decided; as, a *pronounced* change for the better.

pro·nun′ci·a′tion (prŏ·nŭn′sĭ·ā′shŭn; prō·nŭn′shĭ·ā′shŭn), *n.* The act or manner of pronouncing; as, his *pronunciation* is poor.

proof (prōōf), *n.* 1. Evidence of the truth or correctness of something; also, any method used to find out something; a test, check, or trial; as, we want *proof* of his skill. 2. A trial photographic print from a negative. 3. A trial printing from type; also, the sheet on which the printing is made and corrected; as, he reads newspaper *proof.* — *adj.* 1. Able to resist something; firm; as, *proof* against disease. 2. Used as a proof.

-proof (-prōōf). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective or a verb]; as, *water* + *-proof* (waterproof). It means: 1. Made so as to prevent the passing through of; as, the coat is *rainproof,* impervious to rain. 2. Able to resist the harmful action or effects of; able to undo the harmful acts of; as, a *foolproof* device, a device that prevents harm because of carelessness. 3. Incapable of; incapable of being; as, the glass is *shatterproof,* incapable of being shattered. 4. To make able to repel, resist, etc.; as, to *waterproof* cloth (to treat cloth so that it is impervious to water).

proof′read′ (prōōf′rēd′), *v.* To read and mark corrections in printer's proof.
proof′read′er, *n.* **proof′read′ing,** *n.*

prop (prŏp), *v.;* PROPPED (prŏpt); PROP′PING. 1. To keep a thing from falling, slipping, etc., by placing a support under or against it. 2. To help, encourage, or support a person. — *n.* A person or thing that props; a support.

prop′a·gan′da (prŏp′ȧ·găn′dȧ), *n.* An organization, plan, etc., for spreading certain ideas, beliefs, etc.; also, the ideas, beliefs, etc., thus spread; as, peace *propaganda.*

prop′a·gate (prŏp′ȧ·gāt), *v.* 1. To cause animals, plants, diseases, etc., to increase; as, to *propagate* apple trees; to increase by offspring, seeds, etc.; to multiply. 2. To cause something to spread; as, to *propagate* fear.
prop′a·ga′tion, *n.* **prop′a·ga′tor,** *n.*

pro·pel′ (prŏ·pĕl′), *v.;* PRO·PELLED′; PRO·PEL′LING. To push something forward; to drive onward; as, to *propel* a bicycle.

pro·pel′ler (prŏ·pĕl′ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that propels; especially, a device, often a hub fitted with revolving blades, which imparts motion to steamships, airplanes, etc.

pro·pen′si·ty (prŏ·pĕn′sĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPENSITIES (-tĭz). A natural inclination or liking; a bent; as, a *propensity* for writing.

prop′er (prŏp′ẽr), *adj.* 1. Being a necessary or natural part of something; as, every animal has its *proper* instincts. 2. In the exact or accurate use; as, England *proper* is very small. 3. Suitable; right. 4. Decent; obeying social rules; as, *proper* conduct. — **prop′er·ly,** *adv.*

prop′er frac′tion. A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator.

prop′er noun *or* **name.** A noun or name referring to some individual person, place, or thing; as, "John," "Boston" are *proper nouns.*

prop'er·ty (prŏp'ĕr·tĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPERTIES (-tĭz). 1. A special quality or characteristic of a thing; as, sweetness is a *property* of sugar. 2. The right to possess, use, and dispose of a thing; ownership. 3. Something that is owned; an estate, as land, goods, money, etc.; as, that chair is my aunt's *property*.

proph'e·cy (prŏf'ĕ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPHECIES (-sĭz). 1. The sayings of a prophet; a prediction. 2. In the Bible, a book of prophecies.

proph'e·sy (prŏf'ĕ·sī), *v.* 1. To speak for, or as for, a god. 2. To foretell something; to predict; as, to *prophesy* bad weather.

proph'et (prŏf'ĕt), *n.* 1. A person inspired by God or a god to speak for him, as to announce future events. 2. A person who prophesies, or foretells events. — ***the Prophet.*** Mohammed.

proph'et·ess (prŏf'ĕt·ĕs), *n.* A female prophet.

pro·phet'ic (prō·fĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with a prophet or prophecy; as, *prophetic* powers.

pro'phy·lac'tic (prō'fĭ·lăk'tĭk; prŏf'ĭ·lăk'tĭk), *adj.* Protecting from disease; as, *prophylactic* methods. — **pro'phy·lac'tic,** *n.*

pro·pin'qui·ty (prō·pĭng'kwĭ·tĭ), *n.* Nearness; proximity.

pro·pi'ti·ate (prō·pĭsh'ĭ·āt), *v.* To gain or regain the good will of a god, a person, etc.
pro·pi'ti·a'tion, *n.* **pro·pi'ti·a·to'ry,** *adj.*

pro·pi'tious (prō·pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Helpful; favorable; as, the season was *propitious*.
pro·pi'tious·ly, *adv.* **pro·pi'tious·ness,** *n.*

pro·por'tion (prō·pōr'shŭn), *n.* 1. The size, the number, the amount, etc., of one thing with reference to the size, the number, the amount, etc., of another thing or things; the ratio; as, the *proportion* of boys to girls in our class is three to one. 2. [used in the *plural,* PROPORTIONS] Dimensions, as length and width, or length, breadth, and height; as, the *proportions* of this room are very good. 3. Fair or just share; as, each did his *proportion* of the work. — *v.* To fix or determine the proportion of one thing to another thing or things. — **pro·por'tion·al,** *adj.*

pro·por'tion·ate (prō·pōr'shŭn·ĭt), *adj.* Being in proportion to something else; as, the results were not *proportionate* to our efforts.

pro·pose' (prō·pōz'), *v.* 1. To offer for consideration, discussion, or acceptance; to suggest. 2. To have as a plan; to make plans; to intend; as, we *propose* to buy a new house. 3. To name; to nominate. 4. To make an offer of marriage. — **pro·pos'al,** *n.* — **pro·pos'er,** *n.*

prop'o·si'tion (prŏp'ō·zĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A definite proposal made by one of the persons or parties trying to come to an agreement. 2. A statement of that which is to be proved, explained, or discussed; the subject to be treated.

pro·pound' (prō·pound'), *v.* To frame a question for discussion; to propose for debate.

pro·pri'e·tar'y (prō·prī'ĕ·tĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPRIETARIES (-ĭz). A person or a group of persons to whom the English king granted a colony in America. — *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to a proprietary; as, a *proprietary* colony. 2. Made and sold by a manufacturer who has the sole right to make and sell it; as, a *proprietary* medicine.

pro·pri'e·tor (prō·prī'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* A person who holds something as his property or possession; an owner; as, the *proprietor* of a store.
pro·pri'e·tor·ship', *n.* **pro·pri'e·tress,** *n.*

pro·pri'e·ty (prō·prī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* PROPRIETIES (-tĭz). 1. The quality or the fact of being proper; correctness in manners or behavior; politeness. 2. [used in the *plural,* PROPRIETIES] The rules and customs of good or polite society.

pro·pul'sion (prō·pŭl'shŭn), *n.* 1. Act or process of propelling. 2. Something that propels; a driving power.

pro·sa'ic (prō·zā'ĭk), *adj.* Of or like prose rather than poetry; hence, as plain or as unimaginative as ordinary prose; not exciting; dull.

pro·scribe' (prō·skrīb'), *v.* 1. To put outside the law; to outlaw; as, Robin Hood was *proscribed.* 2. To banish from society; to shun. 3. To preach against and forbid; as, few churches now *proscribe* dancing. — **pro·scrib'er,** *n.*

pro·scrip'tion (prō·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* Act of proscribing; also, the state of being proscribed.

prose (prōz), *n.* The ordinary language of men in speaking or, especially, in writing; written language not having the rhythm of poetry. — *adj.* Of or having to do with prose.

pros'e·cute (prŏs'ĕ·kūt), *v.* 1. To follow up to the end; to keep at; to persist in carrying on; as, to *prosecute* the search for the lost child. 2. To seek to punish through an appeal to the courts; to carry on a legal action against an accused person to prove his guilt.
pros'e·cu'tion, *n.* **pros'e·cu'tor,** *n.*

pros'e·lyte (prŏs'ĕ·līt), *n.* A person who has just been converted; a new member of a church, a political party, etc., who has changed his beliefs or opinions; as, Republican *proselytes.*

Pro·ser'pi·na (prō·sûr'pĭ·nȧ), *n.* In Roman mythology, the wife of Pluto, god of the lower world, and the daughter of Ceres, the goddess of things that grow in the soil.

pros'o·dy (prŏs'ō·dĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about verse forms; the science or art of poetic meters and rhythms.

pros'pect (prŏs'pĕkt), *n.* 1. A wide view; a far-reaching scene; as, a *prospect* of sea and land. 2. Act of looking forward into the future; anticipation; as, an old man does not indulge much in *prospect.* 3. That which a person foresees as

probable; as, he had little *prospect* of success. 4. A person who may buy, run for an office, become a customer, etc.; as, a party's *prospects* for President.
— *v.* To explore a place, as for gold or oil; as, to *prospect* a district for diamonds. — **pros'pec·tor** (prŏs'pĕk·tẽr; prŏ·spĕk'tẽr), *n.*

pro·spec'tive (prŏ·spĕk'tĭv), *adj.* Expected; likely to come about; as, the *prospective* benefits of a new law; also, likely to be or become; as, a *prospective* bride. — **pro·spec'tive·ly**, *adv.*

pro·spec'tus (prŏ·spĕk'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* PROSPECTUSES (-ĕz). A statement, usually in printed form, giving advance information to prospective patrons, buyers, etc.; as, a publisher's *prospectus*.

pros'per (prŏs'pẽr), *v.* To turn out well; to succeed; to become strong or flourishing.

pros·per'i·ty (prŏs·pĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The state of being prosperous or successful.

pros'per·ous (prŏs'pẽr·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Prospering; marked by prosperity; successful; flourishing. 2. Favorable; as, a *prosperous* opportunity. **pros'per·ous·ly**, *adv.* **pros'per·ous·ness**, *n.*

pros'ti·tute (prŏs'tĭ·tūt), *v.* To put oneself or a thing to a base use for money; as, to *prostitute* one's right to vote. — *n.* An immoral woman. — **pros'ti·tu'tion**, *n.*

pros'trate (prŏs'trāt), *adj.* 1. Bending forward with face on the ground; as, a pagan *prostrate* before an idol; also, lying at full length. 2. Thrown down; laid low; as, *prostrate* trees; also, weak and powerless, as though overthrown; as, he was *prostrate* with fear. — **pros'trate**, *v.* — **pros·tra'tion**, *n.*

pros'y (prōz'ĭ), *adj.* Very dull; boring; as, a *prosy* sermon.

pro'te·an (prō'tē·ăn; prō·tē'ăn), *adj.* Quickly changing its shape or appearance; capable of assuming different forms, etc.

pro·tect' (prŏ·tĕkt'), *v.* To cover or shield from something that would destroy or injure; as, to *protect* one's head with a helmet. — **pro·tec'tion** (prŏ·tĕk'shŭn), *n.* — **pro·tec'tive** (-tĭv), *adj.* — **pro·tec'tor** (-tẽr), *n.*

pro·tec'tor·ate (prŏ·tĕk'tẽr·ĭt), *n.* 1. The authority assumed by a strong nation over the territory and government of a weak nation; also, the period during which this authority is exercised. 2. The territory of the nation which is under the protection of a strong nation.

pro'té·gé (prō'tĕ·zhā; *French* prō'tā'zhā'), *n.* A person who is under the care and protection of another.

pro'te·in (prō'tē·ĭn; prō'tēn), *n.* An important nourishing substance which is found in all living cells, whether animal or vegetable. Protein is a necessary element in diet, and is supplied especially by such foods as meat, milk and milk products, eggs, etc. — **pro'te·in**, *adj.*

pro·test' (prŏ·tĕst'), *v.* 1. To declare positively; to assert; to state; as, the accused man *protested* his innocence. 2. To object strongly; to make a protest against; as, the boys *protested* the umpire's decision. — **prot'es·ta'tion** (prŏt'ĕs·tā'shŭn), *n.*

pro'test (prō'tĕst), *n.* A speech, letter, petition, etc., stating an objection or complaint; as, many *protests* against the law.

prot'es·tant (prŏt'ĕs·tănt), *n.* 1. A person who protests. 2. [written with a capital letter, *Protestant*] A Christian who is not a member of the Roman Catholic Church or of the Orthodox Church. — **prot'es·tant**, **Prot'es·tant**, *adj.*

Prot'es·tant E·pis'co·pal Church. The religious body in the United States whose beliefs and rites are very much like those of the Church of England.

Prot'es·tant·ism (prŏt'ĕs·tănt·ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The religious beliefs of Protestants. 2. Protestants all together; the body of Protestants.

pro'ton (prō'tŏn), *n.* The very, very small charge of positive electricity which forms one part of an atom. See ELECTRON.

pro'to·plasm (prō'tŏ·plăz'm), *n.* The living substance in plant and animal cells. It is usually colorless and jellylike.

pro'to·type (prō'tŏ·tīp), *n.* The first or original thing of which others are copies.

pro·tract' (prŏ·trăkt'), *v.* To draw out or lengthen; to continue; to prolong; as, to *protract* an argument. — **pro·tract'ed**, *adj.* — **pro·trac'tion**, *n.*

pro·trac'tor (prŏ·trăk'tẽr), *n.* A drawing instrument used in laying out or measuring angles.

pro·trude' (prŏ·trōōd'), *v.* To stick out; to project; as, to *protrude* one's tongue.

pro·tru'sion (prŏ·trōō'zhŭn), *n.* Act of protruding; as, the *protrusion* of the tongue.

pro·tu'ber·ance (prŏ·tū'bẽr·ăns), *n.* A swelling; a bulge; as, a *protuberance* on his forehead. — **pro·tu'ber·ant**, *adj.*

proud (proud), *adj.* 1. Having or showing a feeling that one is better than others; haughty; arrogant; also, conceited; self-satisfied; as, *proud* ladies; a *proud* manner. 2. Having a feeling of delight or satisfaction; highly pleased; as, your father will be *proud* of you. 3. Having proper pride; self-respecting; as, he was too *proud* to ask favors. — **proud'ly**, *adv.*

Prov. Abbreviation for *Proverbs*, *Province*.

prove (prōōv), *v.*; *past tense* PROVED (prōōvd); *past part.* PROVED or PROV'EN (prōōv'ĕn); *pres. part.* PROV'ING. 1. To test whether something is good or bad or in proper condition; to make a trial of; as, to *prove* the strength of gunpowder. 2. To convince others of the truth of something. 3. To show to be genuine; as, to *prove* a will.

prov'en·der (prŏv'ĕn·dĕr), *n.* Dry food for horses, etc., such as hay, straw, oats, or a mixture of grain; hence, jokingly, food; provisions.

prov'erb (prŏv'ûrb), *n.* **1.** A popular maxim; an adage; thus, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is a *proverb*. **2.** A matter of common talk; a byword; as, since the war, the general's name has become a *proverb*. **3.** [used in the *plural* and written with a capital letter, ***Proverbs***] A book of the Old Testament composed of numerous maxims.

pro·ver'bi·al, *adj.* **pro·ver'bi·al·ly**, *adv.*

pro·vide' (prō·vīd'), *v.* **1.** To look out for in advance; to make provision; as, to *provide* for our children's education. **2.** To supply; to furnish; as, we are well *provided* with books. **3.** To make as a condition; to stipulate; as, the rules *provide* that all players do good work in school. — **pro·vid'er**, *n.*

pro·vid'ed (prō·vīd'ĕd), *conj.* On condition; if; as, we shall go, *provided* the day is pleasant.

prov'i·dence (prŏv'ĭ·dĕns), *n.* **1.** Prudence; thrift. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Providence***] God, as the loving Father of all human beings. **3.** An instance of divine guidance or help. — **prov'i·dent** (prŏv'ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* — **prov'i·den'tial** (prŏv'ĭ·dĕn'shăl), *adj.* — **prov'i·dent·ly**, *adv.*

Prov'i·dence (prŏv'ĭ·dĕns), *n.* A seaport city, capital of Rhode Island.

prov'ince (prŏv'ĭns), *n.* **1.** A division of a country having a government of its own; especially, one of the divisions of the Dominion of Canada. **2.** [usually used in the *plural*, PROVINCES (prŏv'ĭn·sĕz)] The part or parts of a country far from the capital or largest city; as, to go from London to the *provinces*. **3.** Proper place or sphere; limits of authority; as, it is within the *province* of a parent to choose the school for his child.

pro·vin'cial (prō·vĭn'shăl), *adj.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or characteristic of, a province. **2.** Interested only in local affairs; narrow; limited. **3.** Countrified; lacking in refinement; as, *provincial* manners.

— *n.* A person who lives in a province.

pro·vin'cial·ism (prō·vĭn'shăl·ĭz'm), *n.* **1.** The quality of being provincial; narrowness of interests. **2.** A word or mannerism characteristic of some restricted locality.

pro·vi'sion (prō·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of providing; as, the *provision* of horses for a journey. **2.** Stock or store of food; as, an abundance of *provisions*. **3.** Condition; stipulation; proviso; as, one of the *provisions* of the contract.

— *v.* To supply with provisions.

pro·vi'sion·al (prō·vĭzh'ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Serving for the time being; not permanent; temporary; as, a *provisional* government.

pro·vi'so (prō·vī'zō), *n.* A sentence in a legal document, such as a will or a contract, which states a condition.

prov'o·ca'tion (prŏv'ō·kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of provoking; as, the *provocation* of a quarrel. **2.** A cause of anger, quarreling, etc.; as, to be angry at the slightest *provocation*.

pro·voc'a·tive (prō·vŏk'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Serving to provoke or cause anger; as, a *provocative* remark.

pro·voke' (prō·vōk'), *v.* **1.** To arouse; to excite; especially, to arouse to anger; as, to *provoke* one's father. **2.** To bring about; to stir up; as, to *provoke* a discussion.

pro·vok'ing (prō·vōk'ĭng), *adj.* Annoying; exasperating; as, his conduct is *provoking*.

prov'ost (prŏv'ŭst), *n.* An official who presides or superintends; a head, as of some Scottish cities, of some English churches, etc.

prow (prou), *n.* The forward end or part of a ship, an airship, a chariot, etc.

prow'ess (prou'ĕs), *n.* **1.** Conspicuous bravery; valor. **2.** Very great skill; superior ability.

prowl (proul), *v.* To move about stealthily, as a wild beast seeking prey; as, a robber is *prowling* outside. — **prowl'er**, *n.*

prox·im'i·ty (prŏks·ĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being next or very near in time, place, relationship, etc.; closeness; nearness; as, the houses are in *proximity* to each other.

prox'y (prŏk'sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PROXIES (-sĭz). A person authorized to act for another; also, a writing giving a person such power.

prude (prōōd), *n.* A person who is extremely prim or proper in dress, speech, or behavior.

pru'dence (prōō'dĕns), *n.* Practical wisdom in taking care of oneself or of one's affairs.

pru'dent (prōō'dĕnt), *adj.* Wise and careful in action or judgment; cautious in avoiding mistakes; as, a *prudent* woman. — **pru'dent·ly**, *adv.*

pru·den'tial (prōō·dĕn'shăl), *adj.* Characterized by prudence.

prud'er·y (prōōd'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PRUDERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The quality of a prude; prudishness. **2.** A prudish remark, act, etc.

prud'ish (prōōd'ĭsh), *adj.* Being a prude; priggish; as, a *prudish* girl; *prudish* behavior.

prud'ish·ly, *adv.* **prud'ish·ness**, *n.*

prune (prōōn), *n.* A kind of dried plum.

prune (prōōn). Same as PREEN.

prune (prōōn), *v.* **1.** To cut off the dead or useless branches, twigs, or parts of a bush or tree; to trim; as, *prune* your rosebushes early. **2.** To make concise by cutting out all unnecessary words or phrases; as, to *prune* an essay.

Prus'sia (prŭsh'ȧ), *n.* A state occupying a large part of Germany. — **Prus'sian**, *adj.* & *n.*

pry (prī), *n.*; *pl.* PRIES (prīz). A lever used for lifting or moving. — *v.*; PRIED (prīd); PRY'ING. 1. To raise or try to raise with a pry; as, to *pry* off a tight lid. 2. To get at with great difficulty; as, to *pry* a secret out of a person.

pry (prī), *v.* To look curiously or inquisitively; to peep; to peer searchingly; as, to *pry* into another person's affairs. — *n.* 1. Act of prying. 2. A prying person.

Ps. Abbreviation for *Psalm, Psalms.*

P.S. Abbreviation for *postscript.*

psalm (säm), *n.* 1. A sacred song or poem; a hymn. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Psalm***] One of the hymns that make up the book of the Old Testament called ***Psalms***, or ***Book of Psalms***. — **psalm'ist, Psalm'ist,** *n.*

Psal'ter (sôl'tĕr), *n.* The Book of Psalms, as when printed separately or in a prayer book.

psal'ter·y (sôl'tĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PSALTERIES (-ĭz). 1. An old zitherlike stringed instrument. 2. [written with a capital letter] The Psalter.

pseu'do (sū'dō; psū'dō), *adj.* Not real; feigned; false; sham; as, a *pseudo* prince.

pseu'do·nym (sū'dō·nĭm; psū'dō·nĭm), *n.* A false name assumed by an author, etc., who wishes to remain unknown; as, "Mark Twain" was the *pseudonym* of S. L. Clemens.

pshaw (shô; pshô), *interj. & n.* An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or impatience.

Psy'che (sī'kē; psī'kē), *n.* In Greek mythology, a beautiful maiden beloved by Cupid. Psyche is the Greek personification of the immortal soul. She is usually represented as having butterfly wings.

psy'chic (sī'kĭk; psī'kĭk), *adj.* 1. Of the soul or mind; as, a person's *psychic* life. 2. Spiritual or mental; as, *psychic* influences. 3. In spiritualism, having the qualities necessary to a medium. — *n.* A psychic person; a medium. **psy'chi·cal,** *adj.* **psy'chi·cal·ly,** *adv.*

psy·chol'o·gy (sī·kŏl'ō·jĭ; psī·kŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about the mind, especially the mind of man, and its activities. — **psy'cho·log'i·cal** (sī'kō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl; psī'-), *adj.* — **psy'cho·log'i·cal·ly,** *adv.* — **psy·chol'o·gist,** *n.*

pt. Abbreviation for *pint* or *pints, point, port.*

ptar'mi·gan (tär'mĭ·găn), *n.* A northern grouse whose plumage in winter is chiefly white.

Ptarmigan. (1/15)

pto'maine (tō'mān; tō·mān'), *n.* Also **pto'main.** A chemical substance formed in decaying matter. It is often poisonous.

pu'ber·ty (pū'bĕr·tĭ), *n.* The age at which a boy or a girl undergoes a physical change which marks the beginning of manhood or womanhood. In girls, it is usually from eleven to fourteen; in boys, it is usually from thirteen to sixteen.

pub'lic (pŭb'lĭk), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with the people as a whole; not private; as, the *public* good. 2. Open or common to all; not limited in use, enjoyment, admission, etc.; as, a *public* meeting; also, serving everybody; for the use of the public; as, a *public* conveyance. 3. Not kept secret; generally known; as, the story became *public.* 4. Of or having to do with activities for the people, especially in government or in a governmental office; official; as, to hold *public* office; men in *public* life. — *n.* 1. The people as a whole; persons in general; as, open to the *public.* 2. A particular group of the people; as, the reading *public.* — **pub'lic·ly,** *adv.*

pub'li·can (pŭb'lĭ·kăn), *n.* 1. In the Bible, a collector of taxes. 2. An innkeeper. *British.*

pub'li·ca'tion (pŭb'lĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of publishing; also, the business of publishing; as, the *publication* of school books. 2. Any book, pamphlet, magazine, etc., which is offered for sale or distribution.

pub'lic house (pŭb'lĭk). Any inn or hotel; especially, in British use, a place where ale, wine, etc., are sold by the glass.

pub'li·cist (pŭb'lĭ·sĭst), *n.* 1. A person who knows a great deal about the laws governing the relations between various nations. 2. In careless use, a person, such as a newspaper writer, who writes on politics, economics, etc.

pub·lic'i·ty (pŭb·lĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The quality or the state of being known to the public; as, to seek *publicity.* 2. News of public interest that advertises a person or a place; as, *publicity* for a resort.

pub'lish (pŭb'lĭsh), *v.* 1. To make known to the public; to proclaim; as, to *publish* the fact. 2. To bring before the public for sale or distribution; to issue in printed form; as, to *publish* a newspaper.

pub'lish·er (pŭb'lĭsh·ĕr), *n.* A person or a business firm that publishes books, journals, etc.

puck (pŭk), *n.* 1. [often written with a capital letter, ***Puck***] A mischievous sprite; a tricky household fairy. 2. In hockey, the hard rubber disk that is driven by the stick.

Puck, 2.

puck'er (pŭk'ĕr), *v.* To draw up into folds or wrinkles; as, the cloth *puckered* in shrinking. — *n.* A fold or wrinkle caused by puckering.

pud'ding (pŏŏd'ĭng), *n.* A sweet dish made of flour, tapioca, rice, or the like, with milk, sugar, eggs, flavorings, etc., added.

pud'dle (pŭd''l), *n.* 1. A small pool of dirty or muddy water. 2. Clay or a mixture of clay and sand kneaded when wet until water cannot

pass through it. It is used in covering floors, as in a peasant's hut. — *v.* **1.** To cover with puddles; as, the rain has *puddled* the road. **2.** To make puddle; also, to cover with puddle; as, to *puddle* a floor.

pudg'y (pŭj'ĭ), *adj.* Short, fat, and bulging; as, his *pudgy* hand.

pueb'lo (pwĕb'lō), *n.* **1.** One of the Indian villages in Arizona or New Mexico. The houses of a pueblo were built of stone or adobe and often had several stories. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Pueblo***] An Indian of one of the tribes that lived in pueblos.

pu'er·ile (pū'ĕr·ĭl; pū'ĕr·īl), *adj.* Childish; as, a *puerile* remark; *puerile* actions.

pu'er·il'i·ty (pū'ĕr·ĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PUERILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Childishness; silliness. **2.** A puerile or childish remark, action, etc.

Puer'to Ri'co (pwĕr'tō rē'kō). An island of the West Indies. It belongs to the United States. Formerly its name was ***Porto Rico***.

puff (pŭf), *n.* **1.** A quick, short letting out of the breath; as, to run a race without a *puff* or a pant; also, any short, sudden discharge of air, smoke, steam, etc.; as, *puffs* from a locomotive or a pipe. **2.** A very light pastry that has puffed in cooking. **3.** A light comfortable, pad, etc., filled with or made of soft material; as, a powder *puff*. **4.** An expression of praise, especially of extravagant praise; as, the reporter gave the concert a *puff*. **5.** A soft, loose roll of hair. — *v.* **1.** To emit or discharge puffs; to let out puffs of breath, steam, air, or smoke; also, to move, run, speak, etc., while emitting puffs; as, to *puff* at a pipe; to *puff* up a hill. **2.** To become full, as with wind; to distend; as, to *puff* out one's cheeks. **3.** To speak or write puffs; to praise extravagantly; as, to *puff* a new book. **4.** To arrange in soft, loose rolls; as, to *puff* hair. — *adj.* Puffed; as, a *puff* tie. — **puff'er**, *n.*

Puffin. (1/10)

puff'ball' (pŭf'bôl'), *n.* A fungus which has a ball-shaped head.

puf'fin (pŭf'ĭn), *n.* A sea bird of the auk family with a large parrotlike bill.

puff'y (pŭf'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Blowing or breathing with puffs; puffing; as, a *puffy* old man. **2.** Swollen or distended; soft and very light; as, a *puffy* cushion. — **puff'i·ness**, *n.*

Pug. (1/16)

pug (pŭg), *n.* **1.** A small, stocky, usually short-haired dog. A pug has a massive round head, buttonlike ears, a blunt, square snout, and a tightly curled tail. **2.** Usually ***pug nose***. A short thick nose that turns up at the tip.

pu'gil·ism (pū'jĭ·lĭz'm), *n.* The sport or art of fighting with the fists; boxing. — **pu'gil·ist** (pū'jĭ·lĭst), *n.* — **pu'gil·is'tic**, *adj.*

pug·na'cious (pŭg·nā'shŭs), *adj.* Fond of fighting; combative; as, a *pugnacious* dog. **pug·na'cious·ly**, *adv.* **pug·na'cious·ness**, *n.*

pug·nac'i·ty (pŭg·năs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality of being pugnacious; fighting disposition.

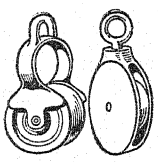
pu'is·sance (pū'ĭ·săns; pŭ·ĭs'ăns; pwĭs'ăns), *n.* Strength; power; might. — **pu'is·sant**, *adj.*

pule (pūl), *v.* To whine; to whimper.

pull (pŏŏl), *v.* **1.** To use force so as to draw or try to draw near; to tug. **2.** To move, get under way, operate, etc., by or as if by such force or by such a motion; as, the train *pulled* out of the station. **3.** To gather with the hands; to pluck; as, to *pull* fruit. **4.** To draw apart; to tear; as, to *pull* a flower to pieces. **5.** To stretch; to work by stretching; as, to *pull* candy. — *n.* **1.** Act of pulling; as, two *pulls* of a bell; also, something which pulls; as, to feel the *pull* of a hand. **2.** A hard climb; as, it is a long *pull* from here to the top of the hill. **3.** A knob, a cord, a handle, etc., which is pulled in order to ring, open, raise, or the like; as, a bell *pull*.

pul'let (pŏŏl'ĕt), *n.* A young hen.

pul'ley (pŏŏl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PULLEYS (-ĭz). A wheel with a grooved rim that forms part of a tackle for lifting and hoisting, or for changing the direction of a force; also, such a wheel with the rope, chain, or belt which passes over its rim, the pin on which the wheel turns, and the frame or block in which it is set.

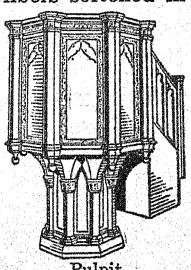

Pulleys.

Pull'man car, *or* **Pull'man** (pŏŏl'măn), *n.* A railway coach that offers more comforts and luxuries to travelers than the ordinary coach.

pul'mo·nar'y (pŭl'mŏ·nĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Of or belonging to the lungs; as, a *pulmonary* disease.

pulp (pŭlp), *n.* **1.** The soft juicy or fleshy part of a fruit, a stem, etc.; as, the *pulp* of an apple. **2.** A mass of vegetable matter from which the moisture has been squeezed; as, only *pulp* is left. **3.** A soft moist mass; especially, a mass of ground rag or wood fibers softened in water. This pulp is used in making paper. — *v.* To reduce to or as to a pulp.

pul'pit (pŏŏl'pĭt), *n.* **1.** An elevated place in which a clergyman stands at a religious service, especially while preaching. **2.** Preachers as a class; also, preaching; as, the power of the *pulpit*.


Pulpit.

pulp'y (pŭl'pĭ), *adj.* Like pulp; consisting of pulp.

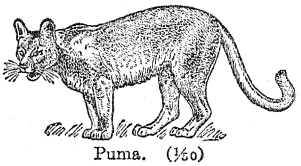
pul'sate (pŭl'sāt; pŭl·sāt'), *v.* 1. To show a beat or pulse; to throb; as, the heart *pulsated.* 2. To quiver; to vibrate; as, *pulsating* song. — **pul·sa'tion,** *n.*

pulse (pŭls), *n.* The edible seeds of such plants as peas and beans; as, to live on *pulse* and water; also, a plant bearing pulse.

pulse (pŭls), *n.* A regular beating or throbbing, as of the arteries.

pul'ver·ize (pŭl'vĕr·īz), *v.* To beat or grind into a powder or dust; as, to *pulverize* coffee.

pu'ma (pū'mȧ), *n.* The cougar.



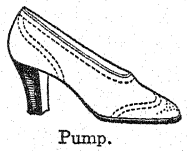
Puma. (1/50)

pum'ice (pŭm'ĭs), *n.* A very light porous volcanic glass that is used in polishing, erasing, etc.

pum'mel (pŭm'ĕl), *v.* To beat with the fists, a stick, or the like; to pommel.

pump (pŭmp), *n.* 1. A device for raising, transferring, or compressing fluids or gases; as, a water *pump;* an air *pump.* A pump usually operates by pressure, or suction, or both. — *v.* 1. To raise, etc., by means of a pump; as, to *pump* up water. 2. To free from water, air, etc., by the use of a pump; as, to *pump* a boat dry; also, to fill by means of a pump; as, to *pump* up tires. 3. To draw, force, propel, etc., in the manner of a pump or of a person pumping; as, the heart *pumps* blood into the arteries. 4. To get at or draw forth by continuous hints, questions, etc.; as, to *pump* a secret out of a person. — **pump'er,** *n.*

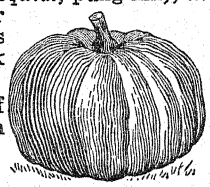
pump (pŭmp), *n.* A low shoe not fastened on, gripping the foot only at the toe and heel.



Pump.

pum'per·nick'el (pŭm'pĕr·nĭk'l), *n.* A dark and somewhat sour rye bread.

pump'kin (pŭmp'kĭn; *colloquial,* pŭng'kĭn), *n.* A large, round, orange or yellow fruit of a vine. It is grown as a food for stock and as a vegetable.



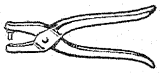
Pumpkin.

pun (pŭn), *n.* A form of jesting in which a person uses a word in two senses. — **pun,** *v.*

punch (pŭnch), *n.* A drink made of various ingredients and usually flavored with wine, rum, etc.

Punch (pŭnch), *n.* The principal character in an old puppet show, ***Punch'-and-Ju'dy show.*** Punch, the husband, is humpbacked, quarrelsome, and constantly in amusing difficulties.

punch (pŭnch), *v.* 1. To prod with a stick; to poke; hence, to drive or herd; as, to *punch* cattle. 2. To strike, especially with the fists; as, to *punch* a bag. 3. To press or strike so as to print, make a record, etc.; as, to *punch* a typewriter. 4. To pierce, stamp, etc., with a punch; as, the conductor *punched* our tickets. — *n.* 1. A punching blow; as, to get a *punch* on the head. 2. A tool for piercing, perforating, pricking, stamping, cutting, and many other uses. — **punch'er,** *n.*



A Punch.

pun'cheon (pŭn'chŭn), *n.* A large cask which holds about twice as much as a barrel.

punc·til'i·o (pŭngk·tĭl'ĭ·ō; pŭngk·tĭl'yō), *n.;* *pl.* PUNCTILIOS (-ōz; -yōz). A nice point of behavior, manners, dress, etc.; as, a child trained in every *punctilio* of table manners.

punc·til'i·ous (pŭngk·tĭl'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Very attentive to details of behavior, manners, etc.; as, a *punctilious* hostess.

punc'tu·al (pŭngk'tū·ăl), *adj.* Arriving exactly at the proper or appointed time; not late. — **punc'tu·al'i·ty** (pŭngk'tū·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **punc'tu·al·ly,** *adv.* — **punc'tu·al·ness,** *n.*

punc'tu·ate (pŭngk'tū·āt), *v.* To separate into sentences, clauses, etc., by the use of periods, colons, semicolons, commas, and other points; as, to *punctuate* a letter correctly.

punc'tu·a'tion (pŭngk'tū·ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of punctuating, especially of punctuating something written; the correct use of ***punctuation marks,*** or periods, colons, semicolons, commas, etc.; as, we are studying *punctuation* in school.

punc'ture (pŭngk'tūr), *v.* 1. To pierce with a pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; as, a nail *punctured* the tire. 2. To take the wind or life out of something; to destroy; as, to *puncture* a person's hopes. — *n.* The act of puncturing; also, a hole made by puncturing; as, we had two tire *punctures.*

pun'gent (pŭn'jĕnt), *adj.* 1. Giving a sharp, biting, or pricking sensation; stinging; as, horseradish is *pungent.* 2. Cutting the feelings; sharp and severe; as, a *pungent* reproof; also, telling; incisive; as, *pungent* wit. **pun'gen·cy,** *n.* **pun'gent·ly,** *adv.*

pun'ish (pŭn'ĭsh), *v.* 1. To make a person suffer for a fault or crime; to chastise; as, to *punish* traitors. 2. To inflict punishment for a fault or crime; as, to *punish* treason with death. — **pun'ish·er,** *n.*

pun'ish·a·ble (pŭn'ĭsh·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving punishment; also, liable to punishment.

pun'ish·ment (pŭn'ĭsh·mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of punishing; also, state or fact of being punished; as, a father's *punishment* of his child. 2. The penalty for a fault or crime; as, the *punishment* for speeding.

pu'ni·tive (pū'nĭ·tĭv), *adj.* Having to do with punishing or punishments; as, *punitive* measures against the offending nations.

Pun·jab' (pŭn·jäb'), *n.* A province in northwestern British India.

punk (pŭngk), *n.* 1. Dry, crumbly wood that burns easily. 2. A substance made from thread-like parts of certain fungi for use as tinder, as in lighting fireworks.

pun'ster (pŭn'stẽr), *n.* One who makes puns.

punt (pŭnt), *n.* 1. A long, narrow, flat-bottomed boat, used chiefly in shallow English rivers. 2. In football, the act of punting. — *v.* 1. To propel a punt by the use of a pole; also, to carry in a punt. 2. In football, to kick a ball dropped from the hands, before it touches the ground. — **punt'er**, *n.*

pu'ny (pū'nĭ), *adj.* Much smaller than it should be; imperfectly developed; as, a *puny* child; also, inferior; weak; as, a *puny* nation.

pup (pŭp), *n.* A puppy; also, a young seal.

pu'pa (pū'pȧ), *n.* A moth, a butterfly, a beetle, etc., in the second stage of its growth, when it is in a cocoon or case.

Pupa.

pu'pil (pū'p'l; pū'pĭl), *n.* The dark center of the eye, which grows larger or smaller.

pu'pil (pū'p'l; pū'pĭl), *n.* A boy or girl in school or under the care of a teacher.

pup'pet (pŭp'ĕt), *n.* 1. A doll; especially, a doll in a ***puppet show***, pulled by strings from behind the scenes. 2. A person who does blindly what another person wishes done; as, a king's *puppet*.

pup'py (pŭp'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PUPPIES (-ĭz). 1. A young dog; a whelp. 2. A silly youth.

pur (pûr). Same as PURR.

pur'blind' (pûr'blīnd'), *adj.* Partly blind.

pur'chase (pûr'chĭs), *v.* To buy for a price; as, to *purchase* a house. — *n.* 1. Act of purchasing; as, the *purchase* of supplies. 2. Something purchased; as, that chair is a dear *purchase*. 3. A secure hold or grasp or place to stand; as, he could not get a *purchase* on the ledge. — **pur'chas·a·ble**, *adj.* — **pur'chas·er**, *n.*

pure (pūr), *adj.* 1. Not mixed with anything else; free from everything that might taint or lower the quality; as, *pure* water is water without germs or foreign matter. 2. Free from sin; innocent; chaste; as, to keep oneself *pure*. 3. Mere; absolute; nothing other than; as, *pure* nonsense; especially, considered alone, without thinking of its practical relations; as, *pure* science. **pure'ly**, *adv.* **pure'ness**, *n.*

pu·rée' (pū·rā'; pū'rā), *n.* Food boiled to a pulp and forced through a sieve; also, a soup thickened with such food; as, tomato *purée*.

pur'ga·tive (pûr'gȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Purging; cathartic. — *n.* A purging medicine; a physic.

pur'ga·to'ry (pûr'gȧ·tō'rĭ), *n.* In Roman Catholic belief, a state after death where the souls of those who die repentant are purified and made ready for heaven by suffering temporal punishment. — **pur'ga·to'ri·al**, *adj.*

purge (pûrj), *v.* 1. To cleanse; to purify; especially, to free from sin or guilt. 2. To cleanse or clear the bowels by the use of a medicine. 3. To free from persons regarded as disloyal or undesirable; as, to *purge* a country; also, to get rid of such persons. — **purge**, *n.*

pu'ri·fy (pū'rĭ·fī), *v.*; PU'RI·FIED (-fīd); PU'RI·FY'ING. 1. To make pure; to free from impurities; as, oxygen *purifies* the blood. 2. To cleanse spiritually; as, to *purify* the soul. — **pu'ri·fi·ca'tion** (pū'rĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

pur'ist (pūr'ĭst), *n.* One who is extremely careful about correctness in the use of words.

Pu'ri·tan (pū'rĭ·tăn), *n.* 1. An Englishman of the seventeenth century who tried to "purify" the Church of England of certain forms and ceremonies distasteful to him and to introduce simpler forms of worship. Some Puritans emigrated to America and settled around Massachusetts Bay. 2. [written with a small letter, ***puritan***] A person who thinks many pleasures, such as dancing or card playing, immoral, and who believes that people ought to live very simply and strictly. — **Pu'ri·tan**, **pu'ri·tan**, *adj.* — **pu'ri·tan'i·cal**, *adj.* — **Pu'ri·tan·ism**, *n.*

pu'ri·ty (pū'rĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The quality of being pure; freedom from impurities; as, the *purity* of a water supply. 2. Freedom from guilt or sin; as, *purity* of life. 3. Freedom from grammatical errors, awkward expressions, etc.; as, *purity* of style in writing.

purl (pûrl), *v.* Also **pearl**. To knit by inverting stitches; to rib. — **purl**, *n.*

purl (pûrl), *v.* To run or flow in swirls; to make a murmuring sound; as, a brook that *purls*. — *n.* The sound of purling water.

pur'lieu (pûr'lū), *n.* A place on the edge of a city; suburbs; as, the *purlieus* of Chicago.

pur·loin' (pûr·loin'), *v.* To steal; to filch.

pur'ple (pûr'p'l), *n.* A color which is a combination of blue and red, including many shades, such as violet, plum, lavender, etc.

pur'plish (pûr'plĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat purple.

pur·port' (pûr·pōrt'; pûr'pōrt), *v.* To give the impression of being; to profess; as, this history *purports* to give a just account. — *n.* Meaning; also, the substance; the leading ideas; as, the *purport* of the talk.

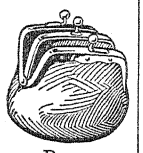
pur'pose (pûr'pŭs), *v.* To have as one's intention; to resolve to do or bring about.

— *n.* 1. That which is purposed; the end in view; an intention; as, his *purpose* was to study art. 2. The result aimed at or attained; effect; as, he works hard, but to little *purpose*. — **pur'pose·ful**, *adj.* — **pur'pose·less**, *adj.*

pur'pose·ly (pûr'pŭs·lĭ), *adv.* With a clear or known purpose; intentionally.

purr, pur (pûr), *v.*; PURRED; PURR'ING. To make a low murmuring sound, such as that made by a contented cat. — **purr, pur**, *n.*

purse (pûrs), *n.* 1. A bag or pouch for money; as, to buy a *purse*. 2. The contents of a purse; hence, money; means; as, to have a lean *purse*. 3. A sum of money offered as a prize or collected as a present; as, a *purse* for a retiring pastor. — *v.* To pucker up; as, to *purse* one's lips.


Purse.

purs'er (pûr'sẽr), *n.* A clerk on a passenger vessel who keeps the accounts.

purs'lane (pûrs'lān; pûrs'lĭn), *n.* A plant with fleshy, juicy leaves, used as a potherb and as a salad.

Purslane.

pur·su'ance (pẽr·sū'ăns), *n.* Act of pursuing, or carrying out; as, in *pursuance* of his plan.

pur·su'ant (pẽr·sū'ănt), *adj.* & *adv.* In accord with; as, everything was done *pursuant* to our agreement.

pur·sue' (pẽr·sū'), *v.* 1. To follow after; to chase; as, the dogs *pursued* the fox. 2. To follow with an end in view; to proceed with; to continue; as, to *pursue* a journey. 3. To follow as a trade, profession, pleasure, etc.; as, to *pursue* the law. — **pur·su'er**, *n.*

pur·suit' (pẽr·sūt'), *n.* 1. Act of pursuing; as, the *pursuit* of the enemy. 2. An occupation; as, choose a *pursuit* that interests you.

pur·vey' (pûr·vā'), *n.* To furnish or provide with provisions or equipment; to supply.

pur·vey'or (pûr·vā'ẽr), *n.* A person who purveys, or supplies provisions.

pus (pŭs), *n.* Yellowish-white creamy matter in a boil, sore, etc., when it comes to a head.

push (pŏŏsh), *v.* 1. To use force so as to drive or move away; to shove. 2. To thrust forward, downward, or the like; as, a rose *pushes* its roots deep in the soil. 3. To press forward; to urge on; to drive ahead; as, to *push* a task to completion. — *n.* 1. A pushing movement or force; a shove; as, give the car a *push*. 2. In colloquial use, energy; capacity for hard work; aggressiveness. **push'er**, *n.* **push'ing**, *adj.*

pu'sil·lan'i·mous (pū'sĭ·lăn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* Lacking in manly strength or vigor; cowardly. — **pu'sil·la·nim'i·ty** (pū'sĭ·lă·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

puss (pŏŏs), *n.* Same as PUSSY.

puss'y (pŏŏs'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PUSSIES (-ĭz). A cat.

puss'y·foot' (pŏŏs'ĭ·fŏŏt'), *v.* 1. To walk as stealthily as a cat. 2. To keep from taking a decided stand in a controversy; to hedge; as, to *pussyfoot* on prohibition.

puss'y wil'low. A willow bush or tree that bears spikes of flowers in the form of silky grayish catkins.

Pussy Willow.

put (pŏŏt), *v.*; PUT; PUT'TING. 1. To bring into a position; to place; to set; as, *put* the book on the table. 2. To bring into a certain state; to cause to be or become; as, to *put* things in order; to *put* one's mind at rest; to force; to drive; as, to *put* the enemy to flight; to *put* a person to shame. 3. To give as a quality, a meaning, a price, etc., to a thing; to attach; to assign; as, to *put* a value on a ring. 4. To state so as to set before the mind; to express; as, *put* ideas clearly. 5. To go; to proceed; as, the ship *put* out to sea. — *adj.* In colloquial use, placed; fixed in position; as, it won't stay *put*.

put off. To postpone; to delay.

put up with. To tolerate; to endure.

pu'tre·fy (pū'trĕ·fī), *v.*; PU'TRE·FIED (-fīd); PU'TRE·FY'ING. To cause to rot or decay; to become putrid; as, meat will not *putrefy* if kept very cold. — **pu'tre·fac'tion** (pū'trĕ·făk'shŭn), *n.*

pu'trid (pū'trĭd), *adj.* 1. Rotten; decayed; as, *putrid* flesh. 2. Indicating, or proceeding from, decayed matter; foul; as, a *putrid* smell. **pu·trid'i·ty**, *n.* **pu'trid·ness**, *n.*

putt (pŭt), *n.* In golf, a stroke made to play the ball into the hole. It is made on a ***putt'ing green***, the plot of smooth turf surrounding a hole. — *v.* To make a putt.

put'tee (pŭt'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* PUTTEES (-ĭz). A gaiter wrapped around the leg. It is worn by soldiers, riders, etc.

Puttee.

put'ter (pŭt'ẽr), *v.* Same as POTTER.

putt'er (pŭt'ẽr), *n.* In golf, a person who putts, or a club used in putting.

put'ty (pŭt'ĭ), *n.* A common cement made, usually, of whiting and boiled linseed oil. — *v.*; PUT'TIED (pŭt'ĭd); PUT'TY·ING. To cement or seal up with putty.

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *v.* 1. To perplex; to confuse; as, the boy *puzzled* the doctor. 2. To solve by thought or by clever guesswork; as, to *puzzle* out a mystery. — **puz'zler** (pŭz'lẽr), *n.*

puz'zle (pŭz''l), *n.* Something that perplexes; a difficult problem or question; hence, a toy, a mechanical device, or a problem with words or the like designed to test one's cleverness.

puz'zling (pŭz'lĭng), *adj.* That puzzles or perplexes; difficult to understand, solve, etc.

Pvt. Abbreviation for *Private.*

Pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *n.; pl.* PYGMIES (-mĭz). 1. A member of a dwarf people in central Africa. 2. [written with a small letter, *pygmy*] A dwarf; a person or thing very small for its kind.

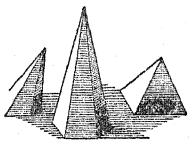
pyg'my (pĭg'mĭ), *adj.* Dwarfish; very small.

py·ja'mas (pĭ·jä'mȧz; pī·jä'mȧz; -jăm'ȧz), *n. pl.* Same as PAJAMAS.

py'lon (pī'lŏn), *n.; pl.* PYLONS. 1. In Egyptian architecture, a gateway. 2. A tower which serves as a support for a long span of wire, or as a marker in an airplane course.

py'or·rhe'a (pī'ŏ·rē'ȧ), *n.* A disease of the sockets of the teeth. It causes inflammation, the formation of pus, and the gradual loosening of the teeth.

pyr'a·mid (pĭr'ȧ·mĭd), *n.* 1. In geometry, a figure having for its base a polygon and for its sides several triangles meeting at a common point. 2. Anything, especially a building, that has the shape of a pyramid. — *v.* To build up in the form of a pyramid; to heap up. — **py·ram'i·dal** (pĭ·răm'ĭ·dăl), *adj.*



Pyramids.

Pyr'a·mids, the (pĭr'ȧ·mĭdz). A group of three large ancient monuments in the form of four-sided pyramids, near Cairo, Egypt.

pyre (pīr), *n.* A funeral pile; a heap of wood, etc., on which a dead body is to be burned.

Pyr'e·nees (pĭr'ē·nēz), *n. pl.* The mountain chain between France and Spain.

py'rite (pī'rīt), *n.* A common mineral of a pale brass-yellow color and metallic luster.

py·ri'tes (pī·rī'tēz; pĭ·rī'tēz; pī'rīts), *n.* Any one of several metallic-looking compounds of sulphur, as pyrite.

py'ro·tech'nics (pī'rō·tĕk'nĭks; pĭr'ō·tĕk'nĭks), *n.* The art of making fireworks; also, a display of fireworks. — **py'ro·tech'nic,** *adj.*

Pyth'i·as (pĭth'ĭ·ȧs), *n.* In Greek legend, the close friend of Damon. See DAMON.

py'thon (pī'thŏn; pī'thŭn), *n.* A large snake found in India and Malay countries, closely related to the boa. It is not venomous.

Q

Q, q (kū), *n.* The 17th letter of the alphabet.

Q.M. Abbreviation for *Quartermaster.*

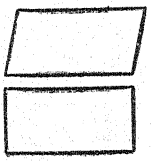
qr. Abbreviation for *quarter, quire.*

qt. Abbreviation for *quart* or *quarts.*

quack (kwăk), *v.* To utter a sharp, harsh cry, such as that of a duck. — **quack,** *n.*

quack (kwăk), *n.* 1. An ignorant person who pretends to have medical skill. 2. Hence, any pretender to knowledge of things he really knows nothing about. — **quack,** *adj.* — **quack'er·y,** *n.*

quad'ran'gle (kwŏd'răng'g'l; kwŏd·răng'g'l), *n.* 1. In geometry, a flat figure having four angles and four sides. 2. A courtyard or similar enclosed space having four sides; also, the buildings around such a courtyard or enclosure.



Quadrangles.

quad·ran'gu·lar (kwŏd·răng'gū·lēr), *adj.* Having four angles and hence four sides.

quad'rant (kwŏd'rănt), *n.* 1. The quarter of a circle, or the space included in this. 2. An instrument for measuring heights, used in astronomy, surveying, etc.

Quadrant, 1.

quad·ren'ni·al (kwŏd·rĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Including a period of four years; lasting through four years. 2. Occurring once in four years.

quad'ri·lat'er·al (kwŏd'rĭ·lăt'ĕr·ăl), *n.* In geometry, a flat figure having four sides; a quadrangle. — **quad'ri·lat'er·al,** *adj.*

qua·drille' (kwŏ·drĭl'), *n.* A square dance for four couples, formerly very popular.

quad'ru·ped (kwŏd'rŏŏ·pĕd), *n.* An animal having four feet, such as a dog, horse, cow.

quad'ru·ple (kwŏd'rŏŏ·p'l; kwŏd·rōō'p'l), *adj.* Being or including four persons or objects. — (kwŏd'rŏŏ·p'l), *n.* A sum or amount four times as great as another. — (kwŏd·rōō'p'l; kwŏd'rŏŏ·p'l), *v.* 1. To multiply by four; to increase fourfold. 2. To be four times as many or as great.

quad'ru·plet (kwŏd'rŏŏ·plĕt), *n.* A group of four of the same kind; [in the *plural*] four offspring born at the same time and having the same mother.

quaff (kwăf), *v.* To drink deeply or repeatedly.

quag'mire' (kwăg'mīr'; kwŏg'mīr'), *n.* Muddy land, which shakes under the feet.

quail (kwāl), *n.; pl.* QUAIL or QUAILS. 1. A small game bird of the Old World. 2. In America, the bobwhite.

quail (kwāl), *v.* To lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; hence, to shrink as from fear; to cower.

Quail. (¼)

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* Strange;

peculiar; especially, strange but pleasing in character, looks, or action; often, having an attraction because suggesting old customs, dress, furniture, etc.
quaint'ly, *adv.* **quaint'ness**, *n.*

quake (kwāk), *v.* **1.** To shake or quiver, either from not being firm and solid, or from some violent shock of nature; as, a *quaking* swamp; the earth shook and *quaked*. **2.** To shudder; to tremble; to quiver. — *n.* A trembling; a quivering; especially, an earthquake.

Quak'er (kwāk'ẽr), *n.* A member of a religious sect founded in England about 1650. The members call themselves ***Friends***.

qual'i·fi·ca'tion (kwŏl'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of qualifying; also, the state of being qualified. **2.** Any special skill, knowledge, or ability which fits a person for some work or position; fitness. **3.** Limitation; as, I cannot state that without a *qualification*.

qual'i·fied (kwŏl'ĭ·fīd), *adj.* **1.** Having the necessary skill, knowledge, or ability to do something; fitted. **2.** Limited in some way; as, a *qualified* acceptance of a proposal.

qual'i·fy (kwŏl'ĭ·fī), *v.*; QUAL'I·FIED (-fīd); QUAL'I·FY'ING. **1.** To change so as to restrict in some way; to limit; as, he *qualified* his approval. **2.** Hence, to render less harsh, strict, etc.; to soften; as, to *qualify* a punishment. **3.** To fit by training, skill, ability for some special purpose; as, he *qualified* himself as an expert on coins. **4.** To give a legal right to do something or to act in some special way; as, the committee *qualified* him to practice law. **5.** In grammar, to limit the meaning of a word; as, an adjective which *qualifies* a noun. **6.** In sports, to show the skill or ability necessary to take part in some race or test; as, to *qualify* for the finals.

qual'i·ta'tive (kwŏl'ĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* Concerned or having to do with the quality of anything; as, *qualitative* analysis of a substance.

qual'i·ty (kwŏl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* QUALITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The real or essential nature; character; kind. **2.** A distinctive or peculiar character; an attribute; as, he had the *qualities* of a good teacher. **3.** Excellence; as, fine silks prove their *quality*. **4.** Superior birth or station; high rank; as, a gentleman of *quality*.

qualm (kwäm; kwôm), *n.* **1.** A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain, especially of nausea. **2.** A sudden fear or misgiving; as, the *qualms* of a sensitive person. **3.** A feeling of doubt or hesitation in matters of conscience; a sudden scruple. — **qualm'ish**, *adj.*

quan'da·ry (kwŏn'dȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* QUANDARIES (-rĭz). A state of perplexity or doubt.

quan'ti·ta'tive (kwŏn'tĭ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* Concerned or having to do with the quantity or amount of anything; as, *quantitative* analysis of a substance. — **quan'ti·ta'tive·ly**, *adv.*

quan'ti·ty (kwŏn'tĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* QUANTITIES (-tĭz). **1.** An amount or portion; often, any amount capable of increase or decrease. **2.** An indefinite, usually a considerable, amount; as, the *quantity* of coal. **3.** The length or shortness of speech sounds, especially of vowels; as, the *quantity* of *i* in *hit* is short. **4.** In mathematics, anything that may be operated upon according to certain mathematical processes.

quar'an·tine (kwŏr'ăn·tēn), *n.* **1.** The time during which a ship is held in a harbor for inspection of the passengers to see that they have no contagious diseases; hence, the measures taken to enforce such a delay for inspection; also, the place where vessels are stationed. **2.** Any forced stoppage of travel or communication on account of disease.
— (kwŏr'ăn·tēn; kwŏr'ăn·tēn'), *v.* To subject to quarantine; to hold in quarantine.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* A square-headed bolt or arrow, especially one for a crossbow.

quar'rel (kwŏr'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A cause to be defended; as, the knight had a just *quarrel*. **2.** A disagreement, especially an angry dispute.
— *v.* **1.** To find fault; to complain; as, to *quarrel* with one's lot. **2.** To have a difference or misunderstanding; to fall out. **3.** To dispute angrily; to wrangle. — **quar'rel·er**, *n.*

quar'rel·some (kwŏr'ĕl·sŭm), *adj.* Apt or disposed to quarrel; pugnacious.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* QUARRIES (-ĭz). The object of the chase; game.

quar'ry (kwŏr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* QUARRIES (-ĭz). An open digging in the surface of the earth, usually for obtaining building stone, slate, marble, or the like. — *v.* To dig or take from a quarry; as, to *quarry* marble. — **quar'ry·ing**, *n.*

quart (kwôrt), *n.* A measure of capacity; two pints. See *Tables*, page 736.

quar'ter (kwôr'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A fourth part of anything. **2.** Eight bushels, especially of grain, formerly a fourth part of a ton. **3.** Twenty-five cents, one fourth of a dollar; also, a silver coin of this value. **4.** One leg of a four-legged animal with the parts near it. **5.** In sailors' language, the after part of a vessel's side. **6.** One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; also, a cardinal point or division; region; as, all *quarters* of the globe. **7.** A district or locality; as, the Latin *Quarter* in Paris. **8.** [usually in the *plural*, QUARTERS] A place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; as, the officers' *quarters* at the fort. **9.** Clemency or mercy shown in sparing the life of an enemy. — ***at close quarters.*** In immediate contact; very closely.
— *adj.* Consisting of, or equal to, a quarter.
— *v.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts; hence,

to divide into parts either more or less than four; as, to *quarter* an orange. 2. To shelter; to furnish lodging, especially to soldiers.

quar'ter-deck' (kwôr'tẽr·dĕk'), *n.* The upper deck of a vessel abaft the mainmast.

quar'ter·ly (kwôr'tẽr·lĭ), *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year, especially at the beginning or end of a quarter; as, dividends paid *quarterly*. — *adj.* 1. Containing a fourth part; also, coming during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, *quarterly* payments of rent. — *n.*; *pl.* QUARTERLIES (kwôr'tẽr·lĭz). A magazine which is published once a quarter.

quar'ter·mas'ter (kwôr'tẽr·mȧs'tẽr), *n.* 1. In the army, an officer charged with the duty of providing quarters and supplies for troops. 2. On a ship, a petty officer who attends to the helm, signals, etc., under the ship's master.

quar'ter sec'tion. In the United States land surveying, a tract of land half a mile square, containing 160 acres.

quar'ter·staff' (kwôr'tẽr·stȧf'), *n.*; *pl.* -STAVES. A long stout staff used as a weapon.

quar·tet', quar·tette' (kwôr·tĕt'), *n.* 1. A group of four persons or things; especially, a group of four singers or players. 2. In music, a piece written for four voices or parts.

quar'to (kwôr'tō), *n.*; *pl.* QUARTOS (-tōz). A book of the size of one fourth of a sheet of printing paper; hence, a size of a book whose pages are made by twice folding a sheet of printing paper, making four leaves (or eight pages) of about 9½ × 12½ inches. — **quar'to**, *adj.*

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* A rock which occurs in transparent crystals, often colorless but sometimes yellow, brown, purple, green, and of other colors. Amethysts, agates, onyxes, and jaspers are forms of quartz.

quash (kwŏsh), *v.* 1. In law, to make null and void; to end; as, to *quash* an indictment. 2. To crush; to quell; as, to *quash* a rebellion.

qua'si (kwā'sī; kwä'sĭ). As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; seemingly. Quasi may be used as an adjective or an adverb, or as a prefix, with a noun, adjective, adverb, or verb.

qua'si-his·tor'i·cal **qua'si ob'li·ga'tion**
qua'si-hu'mor·ous **qua'si-se'ri·ous·ly**

qua'ver (kwā'vẽr), *v.* 1. To speak in trembling, uncertain tones; as, his voice *quavered*. 2. In music, to trill. — **qua'ver**, *n.*

quay (kē), *n.* A solid landing place, such as one of stone, for the use of vessels; a wharf.

Que. Abbreviation for *Quebec*.

quea'sy (kwē'zĭ), *adj.* Nauseated; sick at one's stomach; hence, uneasy; uncomfortable.

Que·bec' (kwē·bĕk'), *n.* 1. A Province in eastern Canada. 2. A city and river port, the capital of Quebec Province.

queen (kwēn), *n.* 1. A wife of a king. 2. A female monarch. 3. A woman who is eminent in rank, power, or attractions. 4. The fully developed female of bees (*queen bee*) and ants. 5. A playing card picturing a queen.

queen'ly (kwēn'lĭ), *adj.*; QUEEN'LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); QUEEN'LI·EST. Like or suitable to a queen.

Queens'land (kwēnz'lănd; kwēnz'lănd), *n.* A State in northeastern Australia.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* Differing in some peculiar way from what is ordinary; odd; strange. — *v.* To spoil the success or effect of as if by ridicule; to spoil; as, he *queered* their plans by interfering; to get oneself into an embarrassing position; as, he *queered* himself with the boys. **queer'ly**, *adv.* **queer'ness**, *n.*

quell (kwĕl), *v.* To overpower; to subdue.

quench (kwĕnch), *v.* 1. To put out, as a fire; as, to *quench* the flames; hence, to subdue; to suppress; as, to *quench* hate, love, etc. 2. To put an end to by satisfying; as, to *quench* one's thirst. — **quench'a·ble**, *adj.* — **quench'less**, *adj.*

quer'u·lous (kwĕr'ū·lŭs; kwẽr'ŏŏ·lŭs), *adj.* 1. Complaining all the time; peevishly fretful. 2. Whining; as, a *querulous* tone of voice. **quer'u·lous·ly**, *adv.* **quer'u·lous·ness**, *n.*

que'ry (kwē'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* QUERIES (-rĭz). An inquiry to be answered; a question. — *v.*; QUE'RIED (kwē'rĭd); QUE'RY·ING. 1. To put questions about something; to inquire into or ask about. 2. To question the truth or accuracy of; as, he *queried* her statement.

quest (kwĕst), *n.* 1. A search after anything; an attempt to find or obtain; as, in *quest* of fame. 2. In old romances, a knightly expedition, such as that in search of the Holy Grail. — *v.* To go on a quest; to search for; to seek.

ques'tion (kwĕs'chŭn), *n.* 1. The act of asking; inquiry; as, to examine a witness by *question*. 2. Something which is asked; a query. 3. Objection; dispute; as, this is true beyond *question*. 4. A subject of debate or inquiry; a matter to be inquired into. 5. A proposal, as in a meeting, which is to be voted on; as, to put the *question* to the members. — *v.* 1. To ask questions; to inquire; to query; as, to *question* a witness. 2. To be uncertain of; to doubt; as, he *questioned* the wisdom of the plan. 3. To make objection to; to dispute; as, he *questioned* the man's right to vote.

ques'tion·a·ble (kwĕs'chŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Open to doubt; not sure, exact, or decided. 2. Not of good character, fame, etc.; as, a *questionable* neighborhood.

ques'tion·er (kwĕs'chŭn·ẽr), *n.* A person who asks questions.

ques'tion mark. An interrogation point [?].

ques'tion·naire' (kwĕs'chŭn·ȧr'), *n.* A set of questions to be given to a number of persons

in order to collect material showing a group's attitude, knowledge, etc.

queue (kū), *n.* 1. A taillike plait of hair, worn hanging down behind one's head. 2. A file of persons, carriages, etc.; especially, a file of persons waiting at a ticket window.

quib'ble (kwĭb''l), *n.* A shifting from the point in question in an argument by the use of some word with a double meaning, by putting too much time and attention on some unimportant point, or by some similar means.
— *v.* To make use of a quibble or quibbles; to evade a point by a quibble. — **quib'bler**, *n.*

quick (kwĭk), *adj.* 1. Swift; rapid; speedy. 2. Alert; as, a *quick* wit. 3. Hasty; passionate; as, a *quick* temper. 4. Begun and ended almost at the same instant; as, a *quick* glance at the clock. 5. Sensitive; delicately adjusted; as, a *quick* ear for music. 6. Suddenly and sharply felt; as, *quick* anger at the insult.
— *adv.* In a quick manner; hastily; at once.
— *n.* 1. A living person; also, living persons as a group; as, the *quick* and the dead. 2. Sensitive living flesh; as, he bit his nails to the *quick;* hence, a vital part; as, sarcasm cuts him to the *quick.*
quick'ly, *adv.* **quick'ness**, *n.*

quick'en (kwĭk'ĕn), *v.* 1. To make alive; to revive, as from death; hence, to excite; to arouse; as, his story *quickened* my interest in the house. 2. To make or become lively or active; especially, to increase in speed; to hasten; to hurry; as, he *quickened* his steps. — **quick'en·er**, *n.*

quick'lime' (kwĭk'līm'), *n.* Unslaked lime, a white, solid substance obtained by heating limestone, shells, etc. It develops great heat when treated with water.

quick'sand' (kwĭk'sănd'), *n.* A deep mass of loose sand, mixed with water. It is hard to rescue any person who sinks in it.

quick'sil'ver (kwĭk'sĭl'vĕr), *n.* Mercury, the metal.

quick'-wit'ted (kwĭk'wĭt'ĕd), *adj.* Mentally alert.

quid (kwĭd), *n.* A piece suitable to be chewed; as, a *quid* of tobacco.

qui·es'cent (kwī·ĕs'ĕnt), *adj.* Being at rest; quiet; motionless. — **qui·es'cence**, *n.*

qui'et (kwī'ĕt), *adj.* 1. In a state of rest or calm; without motion. 2. Free from noise or disturbance; as, *quiet* afternoons; *quiet* sleep. 3. Gentle; mild; as, a *quiet* disposition. 4. Not excited, anxious, or stirred up; peaceful; as, a *quiet* life. 5. Not showy; modest; as, a *quiet* dress. 6. Secluded; as, a *quiet* nook.
— *n.* 1. Peace and order; as, times of *quiet* are happiest for a country. 2. Silence; absence of noise; as, absolute *quiet* in the room. 3. Repose; especially, peace of mind; as, to seek *quiet* in one's old age. 4. Peacefulness; calmness; as, the *quiet* of an evening sky.
— *v.* 1. To calm; to pacify; as, to *quiet* a crowd. 2. To become or grow quiet; as, the crowd *quieted* and listened to his speech.
— *adv.* In a quiet, peaceful, or smooth manner.
qui'et·ly, *adv.* **qui'et·ness**, *n.*

qui'e·tude (kwī'ĕ·tūd), *n.* Rest; repose.

qui·e'tus (kwī·ē'tŭs), *n.* The final freeing of a person from anything, such as a debt; hence, the final freeing of a person from life itself; death; also, anything causing death; as, "give him his *quietus*" means, put him to death.

quill (kwĭl), *n.* 1. A large stiff feather; also, the central horny, often hollow, barrel or tube of a feather; as, pens for writing were formerly made from *quills.* 2. A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine. 3. Something made from the quill of a feather.

quilt (kwĭlt), *n.* 1. A bed coverlet of two thicknesses of material with a filling of wool, cotton, etc. 2. Anything quilted or like a quilt.
— *v.* 1. To fill or line like a quilt. 2. To stitch or sew in layers, usually with some soft thick substance between. 3. To make quilted work.

quilt'ing (kwĭl'tĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person or machine that quilts something. 2. Quilted material; also, material for quilts.

quince (kwĭns), *n.* A fruit resembling a large yellow apple, with hard, acid flesh, used in making jellies, preserve, etc.; also, the tree or shrub which bears this fruit.

qui'nine (kwī'nīn; kwĭ·nēn'), *n.* A bitter drug, in the form of white crystals, obtained from cinchona bark. It is used especially as a remedy for fevers.

quin·quen'ni·al (kwĭn·kwĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Happening once in five years or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years.

quin'sy (kwĭn'zĭ), *n.* A severe inflammation of the throat, especially of the tonsils.

quin·tes'sence (kwĭn·tĕs'ĕns), *n.* The essence of a thing, especially in its purest form; hence, the most perfect type; as, the *quintessence* of beauty in Greek sculpture.

quin·tet', quin·tette' (kwĭn·tĕt'), *n.* 1. In music, a piece written for five voices or instrumental parts; also, a group of five singers or players. 2. Any group of five.

quin'tu·ple (kwĭn'tū·p'l), *adj.* Multiplied by five.

quin'tu·plet (kwĭn'tū·plĕt), *n.* A collection or combination of five of a kind; [in the *plural*] five offspring born at the same time and having the same mother.

quip (kwĭp), *n.* 1. A smart, sarcastic jest; a bright, clever saying. 2. A quibble. 3. Something odd or strange; a queer action.

quire (kwīr), *n.* A collection of 24 (sometimes 25) sheets of paper of the same size and quality. There are usually twenty quires in a ream. See REAM.

quirk (kwûrk), *n.* 1. A sudden turn, twist, or curve, such as that made with a pen in writing; a flourish. 2. A sudden turn of the mind; a shift or quibble. 3. A quip; a clever retort.

quirt (kwûrt), *n.* A riding whip with a short handle and a lash of rawhide.

quit (kwĭt), *v.*; QUIT'TED *or* QUIT; QUIT'TING. 1. To discharge an obligation; to meet a claim; to repay. 2. To come up to the expectations about oneself; to acquit; as, *quit* yourselves like men. 3. To have done with; hence, to leave; to discontinue; as, he *quit* his job. — *adj.* Free; clear; released from obligation; as, he was *quit* of all expense.

quit'claim' (kwĭt'klām'), *n.* In law, a release or giving up of a claim; a deed by which some right, title, or the like, is relinquished.

quite (kwīt), *adv.* 1. Completely; wholly; entirely; as, I *quite* agree with you. 2. Positively; really; as, he left *quite* suddenly. 3. In colloquial use, to a considerable extent or degree; rather; as, they live *quite* near us.

Qui'to (kē'tō), *n.* The capital of Ecuador.

quit'rent' (kwĭt'rĕnt'), *n.* A fixed rent payable to a feudal superior in the place of rendering service.

quits (kwĭts), *adj.* Equal or even with another person by repaying an obligation, returning a favor, or the like; as, after the loan was repaid, we were *quits*.

quit'tance (kwĭt'ăns), *n.* 1. Discharge from a debt or an obligation; as, he obtained *quittance* of a small sum. 2. Recompense; repayment; as, in *quittance* for his advice.

quit'ter (kwĭt'ẽr), *n.* A person who quits or shirks a task; one who gives up tamely; hence, a coward.

quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *n.* A case for carrying arrows.

quiv'er (kwĭv'ẽr), *v.* To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; as, tall grass *quivering* in the breeze.

Quix'ote, Don (dŏn kwĭk'sōt; dôn kē·hō'tä). A chivalrous but foolish gentleman, hero of a story by a Spanish author named Cervantes.

quix·ot'ic (kwĭks·ŏt'ĭk), *adj.* Very romantic and chivalrous, but unpractical.

quiz (kwĭz), *n.*; *pl.* QUIZZES (kwĭz'ĕz). 1. A person who quizzes, or makes fun of, others. 2. An examination or test in which a pupil or a class is quizzed or questioned; as, a *quiz* in history. — *v.*; QUIZZED (kwĭzd); QUIZ'ZING. 1. To ridicule; to mock; to make fun of. 2. To question closely; to examine a pupil or class by questions.

quiz'zi·cal (kwĭz'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Odd; queer. 2. Bantering; teasing; as, a *quizzical* remark.

quoin (koin; kwoin), *n.* In building, one of the special pieces of material by which a corner is marked.

quoit (kwoit; koit), *n.* A flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in a game, called *quoits*.

Quoits.

quon'dam (kwŏn'dăm), *adj.* Former; sometime; having once been; as, the *quondam* king of France.

quo'rum (kwō'rŭm), *n.* The number of members of a body or society that must be present at any meeting in order to transact business legally. It is generally more than half of the total number of members.

quo'ta (kwō'tȧ), *n.*; *pl.* QUOTAS (-tȧz). The part or share, forming a certain definite proportion of the whole, assigned to each member of a group or division; as, the *quota* of immigrants into the United States allowed each foreign country by law.

quot'a·ble (kwōt'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* That can be quoted; also, worth quoting; as, *quotable* remarks; a *quotable* poem.

quo·ta'tion (kwō·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of quoting or citing. 2. Something that is quoted or cited; as, a *quotation* from the Bible. 3. In business, the naming of the current price of any security or commodity; also, the price named.

quo·ta'tion mark. In punctuation, a mark used to indicate the beginning or end of a passage quoted. In general English usage two inverted commas [“] are used at the beginning, and two apostrophes [”] at the end. A quotation within another quotation is usually enclosed by a single inverted comma [‘] at the beginning and a single apostrophe [’] at the end; thus: The witness replied: “The stranger then asked me, ‘When does the next train leave?’”

quote (kwōt), *v.* 1. To name as an authority for a statement or an opinion; as, to *quote* Shakespeare. 2. To repeat a passage from an author; to cite as an illustration. 3. In business, to name the current price of a bond, commodity, or the like.

quoth (kwōth), *v.* (a *past tense*, not often used now). Said; spoke; as, “Yield thee, varlet!” *quoth* the knight.

quo·tid'i·an (kwō·tĭd'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Daily; recurring daily; as, a *quotidian* fever.

quo'tient (kwō'shĕnt), *n.* In arithmetic, the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

R

R, r (är), *n.* The 18th letter of the alphabet.

rab'bi (răb'ī), *n.*; *pl.* RABBIS or RABBIES (-īz). Master; teacher. Rabbi is a Jewish title of respect or honor. — **rab·bin'i·cal** (ră·bĭn'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

rab'bit (răb'ĭt), *n.* A grayish-brown animal of the hare family.

Rabbit (Cottontail). (1/12)

rab'ble (răb''l), *n.* 1. A tumultuous crowd; a mob. 2. Any body of people looked down upon as ignorant and disorderly.

rab'id (răb'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Extremely violent; furious; raging. 2. Going to extremes in one's opinions; as, a *rabid* enthusiast.

ra'bi·es (rā'bĭ·ēz; rā'bēz), *n.* Hydrophobia.

rac·coon' (ră·kōōn'), *n.* 1. A tree-dwelling animal, especially active at night, found in North America. 2. The fur of this animal, used for coats, etc.

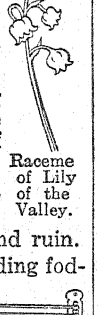
Raccoon. (1/12)

race (rās), *n.* 1. A contest of speed, as in running, sailing, etc.; hence, any contest for some desired end; as, the *race* for Congress. 2. A strong current of running water; also, a channel for such a current. 3. Any onward course or progress.
— *v.* 1. To run or engage in a race, or contest of speed. 2. To run swiftly; to rush.

race (rās), *n.* 1. A family, tribe, people, or nation supposed to belong to the same stock; as, the white *race*. 2. The features, qualities, etc., belonging to a stock or group of people; as, differences in *race*. — **ra'cial** (rā'shăl), *adj.*

race'course' (rās'kōrs'), *n.* A course, such as a specially prepared track, for racing contests.

ra·ceme' (rā·sēm'; rā·sēm'), *n.* A flower cluster with flowers attached at intervals to a long stem by slender stalks, as in the currant.

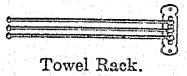

Raceme of Lily of the Valley.

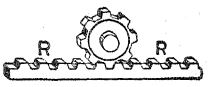
rac'er (rās'ēr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that races; especially, a runner, a horse trained for races, etc. 2. A variety of the black snake.

Ra'chel (rā'chĕl), *n.* In the Bible, the wife of Jacob.

rack (răk), *n.* Destruction; as, *rack* and ruin.

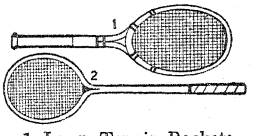
rack (răk), *n.* 1. A framework for holding fodder for horses, cattle, etc. 2. A framework on or in which articles may be placed for keeping, for display, etc.; as, a clothes *rack*. 3. A frame fitted to a wagon or truck for carrying hay, straw, grain, etc. 4. Formerly, a machine for torturing people, consisting of a frame on which the victims were fastened and their limbs stretched. 5. A bar with teeth on one face for gearing with the teeth of a pinion, worm, etc. — *v.* To stretch or strain by force; hence, to torture as on a rack; as, pain *racked* his body.


Towel Rack.



R Rack, 5.

rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* A kind of light bat, one end of which is a handle and the other an oval frame with catgut tightly stretched across it; as, a tennis *racket*.



1 Lawn Tennis Racket; 2 Squash Racket.

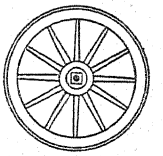
rack'et (răk'ĕt), *n.* A confused noise; a din.

rac'on·teur' (răk'ŏn·tûr'), *n.* A person who excels in telling stories.

ra·coon' (ră·kōōn'). Same as RACCOON.

rac'y (rās'ĭ), *adj.*; RAC'I·ER (-ĭ·ēr); RAC'I·EST. 1. Natural, fresh, or unspoiled; as, the *racy* speech of the natives. 2. Full of life and vigor; fresh and lively; as, a *racy* narrative.
rac'i·ly, *adv.* **rac'i·ness**, *n.*

ra'di·al (rā'dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Of, arranged like, or resembling, rays, or the radii of a circle.


Radial arrangement of spokes.

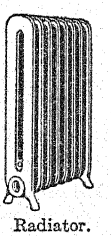
ra'di·ance (rā'dĭ·ăns), *n.* Brilliancy; vivid brightness; as, the *radiance* of the sun.

ra'di·an·cy (rā'dĭ·ăn·sĭ), *n.* Radiance.

ra'di·ant (rā'dĭ·ănt), *adj.* 1. Darting or reflecting rays of light; as, the *radiant* sun. 2. Showing lively joy, happiness, energy, etc.; beaming; as, a *radiant* smile. — **ra'di·ant·ly**, *adv.*

ra'di·ate (rā'dĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To send out rays; to shine. 2. To issue forth in the form of rays; as, light *radiates* from shining bodies. 3. To spread around as from a center; as, news *radiated* through the crowd. — **ra'di·a'tion**, *n.*

ra'di·a'tor (rā'dĭ·ā'tĕr), *n.* Something that radiates; especially, a device to heat surrounding air, as in a room, or to cool an object, as an automobile engine.


Radiator.

rad'i·cal (răd'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the root of a thing; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme; as, a *radical* change. 2. [often written with a capital letter, ***Radical***] Having to do with radicals in politics; as, a *radical* party.

rad'i·cal (răd'ĭ·kăl), *n.* 1. A root, or radical part. 2. [often written with a capital letter, *Radical*] In politics, a person who advocates radical changes in laws and government.
rad'i·cal·ism, *n.* **rad'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

ra'di·i (rā'dĭ·ī), *n., pl.* of RADIUS.

ra'di·o (rā'dĭ·ō), *adj.* 1. Having to do with energy given out by rays, especially the energy of electric waves. The term is used in telegraphy or telephony or other applications of radio waves. 2. Belonging to, or used on, a radio transmitting or receiving set.
— *n.; pl.* RADIOS (rā'dĭ·ōz). 1. The transmission or reception of signals by means of electric waves without a connecting wire. 2. A radio message. 3. A set of apparatus (***ra'di·o re·ceiv'ing set***) for receiving radio signals.

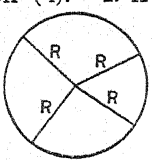
ra'di·o·ac·tiv'i·ty (rā'dĭ·ō·ăk·tĭv'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The sending out of energy in the form of rays; the property, such as radium possesses, of sending forth a special kind of rays. — **ra'di·o·ac'tive** (rā'dĭ·ō·ăk'tĭv), *adj.*

Radish.

rad'ish (răd'ĭsh), *n.* The pungent fleshy root of a certain plant, eaten raw as a relish; also, the plant.

ra'di·um (rā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* A very strongly radioactive element found in minute quantities in pitchblende and certain other minerals.

ra'di·us (rā'dĭ·ŭs), *n.; pl.* RADII (-ī). 1. A straight line extending from the center of a circle to the circumference, or from the center of a sphere to the surface; half of a diameter. 2. An area bounded by certain definite limits; as, within a *radius* of three miles from the courthouse.



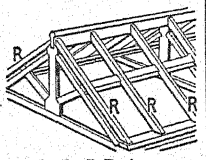
R Radius.

raf'fi·a (răf'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A fiber from the ***raffia palm***, a tree native to Madagascar. The fiber is used for hats, baskets, etc.

raf'fle (răf''l), *n.* A form of lottery.
— *v.* To dispose of by means of a raffle.

raft (råft), *n.* A collection of logs, timber, or the like, fastened together to serve as a float.

raft'er (råf'tẽr), *n.* A sloping timber of a roof.



R, R, R Rafters.

rag (răg), *n.* 1. A waste piece of cloth; a shred or tatter. 2. [usually used in the *plural*, RAGS] Mean or torn clothing.

rag'a·muf'fin (răg'ȧ·mŭf'ĭn), *n.* A ragged dirty man or boy.

rage (rāj), *n.* 1. Violent passion; anger; fury. 2. Something that is sought after; as, puzzles were all the *rage*.
— *v.* 1. To be in a fury or frenzy; to storm fiercely; as, a hurricane *raged* all day. 2. To prevail beyond control; as, the plague *raged*.

rag'ged (răg'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Rough; jagged; as, a *ragged* rock. 2. Rent; torn; tattered; as, *ragged* clothes; also, wearing ragged clothes.
rag'ged·ly, *adv.* **rag'ged·ness**, *n.*

ra·gout' (rȧ·gōō'), *n.* A dish consisting of pieces of meat stewed with vegetables and highly seasoned.

rag'time' (răg'tīm'), *n.* Rhythm in which the melody has the accented notes falling on beats that are not usually accented.

rag'weed' (răg'wēd'), *n.* A common coarse weed, the pollen of which is irritating to persons with asthma or hay fever.

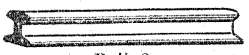
Ragweed.

raid (rād), *n.* 1. A sudden invasion, especially by mounted men as a military operation; a foray; as, Indians made a *raid* on the camp. 2. A sudden attack by officers of the law; as, a *raid* on the gambling house. — **raid**, *v.* — **raid'er**, *n.*

Rail. (1/14)

rail (rāl), *n.; pl.* RAIL *or* RAILS. A wading bird of the marshes. The larger kinds are hunted as game birds.

rail (rāl), *n.* 1. A bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another as a guard or barrier, as in a fence, balustrade, etc. 2. A bar, usually of steel, forming a track for wheeled vehicles, etc.; as, the *rails* in standard gauge are 4 feet 8½ inches apart. 3. Short for RAILWAY or RAILROAD; as, to travel by *rail*. — *v.* To provide with a rail; to fence; as, to *rail* in a space.


Rail, 2.

rail (rāl), *v.* To use harsh or insolent language; to scoff; as, to *rail* against the party in power.

rail'ing (rāl'ĭng), *n.* A barrier of rails.

rail'ler·y (rāl'ẽr·ĭ; răl'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* Good-natured ridicule or pleasantry; banter.

rail'road' (rāl'rōd'), *n.* A permanent road or way that has rails providing a track for cars; also, such a road together with the lands, buildings, locomotives, cars, etc., that belong to it. — *v.* 1. To transport by railroad. 2. In colloquial use, to send or put through in great haste; as, to *railroad* a bill through Congress. — **rail'road'ing**, *n.*

rail'way' (rāl'wā'), *n.* 1. A railroad. 2. Any line of rails providing a runway for wheels.

rai'ment (rā'mĕnt), *n.* Clothing in general; garments.

rain (rān), *n.* 1. Water falling in drops from the clouds; also, the falling of such drops. 2. A shower of objects; as, a *rain* of bullets. — *v.* 1. To fall like rain. 2. To send down rain; as, the sky *rained*. 3. To yield or shed copiously; as, to *rain* favors. — **rain'y**, *adj.*
rain'coat' **rain'drop'** **rain wa'ter**

rain'bow' (rān'bō'), *n.* A bow or arc of colors which sometimes appears in the sky opposite the sun. It is caused by the sun shining through rain, mist, etc.

rain'fall' (rān'fôl'), *n.* A fall of rain; the amount of water that falls in rain, snow, etc.

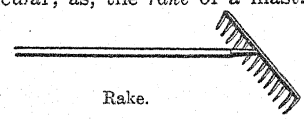
raise (rāz), *v.* 1. To cause to rise up; to arouse; as, to *raise* the town; to give life to; as, to *raise* the dead. 2. To cause to arise or grow up; to build up; as, to *raise* a monument; to collect; as, to *raise* money; to breed or grow; as, to *raise* cattle; to bring to notice; as, to *raise* an objection. 3. To elevate; to increase; as, to *raise* a price. 4. To cause to rise; to make light or spongy, as bread. 5. To end the operation of; as, to *raise* a siege.

rai'sin (rā'z'n), *n.* A grape of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

ra'ja, ra'jah (rä'jȧ), *n.* In India, originally, a prince or king; also, later, a chief.

rake (rāk), *n.* The slant or inclination away from the perpendicular; as, the *rake* of a mast.

rake (rāk), *n.* A long-handled garden tool that has a crossbar with teeth on it.


Rake.

— *v.* 1. To collect or scrape; as, to *rake* a fire with a poker. 2. To collect or gather; as, to *rake* up strange tales. 3. To search minutely; to ransack; as, he *raked* the records for evidence. 4. In soldiers' and sailors' language, to sweep with shot; as, our guns *raked* the enemy's ship.

rake (rāk), *n.* A man of evil character; a depraved person. — **rak'ish** (rāk'ĭsh), *adj.*

rak'ish (rāk'ĭsh), *adj.* 1. In sailors' language, having a smart appearance that indicates speed; as, *rakish* masts. 2. Showy; dashing.
rak'ish·ly, *adv.* **rak'ish·ness**, *n.*

Ra'leigh (rô'lĭ), Sir Walter, 1552–1618. English navigator.

Ra'leigh (rô'lĭ), *n.* The capital of North Carolina.

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *v.*; RAL'LIED (-ĭd); RAL'LY·ING. 1. To collect and reduce to order; to reunite; as, the general *rallied* his troops. 2. To come together in active support; to unite in action. 3. To revive in health, strength, etc.
— *n.*; *pl.* RALLIES (răl'ĭz). 1. The act of rallying. 2. A mass meeting to arouse enthusiasm; as, a football *rally;* a political *rally.*

ral'ly (răl'ĭ), *v.* To banter; to joke.

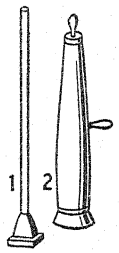
ram (răm), *n.* 1. A male sheep. 2. A machine of war used in butting, or battering.
— *v.*; RAMMED; RAM'MING. 1. To force down by driving, pressing, etc.; as, to *ram* clothes into a trunk. 2. To fill by pressing or pounding; to cram; as, to *ram* a pipe with tobacco. 3. To butt or strike against violently.

ram'ble (răm'b'l), *v.* 1. To walk or stroll without a definite object; to roam; as, to *ramble* about the city. 2. To talk or write in an irregular or pointless fashion; as, the old man *rambled* on. 3. To extend or grow at random.

ram'bler (răm'blẽr), *n.* A person or thing that rambles; especially, a climbing rose such as the ***crimson rambler.***

ram'bling (răm'blĭng), *adj.* Wandering.

ram'i·fy (răm'ĭ·fī), *v.*; RAM'I·FIED (-fīd); RAM'I·FY'ING. To divide or spread out into branches. — **ram'i·fi·ca'tion** (răm'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*


Rammers: 1 for Sand; 2 for Cobblestones.

ram'mer (răm'ẽr), *n.* A person or a thing that rams or drives.

ramp (rămp), *v.* 1. To stand with forelegs or arms raised in a threatening manner. 2. To rush about wildly.

ramp (rămp), *n.* A sloping or inclined passageway, as from one floor to another.

ram'page (răm'pāj; răm·pāj'), *n.* Violent actions; riotous behavior; as, to go on a *rampage.*

ramp'ant (răm'pănt), *adj.* 1. Ramping; rearing up with forelegs or forepaws extended; as, a lion *rampant.* 2. Threatening; as, a *rampant* mob. 3. Unchecked; growing without check; as, fear was *rampant.* — **ramp'ant·ly**, *adv.*

Lion Rampant.

ram'part (răm'pärt; răm'pẽrt), *n.* A broad embankment or wall.

ram'rod' (răm'rŏd'), *n.* A rod used to ram a charge into a muzzle-loading gun; now, a cleaning rod for small arms.

ram'shack'le (răm'shăk'l), *adj.* Rickety.

ran (răn), *past tense* of RUN.

ranch (rănch), *n.* Also **ranche.** 1. In the western United States and Canada, a place, including land, buildings, etc., used for the raising and grazing of cattle, sheep, and horses. 2. The buildings on such a place. 3. In careless use, a large farm; as, a fruit *ranch.* — *v.* To live or work on a ranch. — **ranch'er**, *n.* — **ranch'man**, *n.*

ran'cid (răn'sĭd), *adj.* Having a strong, disagreeable smell or taste resulting from decay, etc.; as, *rancid* butter. — **ran'cid·ness**, *n.*

ran'cor, ran'cour (răng'kẽr), *n.* Deep hatred; strong spite. — **ran'cor·ous**, *adj.*

ran'dom (răn'dŭm), *adj.* Aimless; chance; haphazard; as, a *random* shot; *random* thoughts. — ***at random.*** Without special aim, method, etc.; aimlessly; as, he chose one *at random.*

rang (răng), *past tense* of RING.

range (rānj), *v.* **1.** To set in rows or a row; to put in a line; as, trees *ranged* along a road. **2.** To set in place among others of the same kind; as, he *ranged* himself with the enemy. **3.** To arrange in a regular order; as, to *range* stamps by countries. **4.** To rove over or through; as, chickens *ranged* the yard. **5.** To vary; to move back and forth; as, the temperature *ranged* through 130 degrees. — *n.* **1.** A series of things in a line; a row; as, a mountain *range.* **2.** A ramble; as, a *range* over the world. **3.** A place for roving; especially, an open space where cattle, etc., may graze; also, any stretch of open country; as, in the western *ranges* there are few trees. **4.** A stove for cooking. **5.** Distance or space covered; a variation within limits; as, a wide *range* of subjects. **6.** The distance a gun will shoot; also, the distance of a target from a gun; as, the guns found the *range* of the airplane. **7.** A place where shooting is practiced; as, a rifle *range.* — *adj.* Having to do with the range; as, *range* flowers; *range* cattle; a *range* section.

rang'er (rān'jĕr), *n.* **1.** In England, the keeper of a royal park or forest. **2.** A rover; a wanderer. **3.** A member of a body of mounted men organized to patrol a region. **4.** A warden who patrols forest lands.

ran'gy, ran'gey (rān'jĭ), *adj.* Inclined, apt, or able to range about; hence, long-legged and slender; as, a *rangy* horse.

rank (răngk), *adj.* **1.** Strong and vigorous in growth; coarse; as, *rank* weeds; covered with a vigorous growth; producing richly; as, *rank* meadows. **2.** Unpleasantly strong-smelling; rancid; as, *rank* butter. **3.** In a bad sense, extreme; utter; as, *rank* dishonesty.
rank'ly, *adv.* **rank'ness,** *n.*

rank (răngk), *n.* **1.** A row; a line; as, a *rank* of pipes; arrangement; order; as, formed into *rank.* **2.** A class; a division; as, separated into *ranks.* **3.** A grade of official standing, as in the army, nobility, etc.; as, the *rank* of general. **4.** Position in any group; as, a musician of the first *rank.* **5.** High position; as, a man of *rank.* — *v.* **1.** To arrange in a line or lines. **2.** To range or be in a class; to class; as, I *rank* first in my class. **3.** To rate above; to outrank; as, a captain *ranks* a lieutenant.

rank and file (răngk ănd fīl). **1.** The whole body of common soldiers. **2.** The ordinary members of a party, nation, etc.

ran'kle (răng'k'l), *v.* **1.** To be or become inflamed; to fester. **2.** To cause a sore; as, the splinter *rankled;* his words *rankled.*

ran'sack (răn'săk), *v.* **1.** To search thoroughly; to rummage. **2.** To search through and rob; as, a burglar *ransacked* the house.

ran'som (răn'sŭm), *n.* **1.** The freeing or rescue of a captive upon payment of money, etc.; as, the *ransom* of the baby from the kidnapers. **2.** Money paid or asked for the freedom of a captive. — **ran'som,** *v.*

rant (rănt), *v.* To talk noisily, excitedly, or wildly; also, to scold violently; to rail; as, he *ranted* at his son. — **rant,** *n.* — **rant'er,** *n.* — **rant'ing·ly,** *adv.*

rap (răp), *v.;* RAPPED (răpt); RAP'PING. **1.** To give a quick, sharp blow; to knock; as, he *rapped* on the door. **2.** To utter suddenly with force; as, he *rapped* out an oath. — *n.* A knock.

ra·pa'cious (rȧ·pā'shŭs), *adj.* **1.** Given to seizing what one wants; extremely covetous; as, *rapacious* kings. **2.** Extremely greedy; ravenous; as, a *rapacious* appetite.

ra·pac'i·ty (rȧ·păs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* RAPACITIES (-tĭz). A rapacious act, appetite, etc.; greed.

rape (rāp), *n.* A carrying away by force.

rape (rāp), *n.* A plant of the cabbage family, often grown as a food crop for hogs and sheep.

rap'id (răp'ĭd), *adj.* Very fast; swift. — *n.* [used in the *plural,* RAPIDS] A place in a stream where the current flows very fast; as, to shoot the *rapids* in a canoe. — **rap'id·ly,** *adv.*

ra·pid'i·ty (rȧ·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Swiftness; speed.

ra'pi·er (rā'pĭ·ĕr), *n.* A two-edged sword with a narrow blade.

Rapier.

rap'ine (răp'ĭn), *n.* The seizing and carrying away of things by force; pillage.

rap·scal'lion (răp·skăl'yŭn), *n.* A rascal; a good-for-nothing fellow.

rapt (răpt), *adj.* Carried away, as in thoughts or spirit; as, his *rapt* attention to the music.

rap'ture (răp'tūr), *n.* A deep, joyous feeling. — **rap'tur·ous,** *adj.* — **rap'tur·ous·ly,** *adv.*

rare (râr), *adj.* Not thoroughly cooked.

rare (râr), *adj.* **1.** Not thick or dense; thin; as, a *rare* atmosphere high in the sky. **2.** Unusually fine; excellent; splendid; as, we had a *rare* treat. **3.** Uncommon; as, a *rare* bird.
rare'ly, *adv.* **rare'ness,** *n.*

rare'bit (râr'bĭt), *n.* A Welsh rabbit.

rar'e·fy (râr'ē·fī), *v.;* RAR'E·FIED (-fīd); RAR'E·FY'ING. To make or become thinner and less dense; as, the air was *rarefied* on the peak.

rar'i·ty (răr'ĭ·tĭ; râr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* RARITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Thinness; as, *rarity* of the atmosphere. **2.** Scarcity; as, the *rarity* of holidays. **3.** Something rare; an uncommon thing; as, black pearls are *rarities.*

ras′cal (răs′kăl), *n.* A mean, tricky fellow. — **ras·cal′i·ty** (răs·kăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ras′cal·ly**, *adj.*

rash (răsh), *n.* A breaking out of the skin with spots, as in measles; an eruption.

rash (răsh), *adj.* Overhasty; reckless. **rash′ly**, *adv.* **rash′ness**, *n.*

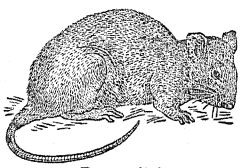
rash′er (răsh′ẽr), *n.* A thin slice of bacon.

rasp (răsp), *v.* 1. To rub with or as with a rough file; as, a branch *rasped* against the roof. 2. To grate harshly; to irritate; as, his *rasping* voice. — *n.* 1. A coarse file with sharp points, instead of lines, that grate. 2. A machine or device that rasps. 3. The act, sound, or feeling, of rasping; as, he felt the *rasp* of the dog's tongue.

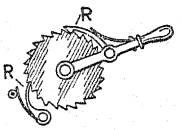
Rasp, 1.

rasp′ber′ry (răz′bĕr′ĭ), *n.; pl.* -BERRIES. The seedy, berrylike fruit of some brambles; also, the bramble that bears it. See the colored picture of *fruits*.

rat (răt), *n.* A gnawing animal like a mouse but larger, with brown, black, white, or grayish fur.


Rat. (⅛)

ratch′et (răch′ĕt), *n.* 1. A movable metal arm that fits into the notches of a toothed wheel (***ratchet wheel***) so as to move the wheel forward or prevent backward motion. 2. A device composed of a ratchet and its notched wheel.



R, R Ratchets, 1.

rate (rāt), *v.* To scold; to chide.

rate (rāt), *n.* 1. Quantity, amount, or degree measured in terms of some accepted standard; as, travel at a *rate* of 40 miles an hour. 2. An amount which is measured by its relation to some other amount, time, etc.; as, the *rate* of wages is $25 a week. 3. A charge, payment, or price set according to a fixed scale; as, postal *rates* ask ten cents for special delivery. 4. Rating; rank; class; as, a man of the first *rate*. — ***at any rate.*** 1. Anyhow. 2. In any case. — *v.* 1. To consider; to regard; as, she was *rated* as a good pianist. 2. To set an estimate or value on; as, land is *rated* high in this section. 3. To settle the rank, class, position, etc., of; as, he is *rated* as a lieutenant. 4. To have a rate; to be classed; as, he *rates* high in his classes.

rath′er (răth′ẽr), *adv.* 1. More willingly; preferably. 2. On the other hand; instead; as, he is not better, *rather*, he is worse. 3. With better reason; more properly; as, you might help *rather* than hinder. 4. More correctly speaking; as, *rather* like a smile. 5. Somewhat; as, *rather* cold.

rat′i·fy (răt′ĭ·fī), *v.*; RAT′I·FIED (-fīd); RAT′I·FY′ING. To approve and accept; to confirm; as, the treaty was *ratified* by both sides. — **rat′i·fi·ca′tion** (răt′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

rat′ing (rāt′ĭng), *n.* Classification according to grade; rank; grade; class.

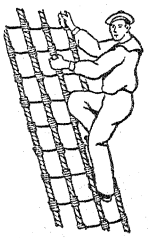
ra′tio (rā′shō), *n.; pl.* RATIOS (-shōz). An exact or near relation between two things, often expressed in numbers; as, Chinese outnumber Americans in the *ratio* of 3 to 1.

ra′tion (rā′shŭn; răsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. An allowance; an allotment; as, flour was given out in *rations*. 2. In the army and navy, a fixed daily allowance of food for a soldier or sailor. — **ra′tion**, *v.*

ra′tion·al (răsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Reasoning; sane; as, a *rational* creature. 2. Having to do with reason; based on or showing reason; as, *rational* Christianity. 3. Intelligent; sensible. — **ra′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

ra′tion·al′i·ty (răsh′ŭn·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Ability to reason; reasoning power.

rat′line, rat′lin (răt′lĭn), *n.* One of the cross ropes that are attached to the shrouds of a ship and form the steps of a rope ladder; also, the small, tarred rope so used.


Shrouds and Ratlines.

rat·tan′ (ră·tăn′), *n.* 1. Also ***rat·tan′ palm.*** A climbing palm with tough stems that sometimes grow 600 feet long. 2. A portion of one of these stems, used for walking sticks, cord, etc.

rat′tle (răt′l), *v.* 1. To make or give out a series of short, sharp sounds as those made by one hard thing hitting another; to clatter; as, the storm made the windows *rattle*. 2. To cause to rattle; to shake; as, the storm *rattled* the windows. 3. To move with a clatter; as, the carriage *rattled* down the road. 4. To say or do in a brisk way, especially with a clatter; as, he *rattled* off the lesson. 5. In colloquial use, to confuse; to upset; as, the audience *rattled* him. — *n.* 1. A series of short, sharp sounds; a clatter; as, the *rattle* of rain on a roof. 2. A device, as a toy, for making a rattling sound. 3. One of the horny joints at the end of a rattlesnake's tail which rattle when the snake is excited.

rat′tle·snake′ (răt′l·snāk′), *n.* A poisonous snake with rattles at the end of its tail.

rau′cous (rô′kŭs), *adj.* Hoarse; disagreeably harsh; as, a *raucous* voice. — **rau′cous·ly**, *adv.*

rav′age (răv′ĭj), *v.* To lay waste violently; to plunder. — *n.* 1. The act of laying waste. 2. Ruin; havoc; as, the *ravages* of the enemy.

rave (rāv), *v.* To talk wildly as in delirium.

rav′el (răv′ĕl), *v.*; RAV′ELED, RAV′ELLED; RAV′EL·ING, RAV′EL·LING. To unravel; to undo, untwist, etc. — *n.* A raveling; a loose thread.

rav'el·ing, rav'el·ling (răv'ĕl·ĭng), *n.* Something raveled out; a loose thread.

ra'ven (rā'vĕn), *n.* A glossy-black bird of the northern regions of the world. It is larger than the crow, being about two feet long. — *adj.* Black and glossy like a raven's feathers; as, *raven* hair.

Raven. (1/17)

rav'en·ing (răv'ĕn·ĭng), *adj.* Greedily devouring; greedy; as, a *ravening* appetite.

rav'en·ous (răv'ĕn·ŭs), *adj.* Greedy; extremely hungry.

ra·vine' (rȧ·vēn'), *n.* A gorge; a gully.

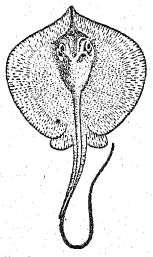
rav'ish (răv'ĭsh), *v.* 1. To seize and carry away by force. 2. To carry away with joy, beauty, sorrow, etc.; as, *ravished* with grief; *ravishing* beauty.

raw (rô), *adj.* 1. Not cooked; as, *raw* fruit. 2. In the natural state; changed little or not at all from its original form; as, *raw* materials. 3. Unfinished; untrained; as, a *raw* recruit. 4. With the skin rubbed or torn off; as, a *raw* sore. 5. Disagreeably damp or cold; bleak; as, a *raw* wind. **raw'ly**, *adv.* **raw'ness**, *n.*

raw'boned' (rô'bōnd'), *adj.* Thin; gaunt.

raw'hide' (rô'hīd'), *n.* 1. The untanned skin of cattle. 2. A whip made of this untanned skin.

ray (rā), *n.* A flat, broad fish that has both its eyes on the top of its body.


Ray. (1/16)

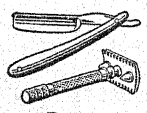
ray (rā), *n.* 1. A line of light that seems to come from a bright object; as, *rays* of sunlight. 2. Light from rays; as, he read by the *ray* of the candle. 3. A tiny bit; a particle; as, there is not one *ray* of truth in him. 4. A thin line like a ray; especially, such a line when it is one of several that seem to extend from one center; as, a star with five *rays*. 5. A beam of light, heat, etc.; as, ultraviolet *rays*. 6. Anything like a ray, as the arm of a starfish, one of the petallike parts that grow around the center of a daisy or similar flower, etc.

r, *r* Rays of a Daisy; *d* Disk.

ray'on (rā'ŏn), *n.* A shiny fabric like silk, made from wood fiber.

raze (rāz), *v.* To lay level with the ground; to ruin; as, enemy shells *razed* the town.

ra'zor (rā'zẽr), *n.* A sharp cutting instrument used to shave off hair.


Razors.

R.C. Abbreviation for *Roman Catholic.*

rd. Abbreviation for *rod.*

re (rā; rē), *n.* In music, a syllable used to name the second note of the scale.

re-. A prefix which means: 1. *Back;* as in *recall*, to call back. 2. *Again;* as in *reload*, to load again.

reach (rēch), *v.* 1. To stretch out; to extend; as, he *reached* a hand to help. 2. To strike or hit with a shot, stone, arrow, etc.; as, the enemy *reached* the church with a shell. 3. To touch, or move to touch, strike, seize, etc.; as, I could not *reach* the apple on the tree. 4. To extend to; to stretch to; as, his land *reaches* the river. 5. To arrive at; to come to; as, he *reached* home safely. 6. To communicate with. — *n.* 1. The act of reaching, especially as if to grasp something. 2. An expanse; a stretch; as, long *reaches* of meadow. 3. The power to grasp; as, beyond his *reach.*

re·act' (rē·ăkt'), *v.* 1. To act upon some person or thing in return for some action; as, school training *reacts* upon home life. 2. To act or change as a result of something; as, the garden *reacted* to the rain. 3. To undergo chemical change; as, some chemicals *react* with a sudden noise.

re·ac'tion (rē·ăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. An effect of an action which rebounds upon the person or thing which originally started the action; as, mean things we do have a *reaction* upon ourselves. 2. A movement or inclination in an opposite direction; as, a *reaction* against war. 3. An action, feeling, etc., caused by some influence; a response; as, their *reaction* to his story was a loud laugh. 4. A chemical change, especially one caused by the use of a certain substance.

re·ac'tion·ar'y (rē·ăk'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Having to do with, showing, or favoring, a return to the old, familiar, established ways of living, thinking, and doing things; as, a *reactionary* government. — **re·ac'tion·ar'y**, *n.*

read (rēd), *v.;* READ (rĕd); READ'ING (rēd'ĭng). 1. To go over something, as a book, etc., with understanding of its letters and symbols. 2. To utter aloud words that are written; as, *read* it to me. 3. To learn or be informed of something by reading; to get to know by observing; as, scouts *read* the signs of nature. 4. To discover the meaning of something; as, to *read* a riddle; hence, to foretell; as, to *read* the future. 5. To put into something a meaning that may or may not actually be there; as, she *read* guilt in his manner. 6. To study; as, he *read* law. 7. To register, as a machine or instrument; to indicate; as, the thermometer *reads* zero. 8. To appear in writing or print; as, how does it *read?* — ***read between the lines.*** To understand more than is said or written. — **read'a·ble**, *adj.*

read (rĕd), *adj.* Taught or informed by reading; learned; as, he is *read* in history.

read'er (rēd'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who reads; as, a great *reader* of mystery stories. 2. A book for instruction and practice in reading.

read'ing (rēd'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of one who reads. 2. Something that is read. 3. Written or printed matter meant to be read. 4. Manner of reading aloud something that is written; as, an actor's *reading* of his part; also, the meaning put on what one sees; as, my *reading* of his nature was accurate.

re'ad·just' (rē'ă·jŭst'), *v.* To adjust again.

read'y (rĕd'ĭ), *adj.*; READ'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); READ'I·EST. 1. Prepared for use or action; as, my new suit is *ready*. 2. Immediately liable; likely; as, she was *ready* to cry. 3. Willing; as, *ready* to give aid. 4. Quick; prompt; as, a *ready* answer. 5. Handy; close at hand; as, *ready* money. — **read'i·ly**, *adv.* — **read'i·ness**, *n.*

read'y-made' (rĕd'ĭ·mād'), *adj.* Made beforehand; made for general sale; not made to order; as, *ready-made* clothes.

re·a'gent (rē·ā'jĕnt), *n.* A substance whose action under certain conditions is known, and which is therefore used to test or measure other substances for purity, quality, etc., to develop photographic films, and in other ways.

re'al (rē'ăl; *Spanish* rā·äl'), *n.* A silver Spanish coin formerly used and equal to one eighth of a dollar.

re'al (rē'ăl), *adj.* 1. Existent; actual; not imaginary; as, *real* life; a *real* happening. 2. Genuine; true; not artificial; as, *real* flowers. — **re'al·ness**, *n.*

re'al es·tate' (rē'ăl ĕs·tāt'). Property in houses and land.

re'al·ism (rē'ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The belief that objects we see, feel, etc., do exist, even outside our own minds. 2. In literature and art, the representation of things as they are in life. — **re'al·ist** (rē'ăl·ĭst), *n.* — **re'al·is'tic**, *adj.*

re·al'i·ty (rē·ăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REALITIES (-tĭz). 1. Existence; actuality; genuineness; as, he doubted the *reality* of what he saw. 2. Someone or something real; an actual fact.

re'al·ize (rē'ăl·īz), *v.* 1. To make actual; to accomplish; as, he *realized* his plan to go to college. 2. To obtain as a result of effort; to gain; as, to *realize* success. 3. To bring by sale or investment; as, the house *realized* a good price. 4. To be aware of; to understand fully; as, he did not *realize* the danger. 5. To turn any property into money; as, he *realized* on his house. — **re'al·i·za'tion** (rē'ăl·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

re'al·ly (rē'ăl·ĭ), *adv.* Actually; in truth.

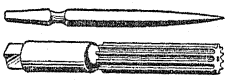
realm (rĕlm), *n.* A region ruled by a king; hence, any region; as, the *realm* of fancy.

re'al·ty (rē'ăl·tĭ), *n.* Real estate.

ream (rēm), *n.* A quantity of paper, usually 480 sheets but sometimes 472, 500, or 516.

ream (rēm), *v.* To enlarge or widen the opening of something, as the bore of a gun.

ream'er (rēm'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that reams; especially, a tool with cutting edges, used to enlarge or shape a hole. 2. A fruit squeezer that has a ridged and pointed center rising from a shallow dish.



1 Square Reamer; 2 Fluted Reamer.

Reamer, 2.

re·an'i·mate (rē·ăn'ĭ·māt), *v.* To restore to life; to revive.

reap (rēp), *v.* 1. To cut with a scythe, sickle, etc.; as, to *reap* grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting. 2. To gather as a reward; as, he *reaped* the benefit of his own hard work. — **reap'er**, *n.*

re'ap·pear' (rē'ă·pēr'), *v.* To appear again.

rear (rēr), *n.* 1. The division of an army, fleet, or force that is behind all the rest. Rear is the opposite of "van." 2. The back of anything; as, the *rear* of a building. — **rear**, *adj.*

rear (rēr), *v.* 1. To raise or set upright; as, to *rear* a pole. 2. To erect by building; to set up; as, to *rear* a house. 3. To lift upwards; as, the city *rears* its tall buildings. 4. To raise or bring up, as animals; as, he *reared* cattle. 5. To stand up on the hind legs, as a horse.

rear ad'mi·ral (rēr ăd'mĭ·răl). In active naval service, an officer of the rank next higher than a captain.

re'ar·range' (rē'ă·rānj'), *v.* To arrange again. — **re'ar·range'ment**, *n.*

re'as·cend' (rē'ă·sĕnd'), *v.* To ascend again.

rea'son (rē'z'n), *n.* 1. A statement offered as an explanation for some belief or in defense of some act; as, what *reason* have you to offer? 2. A fact, motive, etc., that influences a person's will, actions, beliefs, etc.; a cause; as, he had *reasons* for what he did. 3. The power to think; intellect. 4. A sound mind; sanity; sense; as, have you lost your *reason*?

— *v.* 1. To talk persuasively in order to cause a change of mind; to argue; as, we *reasoned* with him for hours. 2. To use one's reason; as, she is unable to *reason* clearly. — **rea'son·er**, *n.*

rea'son·a·ble (rē'z'n·ă·b'l), *adj.* 1. Thinking; rational; as, man is a *reasonable* being. 2. Sane; sensible; as, a *reasonable* answer. — **rea'son·a·bly** (rē'z'n·ă·blĭ), *adv.*

rea'son·ing (rē'z'n·ĭng), *n.* 1. The relation of facts to each other so as to arrive at a conclusion; thinking. 2. The reasons, proofs, etc., that result from thought; as, her *reasoning* sounds correct.

re′as·sem′ble (rē′ă·sĕm′b'l), *v.* To assemble again.

re′as·sert′ (rē′ă·sûrt′), *v.* To assert again.

re′as·sume′ (rē′ă·sūm′), *v.* To assume again.

re′as·sure′ (rē′ă·shŏŏr′), *v.* 1. To make certain or secure again. 2. To comfort; to free from fear, etc.; to restore confidence.

re′a·wak′en (rē′ȧ·wāk′ĕn), *v.* To awaken again. — **re′a·wak′en·ing**, *n.*

re′bate (rē′bāt; rē·bāt′), *n.* A payment back; as, he got a *rebate* on his ticket. — **re′bate**, *v.*

Re·bec′ca, Re·bek′ah (rē·bĕk′ȧ), *n.* In the Bible, Laban's sister, wife of Isaac.

re·bel′ (rē·bĕl′), *v.*; RE·BELLED′; RE·BEL′LING. To resist authority; as, the slaves *rebelled.*

reb′el (rĕb′ĕl), *n.* A person who disobeys or struggles against authority. — *adj.* Disobedient; rebellious; as, the *rebel* troops.

re·bel′lion (rē·bĕl′yŭn), *n.* 1. An uprising against law or authority; revolt; insurrection. 2. Open resistance to law or authority; as, the cruel ruler met *rebellion* everywhere.

re·bel′lious (rē·bĕl′yŭs), *adj.* Inclined to resist or disobey authority; insubordinate.

re·birth′ (rē·bûrth′; rē′bûrth′), *n.* 1. A new birth. 2. Revival; a renewal of life or interest.

re·born′ (rē·bôrn′), *adj.* 1. Born again. 2. Revived; newly roused; as, a *reborn* art.

re·bound′ (rē·bound′), *v.* To spring back on striking another body; as, the ball *rebounded.* — **re·bound′** (rē·bound′; rē′bound′), *n.*

re·buff′ (rē·bŭf′), *n.* A snub. — *v.* 1. To snub. 2. To beat back; as, they *rebuffed* him.

re·build′ (rē·bĭld′), *v.* To build again.

re·buke′ (rē·būk′), *v.* To scold or criticize severely. — *n.* A scolding or severe criticism.

re′bus (rē′bŭs), *n.* The representation of words or syllables by pictures; as, a picture of a cork and a screw is a *rebus* for corkscrew.

re·but′ (rē·bŭt′), *v.*; RE·BUT′TED; RE·BUT′TING. To contradict, especially formally, as in a debate; to offer facts to disprove something. **re·but′tal**, *n.* **re·but′ter**, *n.*

re·cal′ci·trant (rē·kăl′sĭ·trănt), *adj.* Resisting authority; rebellious; obstinately disobedient. — **re·cal′ci·trance**, *n.*

re·call′ (rē·kôl′), *v.* 1. To call back; to summon to return. 2. To remember; to call back to mind. 3. To cancel something, as a law; to revoke; to do away with; as, to *recall* an order.

re·call′ (rē·kôl′; rē′kôl′), *n.* 1. A summons to return; as, the *recall* of a messenger. 2. The act of annulling, canceling, etc.; as, a decision which is now beyond *recall.*

re·cant′ (rē·kănt′), *v.* To take back publicly something one has said. — **re′can·ta′tion**, *n.*

re′ca·pit′u·late (rē′kȧ·pĭt′ū·lāt), *v.* To repeat or restate in a few words; to give a summary; as, at the end of his talk he *recapitulated* the main points. — **re′ca·pit′u·la′tion**, *n.*

re·cap′ture (rē·kăp′tūr), *v.* 1. To capture again. 2. To remember. — **re·cap′ture**, *n.*

re·cast′ (rē·kȧst′), *v.* To cast again.

recd. Abbreviation for *received.*

re·cede′ (rē·sēd′), *v.* To move back or away; as, a *receding* chin; to withdraw; to retreat.

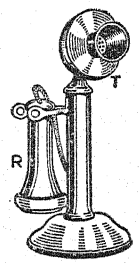
re·ceipt′ (rē·sēt′), *n.* 1. A cooking recipe. 2. The act of receiving; as, on *receipt* of your letter. 3. [usually used in the *plural*, RECEIPTS] Something taken in, in contrast to something paid out; as, large *receipts* from a baseball game. 4. A written acknowledgment of goods or payment received; as, get a *receipt* when you pay the bill. — *v.* To mark as paid; as, to *receipt* a bill; to give a receipt for something; as, he *receipted* for the package.

re·ceiv′a·ble (rē·sēv′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Payable; due; as, all bills are *receivable* now.

re·ceive′ (rē·sēv′), *v.* 1. To take something that is given, paid, sent, etc.; as, he *received* the money. 2. To take in; to hold; as, the box would not *receive* all the books. 3. To permit to enter one's household, company, etc.; as, the king *received* him at court; to accept as a social equal; as, she was *received* by everyone; to hold a reception. 4. To get without effort of one's own; as, to *receive* sympathy. 5. To bear, catch, take, etc.; as, he *received* a blow on his arm. 6. To change incoming electric waves into signals that may be heard; as, this radio set does not *receive* very well.

re·ceiv′er (rē·sēv′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that receives; as, a telephone *receiver.* 2. A person appointed by a law court to receive and have charge of property or money that is involved in a law case while the case is being settled.

re·ceiv′er·ship (rē·sēv′ẽr·shĭp), *n.* 1. The office or function of a receiver. 2. The state or condition of being in the hands of a receiver; as, the company was put into *receivership.*



R Receiver; *T* Transmitter.

re′cent (rē′sĕnt), *adj.* 1. Lately made, created, used, etc.; as, her *recent* appointment. 2. Of the present time or time just past; as, *recent* events; a *recent* illness. **re′cent·ly**, *adv.* **re′cent·ness**, *n.*

re·cep′ta·cle (rē·sĕp′tȧ·k'l), *n.* Anything used to receive and contain something.

re·cep′tion (rē·sĕp′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or manner of receiving; as, a friendly *reception.* 2. An occasion or ceremony of receiving guests; as, an afternoon *reception.*

re·cep′tive (rē·sĕp′tĭv), *adj.* Able or inclined to take in, hold, contain, etc.

re·cess′ (rē·sĕs′; rē′sĕs), *n.* 1. A space or little hollow set back from the main line of a coast, mountain range, wall, etc. 2. A short time during which work stops. 3. A secret, lonely, or hidden place, or part. — (rē·sĕs′), *v.* 1. To put into a recess; to hide; as, a *recessed* bed. 2. In colloquial use, to take a recess, or short intermission.

re·ces′sion (rē·sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* Withdrawal; drawing away; retirement.

re·ces′sion·al (rē·sĕsh′ŭn·ăl), *n.* A hymn sung during a *re·ces′sion*, or procession of clergy and choir at the end of a church service; also, any piece played at the end of a service, performance, etc.

re·charge′ (rē·chärj′), *v.* To charge again.

rec′i·pe (rĕs′ĭ·pē), *n.* 1. A cooking rule that tells what and how much to use and how to combine it; as, a *recipe* for cookies. 2. A set pattern for anything; as, a *recipe* for happiness.

re·cip′i·ent (rē·sĭp′ĭ·ĕnt), *n.* A person or thing that receives.

re·cip′ro·cal (rē·sĭp′rō·kăl), *adj.* 1. Done, felt, given, shown, etc., in return or equally by both sides; joint; mutual; as, they parted with *reciprocal* good wishes. 2. Related to each other in such a way that one completes the other or is equivalent to the other; as, the *reciprocal* responsibilities of father and son. — *n.* Something that interchanges action with something else or that is related to something else. — **re·cip′ro·cal·ly**, *adv.*

re·cip′ro·cate (rē·sĭp′rō·kāt), *v.* 1. To move first forward and then backward, as a part of a machine. 2. To make a return for something done or given; as, he *reciprocated* by doing odd jobs. 3. To exchange with one another; to give and take; as, they *reciprocated* good wishes. — **re·cip′ro·ca′tion**, *n.*

rec′i·proc′i·ty (rĕs′ĭ·prŏs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Interchange of action; co-operation; as, *reciprocity* between the working man and the employer. 2. A trade policy by which one country grants special advantages to another in exchange for special advantages given it.

re·cit′al (rē·sīt′ăl), *n.* 1. The act of reciting; as, the *recital* of his troubles. 2. Something that is recited or told. 3. A program of one kind of music, vocal or instrumental.

rec′i·ta′tion (rĕs′ĭ·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of reciting. 2. The delivery before an audience of something that has been memorized; as, his *recitation* of the poem was very good; also, the poem, play, etc., recited; as, this poem is a good *recitation* for Easter. 3. A class exercise in which pupils answer questions orally on a lesson they have studied; hence, any class exercise; as, two manual training *recitations* a week.

re·cite′ (rē·sīt′), *v.* 1. To repeat something written down, memorized, etc.; as, he *recited* parts of the play. 2. To tell over; to tell in order and detail; as, to *recite* the story of his wanderings. 3. To answer questions about a lesson, as to a teacher; as, he *recited* well.

reck′less (rĕk′lĕs), *adj.* Heedless; careless; also, rash; as, a *reckless* driver. **reck′less·ly**, *adv.* **reck′less·ness**, *n.*

reck′on (rĕk′ŭn), *v.* 1. To count; to compute; as, to *reckon* the days till Christmas. 2. To consider; to regard; to class; as, he is *reckoned* among the leaders. 3. In colloquial use, to think; to suppose; as, I *reckon* he has n't much chance. 4. To make up an account; as, we *reckoned* the bill. 5. To depend; to count; as, we *reckoned* on your coming.

reck′on·ing (rĕk′ŭn·ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person who reckons; also, a count; a calculation. 2. An account of one's conduct; as, they called him to a *reckoning* at last.

re·claim′ (rē·klām′), *v.* 1. To make good again; to reform; as, the church *reclaimed* many persons during the year. 2. To change to a desirable condition or state by labor, discipline, etc.; as, to *reclaim* swampland. 3. To obtain something useful or valuable from waste; as, to *reclaim* rubber.

rec′la·ma′tion (rĕk′lă·mā′shŭn), *n.* The act or process of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed; as, the *reclamation* of swamps.

re·cline′ (rē·klīn′), *v.* To lean; to rest.

re·cluse′ (rē·klōōs′; rĕk′lūs), *n.* A person who lives away from others, as a hermit or monk.

rec′og·ni′tion (rĕk′ŏg·nĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The act of knowing again; as, her *recognition* of the old man. 2. Special attention or notice, usually favorable; as, the artist won *recognition*. 3. Acknowledgment of something done or given, especially by making some return; as, he received a medal in *recognition* of his bravery. 4. Acknowledgment of the independence of a government; as, America's *recognition* of Russia.

re·cog′ni·zance (rē·kŏg′nĭ·zăns; rē·kŏn′ĭ·zăns), *n.* In law, a recorded promise to do a certain thing, as appear in court, keep the peace, etc.

rec′og·nize (rĕk′ŏg·nīz), *v.* 1. To know again; to remember knowing; as, to *recognize* a person. 2. To consent to admit; to acknowledge; as, to *recognize* one's own faults. 3. To take special, approving notice of something; as, the government *recognized* his bravery. 4. To make some sign to show acquaintance; as, she *recognized* him with a nod. 5. To acknowledge the independence of a government or state; as, America *recognized* Russia. — **rec′og·niz′a·ble**, *adj.*

re·coil′ (rē·koil′), *v.* **1.** To retreat or draw back; as, they took one look and *recoiled* in horror. **2.** To rebound; to spring back; as, the elastic band *recoiled* and stung his hand. — *n.* **1.** The act of recoiling; a rebound; a shrinking back. **2.** The springing back of a discharged gun, a spring, etc.; also, the distance that it moves.

rec′ol·lect′ (rĕk′ŏ·lĕkt′), *v.* To call to mind; to remember; as, I *recollect* his name.

rec′ol·lec′tion (rĕk′ŏ·lĕk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of recalling something to mind. **2.** The power of remembering; as, he had a good *recollection;* the time within which things can be remembered; memory; as, the coldest year within *recollection.* **3.** Something remembered; as, my earliest *recollections.*

re′com·bine′ (rē′kŏm·bīn′), *v.* To combine again or anew.

re′com·mence′ (rē′kŏ·mĕns′), *v.* To commence again or anew.

rec′om·mend′ (rĕk′ŏ·mĕnd′), *v.* **1.** To entrust; to give in care; to commend; also, to make a statement in praise of someone or something. **2.** To put forward as one's advice, as one's choice, or as having one's support; as, I *recommend* that you forget about it. **3.** To draw favorable attention to someone or something; as, his honesty *recommends* him.

rec′om·men·da′tion (rĕk′ŏ·mĕn·dā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of recommending; as, such a *recommendation* surprised them. **2.** Something that recommends; as, his only *recommendation* is his honesty; they gave him a written *recommendation.* **3.** A thing, course of action, etc., recommended; as, his *recommendation* was for mercy.

re′com·mit′ (rē′kŏ·mĭt′), *v.;* RE′COM·MIT′TED; RE′COM·MIT′TING. **1.** To commit again; as, to *recommit* a prisoner to jail. **2.** To refer something, as a bill, to a committee again.

rec′om·pense (rĕk′ŏm·pĕns), *v.* To pay; to compensate; as, to *recompense* him for his loss. — *n.* Payment; return.

rec′on·cile (rĕk′ŏn·sīl), *v.* **1.** To make friends again; as, to *reconcile* friends who have quarreled. **2.** To settle; to adjust; as, to *reconcile* the differences. **3.** To make agree; as, they could not *reconcile* his story with the facts. **4.** To bring to submission or acceptance; to make content; as, to *reconcile* oneself to the loss.

rec′on·cil′i·a′tion (rĕk′ŏn·sĭl′ĭ·ā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Restoration to friendship. **2.** Settlement of, or explanation of, differences; as, the *reconciliation* of his story with the known facts.

rec′on·dite (rĕk′ŭn·dīt; rē·kŏn′dīt), *adj.* Extremely hard to understand.

re·con′nais·sance (rē·kŏn′ĭ·săns), *n.* An examination of a territory, especially by military forces to learn about conditions.

rec′on·noi′ter, rec′on·noi′tre (rĕk′ŏ·noi′tĕr; rē′kŏ·noi′tĕr), *v.* **1.** To examine with one's eye; to look over; as, he *reconnoitered* the scene. **2.** To make a reconnaissance.

re·con′quer (rē·kŏng′kĕr), *v.* To conquer again.

re′con·sid′er (rē′kŏn·sĭd′ĕr), *v.* To consider again. — **re′con·sid′er·a′tion,** *n.*

re·con′sti·tute (rē·kŏn′stĭ·tūt), *v.* To constitute again.

re′con·struct′ (rē′kŏn·strŭkt′), *v.* To construct again; to rebuild; to remodel.

re′con·struc′tion (rē′kŏn·strŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** Rebuilding; as, the *reconstruction* of an old boat. **2.** [used with a capital letter, ***Reconstruction***] In United States history, the act or process of reorganizing the governments of the Southern States after the Civil War. — **re′con·struc′tive** (rē′kŏn·strŭk′tĭv), *adj.*

re·cord′ (rē·kôrd′), *v.* **1.** To set down in writing, printing, etc.; as, to *record* the vote. **2.** To enter on a wax cylinder, rubber disk, etc., for a phonograph; also, to reproduce on a phonograph record; as, his voice *records* very well.

rec′ord (rĕk′ĕrd; rĕk′ôrd), *n.* **1.** The act of recording or the fact of being recorded; as, his *record* took time to make. **2.** Something written to preserve an account; as, a court *record.* **3.** The known facts about anything, as about a man's life; as, his *record* was good. **4.** The best that has ever been done in a particular competition; as, the racer broke the *record.* **5.** A hard rubber disk or wax cylinder on which phonographic sounds are recorded. **6.** The perforated paper roll of a player piano. — *adj.* Indicating something, as something that is better than, or outstanding among, things like it; as, a *record* crop.

Phonograph Record.

re·cord′er (rē·kôr′dĕr), *n.* A person or thing that records; as: **1.** A person whose job it is to set down a record; as, a *recorder* of deeds. **2.** A device that sets down a record; as, a speed *recorder.* **3.** In some cities, a judge in certain courts. **4.** A person who sings, plays, etc., for a phonographic record.

re-count′ (rē·kount′), *v.* To count again. — **re·count′** (rē·kount′; rē′kount′), *n.*

re·count′ (rē·kount′), *v.* To tell all about; as, he *recounted* his adventures.

re·coup′ (rē·koōp′), *v.* To make up for something, as losses; as, to *recoup* one's losses.

re·course′ (rē·kōrs′; rē′kōrs), *n.* Chance for help; source of help.

re·cov′er (rē·kŭv′ĕr), *v.* **1.** To get or win back again; to regain; as, to *recover* one's health. **2.** To regain health, consciousness, self-control, etc.; as, she *recovered* from the accident.

3. To rescue; to deliver; as, they *recovered* themselves from the enemy. — **re·cov′er·a·ble**, *adj.*

re-cov′er (rē·kŭv′ẽr), *v.* To cover again.

re·cov′er·y (rē·kŭv′ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RECOVERIES (-ĭz). 1. The act of getting back something that was lost, stolen, etc.; as, *recovery* of the pocketbook. 2. A return to health, good spirits, prosperity, etc.; as, his *recovery* from measles.

rec′re·ant (rĕk′rē·ănt), *adj.* 1. Cowardly; weakly yielding. 2. False; unfaithful to one's duty, allegiance, etc.; as, a *recreant* traitor. — **rec′re·ant**, *n.*

re′-cre·ate′ (rē′krē·āt′), *v.* To create again or anew. — **re′-cre·a′tion** (rē′krē·ā′shŭn), *n.*

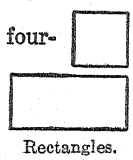
rec′re·a′tion (rĕk′rē·ā′shŭn), *n.* Refreshment of one's strength and spirits after work; play; diversion. — **rec′re·a′tion·al**, *adj.*

re·crim′i·na′tion (rē·krĭm′ĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* An accusation made against an accuser.

re·cross′ (rē·krŏs′), *v.* To cross again.

re·cruit′ (rē·krōōt′), *v.* 1. To strengthen or supply with additional men; as, they *recruited* an army hastily; also, to enlist new soldiers. 2. To restore strength, health, etc., to a person, to one's spirits, etc. — *n.* A newly enlisted soldier, sailor, or marine.

rec′tan′gle (rĕk′tăng′g'l), *n.* A four-sided figure with right angles and with opposite sides parallel.



Rectangles.

rec·tan′gu·lar (rĕk·tăng′gū·lẽr), *adj.* Shaped like a rectangle.

rec′ti·fy (rĕk′tĭ·fī), *v.*; REC′TI·FIED (-fīd); REC′TI·FY′ING. To make or set right; to correct. — **rec′ti·fi·ca′tion** (-fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

rec′ti·tude (rĕk′tĭ·tūd), *n.* Uprightness.

rec′tor (rĕk′tẽr), *n.* 1. A clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church who is in charge of a parish. 2. In the Roman Catholic Church, the head of a religious house for men; also, a pastor of a church or parish. 3. The head of a university, school, etc.

rec′to·ry (rĕk′tŏ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RECTORIES (-rĭz). 1. In England, a parish church, parsonage, etc. 2. A rector's residence; a parsonage.

rec′tum (rĕk′tŭm), *n.* The lower end of the intestine.

re·cum′bent (rē·kŭm′bĕnt), *adj.* Leaning; reclining; lying; as, in a *recumbent* position.

re·cu′per·ate (rē·kū′pẽr·āt), *v.* To regain; as, to *recuperate* one's strength; to recover health or strength. — **re·cu′per·a′tion**, *n.*

re·cur′ (rē·kûr′), *v.*; RE·CURRED′ (-kûrd′); RE·CUR′RING. 1. To go or come back in thought or discussion; as, *recurring* to our former subject. 2. To come again to mind; as, the scene *recurred* to him. 3. To occur or appear again; as, the fever *recurred* a second time.

re·cur′rence (rē·kûr′ĕns), *n.* 1. The act of recurring; a return. 2. A resorting; a recourse; as, *recurrence* to arms was necessary.

re·cur′rent (rē·kûr′ĕnt), *adj.* 1. Returning from time to time; recurring; as, a *recurrent* fever. 2. Running or turning back in a direction opposite to its former course; as, a *recurrent* artery.

red (rĕd), *n.* 1. The color of blood; a tint or hue resembling that color. 2. Any pigment or dye which colors red. 3. [written with a capital letter, *Red*] A revolutionary; an anarchist. — red, *adj.*

red′bird′ (rĕd′bûrd′), *n.* The cardinal bird.

red′breast′ (rĕd′brĕst′), *n.* The robin.

red′coat′ (rĕd′kōt′), *n.* A person who wears a red coat; especially, a British soldier.

Red Cross. Any of the national societies for helping to relieve sufferings in war and during great calamities.

red deer. The common stag of Europe.

red′den (rĕd′n), *v.* To make or become red.

red′dish (rĕd′ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat red.

re·deem′ (rē·dēm′), *v.* 1. To buy back. 2. To ransom, free, or rescue by paying a price. 3. To recover or regain by doing something which one has pledged oneself to do; as, to *redeem* a mortgage by paying it off. 4. To make amends for; to offset; to atone for; as, to *redeem* an error. 5. To make good; to fulfill; as, to *redeem* a promise. 6. To rescue and deliver from sin and its penalties. — **re·deem′a·ble**, *adj.*

re·deem′er (rē·dēm′ẽr), *n.* A person who redeems; especially [written with a capital letter, *Redeemer*], Jesus Christ.

re·demp′tion (rē·dĕmp′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of redeeming; ransom; rescue; deliverance; as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war. 2. That which redeems; atonement. 3. Salvation.

red′-hot′ (rĕd′hŏt′), *adj.* 1. Red from intense heat. 2. Excited; fiery; as, a *red-hot* debate.

re′dis·cov′er (rē′dĭs·kŭv′ẽr), *v.* To discover again or anew.

red′-let′ter (rĕd′lĕt′ẽr), *adj.* Memorable, as for good fortune; as, a *red-letter* day.

red′ness (rĕd′nĕs), *n.* The quality or condition of being red.

red′o·lent (rĕd′ō·lĕnt), *adj.* Giving off fragrance; sweet-scented. — **red′o·lence**, *n.*

re·dou′ble (rē·dŭb″l; rē·dŭb″l), *v.* To double or increase in size, amount, or degree; to double.

re·dou′ble (rē·dŭb″l), *v.* To double again or back; as, a fox *redoubling* on his tracks.

re·doubt′ (rē·dout′), *n.* An enclosed fort.

re·doubt′a·ble (rē·dout′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Arousing fear or dread; as, a *redoubtable* hero.

re·dound′ (rē·dound′), *v.* To flow back as a consequence; to come as a result; to recoil; as, his actions *redound* to his credit.

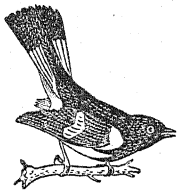
red pep′per. Same as CAYENNE, 2.

re·dress′ (rē·drĕs′), *v.* To set right a wrong; as, to *redress* a grievance. — (rē·drĕs′; rē′drĕs), *n.* Something done to make amends for a loss, wrong, etc.; a making right; a correction.

Red Sea. An inland sea, 1,450 miles long, between Arabia and Africa.

red′skin′ (rĕd′skĭn′), *n.* A North American Indian.

red′start′ (rĕd′stärt′), *n.* **1.** A small European singing bird with a reddish breast and tail. **2.** A fly-catching warbler of North America with a bright-colored tail.



Redstart, 2. (⅓)

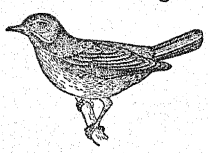
re·duce′ (rē·dūs′), *v.* **1.** To lessen in bulk, amount, or extent; as, to *reduce* expenses. **2.** To bring to any inferior rank, grade, value, etc.; to degrade; as, to *reduce* a sergeant in rank. **3.** To bring to terms; to conquer; as, to *reduce* a fort. **4.** To bring into a certain order, arrangement, or classification; as, to *reduce* language to rules. **5.** To bring to a certain condition by grinding, pounding, etc.; as, to *reduce* chalk to powder. **6.** In arithmetic, to change numbers or quantities from one form to another without changing the value; as, to *reduce* hours to minutes. **7.** In medicine, to restore to its proper place or condition; as, to *reduce* a fracture.

re·duc′tion (rē·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of reducing; also, the amount or quantity taken off in reducing something. **2.** A thing made by reducing, such as a reduced copy of a picture.

re·dun′dance (rē·dŭn′dăns), *n.* Redundancy.

re·dun′dan·cy (rē·dŭn′dăn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REDUNDANCIES (-sĭz). **1.** A quantity of something greater than necessary or useful; as, she wore a *redundancy* of jewels. **2.** That which is redundant; especially, the use of more words than are needed to express one's meaning. — **re·dun′dant**, *adj.*

red′wing′ (rĕd′wĭng′), *n.* **1.** A European thrush whose wings are red underneath. **2.** The red-winged blackbird.



Redwing, 1. (⅓)

red′-winged′ black′-bird′ (rĕd′wĭngd′). A blackbird with a brilliant red spot on its wing. See BLACKBIRD.

red′wood′ (rĕd′wo͝od′), *n.* A very tall Californian timber tree of the pine family; also, the brownish-red wood of this tree.

re-ech′o (rē·ĕk′ō), RE-ECH′OED (-ōd); RE-ECH′O·ING. To repeat or return an echo or echoes. — **re-ech′o**, *n.*

reed (rēd), *n.* **1.** Any of various tall bamboo-like grasses, or their slender, often jointed, stems. **2.** An arrow, such as one made from a reed. **3.** A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of a plant. **4.** A thin, elastic slip of cane, wood, or metal in certain musical instruments, such as the clarinet, the reed organ, or accordion. It is set in vibration by the breath of an air current. — **reed′y**, *adj.*

R Reed, 4.

reed or′gan. An organ which has metal reeds instead of pipes.

reef (rēf), *n.* A ridge of rocks or sand at or near the surface of the water.

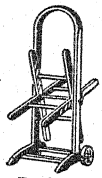
reef (rēf), *n.* That part of a sail which is taken in or let out to regulate the size of the sail. — *v.* To reduce the area of a sail, etc., by rolling or folding a part of it.

reef′er (rēf′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who reefs. **2.** A close-fitting jacket made of thick cloth.

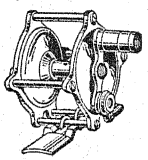
reek (rēk), *n.* Vapor; a disagreeable smell. — **reek**, *v.*

reel (rēl), *n.* A lively dance of the Scottish Highlanders; also, music suited for this dance.

reel (rēl), *n.* **1.** A device that can be revolved, on which yarn, thread, wire, hose, etc., is or may be wound. **2.** A quantity of thread, wire, paper, etc., wound on a reel. **3.** A strip of motion-picture film, usually 1,000 or 2,000 feet long, wound on a spool. — *v.* **1.** To wind upon a reel; as, to *reel* silk. **2.** To draw or pull in by the use of a reel; as, to *reel* in a fish. — ***reel off.*** To tell rapidly or fluently, as a story.



Reel for Hose.



Reel for Fishing Line.

reel (rēl), *v.* **1.** To turn or move round and round; to whirl; especially, of the mind, head, etc., to be giddy; to be in a whirl; as, his brain *reeled* with excitement. **2.** To waver; to fall back, as a line in battle. **3.** To walk, sway, or move unsteadily. — *n.* The act of reeling or staggering.

re′-e·lect′ (rē′ē·lĕkt′), *v.* To elect again. — **re′e·lec′tion** (rē′ē·lĕk′shŭn), *n.*

re′-en·act′ (rē′ĕn·ăkt′), *v.* To enact again.

re′-en·gage′ (rē′ĕn·gāj′), *v.* To engage again.

re′-en·list′ (rē′ĕn·lĭst′), *v.* To enlist again.

re-en′ter (rē·ĕn′tĕr), *v.* To enter again.

re-en′try (rē·ĕn′trĭ), *n.* A second entry.

re′-es·tab′lish (rē′ĕs·tăb′lĭsh), *v.* To establish again. — **re′-es·tab′lish·ment**, *n.*

re′-ex·am′ine (rē′ĕg·zăm′ĭn), *v.* To examine again. — **re′-ex·am′i·na′tion**, *n.*

re·fash′ion (rē·făsh′ŭn), *v.* To fashion again.

re·fas′ten (rē·făs′n), *v.* To fasten again.

re·fec′to·ry (rē·fĕk′tō·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REFECTORIES (-rĭz). A dining hall, especially in a monastery.

re·fer′ (rē·fûr′), *v.*; RE·FERRED′ (-fûrd′); REFER′RING. 1. To place in a certain class so far as cause, motive, or the like, is concerned; as, they *refer* the failure to poor management. 2. To send or direct to some person or place for treatment, help, information, etc.; as, to *refer* a boy to a dictionary. 3. To submit or hand over to someone else; as, to *refer* a bill to a committee. 4. To direct attention; to allude; as, the speaker *referred* to the election.

ref′er·ee′ (rĕf′ĕr·ē′), *n.* A person to whom a thing is referred for decision; also, an umpire in certain games, as football. — *v.* To act as referee.

ref′er·ence (rĕf′ĕr·ĕns), *n.* 1. The act of referring. 2. Relation; regard; respect; as, with *reference* to what I said. 3. A direction of the attention to a passage, book, etc.; as, there are many *references* to our city. 4. A person of whom inquiries can be made about the character, ability, etc., of another person; also, a written statement about someone's character, ability, etc.; as, her employer gave her a good *reference*.

ref′er·en′dum (rĕf′ĕr·ĕn′dŭm), *n.* The referring of measures, already passed upon by the lawmaking body, to the voters for approval or rejection.

re′fill (rē′fĭl), *n.* Something intended to fill again a special container; as, a *refill* for a loose-leaf notebook.

re·fill′ (rē·fĭl′), *v.* To fill again.

re·fine′ (rē·fīn′), *v.* 1. To free from impurities or worthless matter; as, to *refine* gold. 2. To improve or perfect; as, to *refine* upon another's invention. — **re·fin′er** (rē·fīn′ĕr), *n.*

re·fined′ (rē·fīnd′), *adj.* 1. Freed from impurities, etc.; as, *refined* gold; *refined* sugar. 2. Well-bred; cultured; as, *refined* manners.

re·fine′ment (rē·fīn′mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act or process of refining; as, *refinement* of metals. 2. Fineness of manners, feelings, tastes, etc.; culture; as, a man of *refinement*.

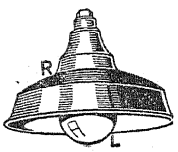
re·fin′er·y (rē·fīn′ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; REFINERIES (-ĭz). A building for refining metals, oil, sugar, etc.

re·fit′ (rē·fĭt′), *v.* To fit or equip again. — **re·fit′**, *n.*

re·flect′ (rē·flĕkt′), *v.* 1. To bend or throw back light, sound, heat, etc., especially on being struck; as, a polished surface *reflects* light. 2. To give back an image or likeness of, as a mirror does. 3. To bring as a result; as, his scholarship *reflects* credit on his school; also, to cast reproach, blame, etc. 4. To think seriously and carefully. — **re·flec′tive**, *adj.*

re·flec′tion (rē·flĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The return of light or sound waves from surfaces. 2. An image produced by a mirror, or as if by a mirror. 3. The act of bending, or folding back. 4. Something which is reflected; an effect, influence, or the like; as, the *reflection* of Puritan ideas upon American literature. 5. Censure; discredit; as, a *reflection* on one's honor. 6. A thought, idea, or opinion formed, or a remark made, after careful thought; as, a wise *reflection*. 7. Consideration in the mind of ideas, purposes, etc.; as, he is given to *reflection*.

re·flec′tor (rē·flĕk′tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that reflects; especially, a polished surface, often curved, for reflecting light or heat; as, a *reflector* in an automobile.



L Lamp; *R* Reflector.

re′flex (rē′flĕks), *adj.* 1. Bent, turned, or reflected back; reversed in direction; of light, reflected. 2. Produced by some stimulus or impulse independent of consciousness or will; as, a *reflex* knee jerk. — *n.* A movement not controlled by the will, but caused by a nervous impulse (***re′flex ac′tion***).

re·flex′ive (rē·flĕk′sĭv), *adj.* In grammar: 1. Indicating an action that is directed back upon the agent or subject; as "injured" is a *reflexive* verb in "the child injured himself." 2. Referring back to the subject; as, "himself" is a *reflexive* pronoun. — *n.* A reflexive pronoun or verb. — **re·flex′ive·ly**, *adv.*

re·for′est (rē·fŏr′ĕst), *v.* To plant again with trees, etc. — **re′for·est·a′tion**, *n.*

re·form′ (rē·fôrm′), *v.* 1. To make better or improve by change of form, by removal of faults, etc.; as, to *reform* a prisoner. 2. To correct or improve one's own character or habits. — *n.* A removal or correction of an abuse, a wrong, or errors; as, *reforms* in government; improvement in character. — *adj.* Having to do with reform; as, a *reform* political party. — **re·form′er**, *n.*

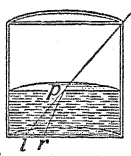
re-form′ (rē·fôrm′), *v.* To shape again.

ref′or·ma′tion (rĕf′ŏr·mā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of reforming; also, the condition of being reformed; improvement. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Reformation***] The religious movement begun by Martin Luther early in the 16th century.

re·form′a·to′ry (rē·fôr′mȧ·tō′rĭ), *adj.* Aiming at reformation; intending to reform; as, *reformatory* schools. — *n.*; *pl.* REFORMATORIES (rē·fôr′mȧ·tō′rĭz). An institution for reforming the conduct, habits, etc., of young offenders.

re·fract′ (rē·frăkt′), *v.* To bend or turn a ray of light, heat, sound, etc., by refraction.

re·frac′tion (rē·frăk′shŭn), *n.* The turning or bending of a ray of light, sound, etc., when it passes obliquely from one medium into a different medium in which the speed of the ray is changed, as in passing from air into water.



Refraction. The ray of light *s p*, passing from air into water at *p* is refracted from *p l* to *p r*.

re·frac′to·ry (rē·frăk′tŏ·rĭ), *adj.* Obstinate; stubborn; hard to manage; as a *refractory* child; a *refractory* horse.

re·frain′ (rē·frān′), *v.* To hold oneself back; to check oneself; as, to *refrain* from tears.

re·frain′ (rē·frān′), *n.* A phrase or verse repeated regularly in a poem or song.

re·fresh′ (rē·frĕsh′), *v.* 1. To make or become fresh or fresher; as, sleep *refreshes* the body. 2. To give or supply refreshment. 3. To take refreshment.
re·fresh′ing, *adj.* **re·fresh′ing·ly**, *adv.*

re·fresh′ment (rē·frĕsh′mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of refreshing. 2. Food or drink; a light meal; as, to serve *refreshments* at a party.

re·frig′er·ate (rē·frĭj′ĕr·āt), *v.* To make or keep cold or cool. — **re·frig′er·a′tion**, *n.*

re·frig′er·a′tor (rē·frĭj′ĕr·ā′tĕr), *n.* A box or room for keeping food or other articles cool.

ref′uge (rĕf′ūj), *n.* 1. Protection from danger, distress, annoyance, etc.; as, to take *refuge* with a friend. 2. A shelter; an asylum.

ref′u·gee′ (rĕf′ū·jē′), *n.* A person who flees for safety, especially to a foreign country.

re·ful′gent (rē·fŭl′jĕnt), *adj.* Radiant; shining; as, *refulgent* sunbeams. — **re·ful′gence**, *n.*

re·fund′ (rē·fŭnd′), *v.* To give back; to repay; as, to *refund* the cost. — (rē·fŭnd′; rē′fŭnd), *n.* Something refunded; as, he demanded a *refund*.

re·fus′al (rē·fūz′ăl), *n.* 1. The act of refusing; rejection. 2. The right to refuse or take a thing before it is offered to others; as, to have the *refusal* of a house.

re·fuse′ (rē·fūz′), *v.* 1. To decline to accept; to reject. 2. To decline to do, give, or grant; to deny; as, he *refused* to help.

ref′use (rĕf′ūs), *adj.* Refused; worthless; as, *refuse* matter. — *n.* Rubbish; waste.

re·fute′ (rē·fūt′), *v.* To disprove by argument, evidence, or proof. — **ref′u·ta′tion** (rĕf′ū·tā′shŭn), *n.*

re·gain′ (rē·gān′), *v.* 1. To gain or get anew; to recover; as, to *regain* health. 2. To get back to; to reach again; as, to *regain* the shore.

re′gal (rē′găl), *adj.* Suitable to a king; royal; stately, splendid, etc.; as, *regal* splendor.

re·gale′ (rē·gāl′), *v.* To feast; as, to *regale* oneself with delicious food; to give great delight to; as, to *regale* an audience with stories.

re·ga′li·a (rē·gā′lĭ·ȧ; rē·gāl′yȧ), *n. pl.* 1. The emblems of royalty, such as a crown, scepter, etc. 2. Emblems of an office or order.

re·gard′ (rē·gärd′), *v.* 1. To look at; to gaze upon; as, she *regarded* him with a smile. 2. To observe closely; to pay attention to. 3. To esteem; to care for; as, I *regard* him very highly; also, to obey; to heed; to respect; as, to *regard* laws. 4. To take into account. 5. To consider; as, he is *regarded* as an excellent teacher. 6. To relate to; to concern; as, I agree with you as *regards* this.
— *n.* 1. A look; a glance; a gaze; as, a stern *regard*. 2. Consideration; heed; care; as, *regard* for others. 3. Respect; esteem; as, a high *regard* for a person; [in the *plural*] an expression of such esteem, affection, etc.; as, my best *regards* to your sister. — ***in regard to, with regard to.*** With respect or relation to.

re·gard′ing (rē·gär′dĭng), *prep.* Concerning.

re·gard′less (rē·gärd′lĕs), *adj.* Having no regard; heedless; careless.

re·gat′ta (rē·găt′ȧ), *n.; pl.* REGATTAS (-ȧz). A rowing or sailing race, or a series of such races.

re′gen·cy (rē′jĕn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* REGENCIES (-sĭz). 1. The office of ruler; government. 2. Especially, the office, powers, or dominion of a regent. 3. The period during which a regent governs.

re·gen′er·ate (rē·jĕn′ĕr·ĭt), *adj.* 1. Formed or created again. 2. Spiritually born again or converted; redeemed from error, sin, etc.
— (rē·jĕn′ĕr·āt), *v.* 1. To cause to be spiritually born again. 2. To reform completely; as, to *regenerate* society. 3. To produce anew; to revive; to give new life, strength, or vigor to.
re·gen′er·a′tion, *n.* **re·gen′er·a′tive**, *adj.*

re′gent (rē′jĕnt), *adj.* Acting as a regent; as, a queen *regent*. — *n.* A person who rules during the childhood, absence, or any unfitness of a rightful ruler.

reg′i·cide (rĕj′ĭ·sīd), *n.* 1. One who murders a king. 2. The murder of a king.

re·gime′ (rā·zhēm′), *n.* 1. System of rule or government. 2. System of living.

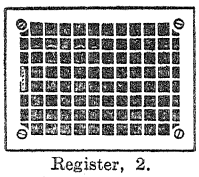
reg′i·men (rĕj′ĭ·mĕn), *n.* 1. Government; system; administration. 2. In medicine, a systematic course of diet, etc.

reg′i·ment (rĕj′ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* A body of soldiers commanded by a colonel. — **reg′i·men′tal**, *adj.*

reg′i·men′tals (rĕj′ĭ·mĕn′tălz), *n. pl.* Military dress.

re′gion (rē′jŭn), *n.* 1. A large tract of land; a district. 2. A space; an indefinite area. 3. A part or division of the body; as, in the *region* of the lungs. — **re′gion·al**, *adj.*

reg'is·ter (rĕj'ĭs·tẽr), *n.* **1.** A written record or list containing regular entries of items or details; a book for such a record; as, a public *register* of births, marriages, and deaths; a school *register*. **2.** A device in a chimney, wall of a room, etc., for regulating ventilation. **3.** Something which registers or records; as, a cash *register*. **4.** The compass or range of a voice or instrument.


Register, 2.

— *v.* **1.** To enroll; to enter in a list; as, he *registered* at a hotel. **2.** To make an official entry of in a register; as, to *register* a will; to *register* a letter. **3.** To record automatically; to indicate; as, the thermometer *registered* 10 degrees below zero. **4.** To record photographically; in motion-picture making, to show some special emotion by facial expression or by actions; as, to *register* joy.

reg'is·trar (rĕj'ĭs·trär; rĕj'ĭs·trär'), *n.* A person who registers; an official recorder.

reg'is·tra'tion (rĕj'ĭs·trā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of registering. **2.** An entry in a register. **3.** The number of persons registered; enrollment.

reg'is·try (rĕj'ĭs·trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REGISTRIES (-trĭz). **1.** Enrollment; registration. **2.** The place where a register is kept. **3.** A register; an official record book or an entry in one.

re·gret' (rē·grĕt'), *v.*; RE·GRET'TED; RE·GRET'TING. **1.** To remember with sorrow or grief; to mourn the loss or death of. **2.** To be very sorry for; to feel regret.

— *n.* **1.** Pain or distress of mind on account of something past, with a wish that it had been different. **2.** An expression of sorrow, etc.

re·gret'ful, *adj.* **re·gret'ful·ness**, *n.*
re·gret'ful·ly, *adv.* **re·gret'ta·ble**, *adj.*

reg'u·lar (rĕg'ū·lẽr), *adj.* **1.** Belonging to a religious order or community; as, *regular* clergy. **2.** Formed, built, arranged, etc., according to some rule, law, principle, or type; even in form, structure, etc.; as, *regular* features. **3.** Steady or uniform in course, practice, or occurrence; orderly; as, a *regular* pulse; *regular* habits. **4.** Made, selected, conducted, etc., according to rules or customs; as, a *regular* meeting; also, properly fitted or qualified; as, a *regular* member. **5.** Normal; standard; as, a *regular* Republican. **6.** In grammar, following the normal or usual declension or conjugation, as English nouns taking *s* or *es* for the plural. **7.** Belonging to, or having to do with, the permanent standing army; as, a *regular* soldier. — *n.* One of the regular clergy or army. — **reg'u·lar·ly**, *adv.*

reg'u·lar'i·ty (rĕg'ū·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being regular.

reg'u·late (rĕg'ū·lāt), *v.* **1.** To govern or direct according to rule; to bring under the control of authority; as, to *regulate* prices. **2.** To put in good order; to make regular; as, to *regulate* one's habits. **3.** To adjust so as to work accurately or regularly. — **reg'u·la'tor**, *n.*

reg'u·la'tion (rĕg'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of regulating; also, the condition of being regulated. **2.** A rule or restriction; a regulating principle or law for the sake of order, uniformity, etc.; as, the *regulations* of a school.

re'ha·bil'i·tate (rē'hă·bĭl'ĭ·tāt), *v.* **1.** To restore to a former right, rank, etc., which has been lost or forfeited. **2.** To put into a good condition again. — **re'ha·bil'i·ta'tion**, *n.*

re·hash' (rē·hăsh'), *v.* To use or state again in another form; as, to *rehash* old stories.

re·hearse' (rē·hûrs'), *v.* **1.** To repeat or tell over something; as, she *rehearsed* the day's events. **2.** To practice in private in preparation for a public performance. — **re·hears'al**, *n.*

Reich (rīK), *n.* Germany.

Reichs'führer (rīKs'fü'rẽr), *n.* Same as FÜHRER.

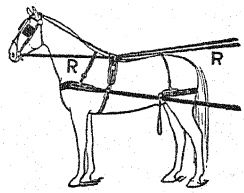
reichs'mark' (rīKs'märk'), *n.* The monetary unit of Germany.

reign (rān), *n.* The rule of a king, emperor, or other sovereign; also, the time during which a sovereign rules; as, the *reign* of George V.

— *v.* **1.** To rule as sovereign. **2.** To hold sway because common or widespread; to prevail; as, in times when ignorance *reigns*.

re'im·burse' (rē'ĭm·bûrs'), *v.* To pay back. — **re'im·burse'ment**, *n.*

rein (rān), *n.* **1.** [usually used in the *plural*, REINS] The strap of a bridle, fastened to the bit, to govern a horse or other animal. **2.** [often used in the *plural*, REINS] A check; a hindrance; also, controlling or guiding power; as, the *reins* of government.



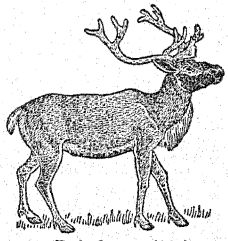
R, *R* Reins.

— *v.* To check, stop, direct, or control by reins; as, he *reined* up his horse; to restrain.

— ***to give reins.*** To give freedom to; as, he *gave reins* to his imagination.

re'in·car'nate (rē'ĭn·kär'nāt), *v.* To give a new fleshly or human form to. — **re'in·car·na'tion**, *n.*

rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), *n.* *sing. & pl.* A deer found in northern regions. Both sexes have antlers.


Reindeer. (1/6 s)

re'in·force' (rē'ĭn·fōrs'), *v.* To strengthen with new force, assistance, material, or support; as, to *reinforce* a garment; especially, to strengthen with additional troops or ships.

re′in·force′ment (rē′ĭn·fōrs′mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The act of reinforcing; also, the condition of being reinforced. **2.** Something that reinforces; additional force; especially, additional troops or ships to strengthen an army or navy.

re′in·state′ (rē′ĭn·stāt′), *v.* To place again in possession, or in a former position; as, to *reinstate* an official. — **re′in·state′ment**, *n.*

re·is′sue (rē·ĭsh′ū; rē·ĭsh′o͞o), *v.* To issue again. — **re·is′sue**, *n.*

re·it′er·ate (rē·ĭt′ĕr·āt), *v.* To repeat; to say or do over again. — **re·it′er·a′tion**, *n.*

re·ject′ (rē·jĕkt′), *v.* **1.** To refuse to acknowledge, believe, receive, etc.; as, to *reject* a gift. **2.** To throw away as useless, unsatisfactory, etc.; to discard. **3.** To refuse to grant or consider; as, to *reject* a request. — **re·jec′tion** (rē·jĕk′shŭn), *n.*

re·joice′ (rē·jois′), *v.* **1.** To give joy to; to gladden; as, the news *rejoices* my heart. **2.** To feel joy; as, we *rejoice* at your success.

re·joic′ing (rē·jois′ĭng), *n.* Expression of joy.

re·join′ (rē·join′), *v.* **1.** (rē·join′) To join again; to reunite. **2.** To say as an answer.

re·join′der (rē·join′dĕr), *n.* An answer; reply.

re·ju′ve·nate (rē·jo͞o′vē·nāt), *v.* To make young or youthful again; to give new vigor to.

re·kin′dle (rē·kĭn′d'l), *n.* To kindle again.

re·lapse′ (rē·lăps′), *v.* To slip or fall back into a former condition after a change for the better; as, the patient *relapsed* when allowed out of bed. — **re·lapse′**, *n.*

re·late′ (rē·lāt′), *v.* **1.** To give an account of; to narrate; as, to *relate* a story. **2.** To connect; to fix a relationship between; as, these events are in no way *related*. **3.** To have relationship; to belong; as, it *relates* to his past life.

re·la′tion (rē·lā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of relating, or telling; also, recital; account. **2.** A relative; a kinsman or kinswoman. **3.** Connection by blood or marriage; kinship. **4.** The condition of being related or of referring; connection; as, the *relation* of master to servant. **5.** Reference; respect; as, in *relation* to this matter. **6.** The condition of being mutually interested in social or business matters; also [in the *plural*], dealings; affairs; as, foreign *relations*. — **re·la′tion·ship**, *n.*

rel′a·tive (rĕl′ə·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Having relationship one to another; related or connected; also, corresponding. **2.** Referring; belonging; as, arguments *relative* to the subject. **3.** Comparative; not absolute or independent; as, the *relative* value of two objects. **4.** In grammar, referring to an antecedent; as, a *relative* pronoun. **5.** Dependent for meaning on relationship to something else; as, "far" and "near" are *relative* terms.

— *n.* **1.** A thing that relates to, or is considered in relation to, something else. **2.** A person connected with another by blood or marriage; a relation. **3.** In grammar, a relative pronoun or other word. — **rel′a·tive·ly**, *adv.*

re·lax′ (rē·lăks′), *v.* **1.** To make or become less firm, rigid, or tense; to slacken; as, to *relax* one's attention. **2.** To make less severe or strict; as, to *relax* discipline. **3.** To make lax, soft, or weak; to deprive of energy.

re′lax·a′tion (rē′lăk·sā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of relaxing; a lessening of tenseness, strictness, etc.; as, *relaxation* of a penalty. **2.** Diversion; recreation; as, *relaxation* after a hard day.

re·lay′ (rē·lā′; rē′lā), *n.* A fresh supply of horses, men, etc., arranged to relieve others.

re·lay′ (rē·lā′), *v.* To pass on as if by relays; as, to *relay* news.

re·lease′ (rē·lēs′), *v.* **1.** To let loose; to set free. **2.** To relieve from pain, trouble, obligation, etc. **3.** To permit, at a given date, the exhibition, public performance, publication, or sale of something, such as a photoplay or book. — *n.* **1.** Deliverance or relief from care, pain, trouble, etc. **2.** Discharge from obligation or responsibility; a giving up of a right or claim. **3.** The act of freeing; the condition of being liberated or freed. **4.** A device for letting loose or freeing something fixed or confined; as, a *release* on a clutch; a *release* on a camera. **5.** A releasing for publication, circulation, etc.

rel′e·gate (rĕl′ē·gāt), *v.* **1.** To exile; to banish; hence, to remove a person or thing to a less important place; as, he *relegated* the books to the attic. **2.** To hand something over to someone else to do; as, to *relegate* work to a servant.

re·lent′ (rē·lĕnt′), *v.* To become less stern, hard, cruel, etc.; to become gentler. — **re·lent′less**, *adj.* — **re·lent′less·ly**, *adv.* — **re·lent′less·ness**, *n.*

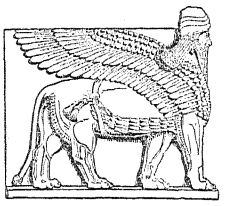
rel′e·vant (rĕl′ē·vănt), *adj.* Having something to do with the case being considered; to the point; as, a *relevant* question. — **rel′e·vance**, *n.* — **rel′e·van·cy**, *n.* — **rel′e·vant·ly**, *adv.*

re·li′a·ble (rē·lī′ə·b'l), *adj.* Fit to be trusted or relied upon; trustworthy; as, a *reliable* store. — **re·li′a·bil′i·ty** (rē·lī′ə·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·li′a·bly** (rē·lī′ə·blĭ), *adv.*

re·li′ance (rē·lī′ăns), *n.* **1.** The act of relying or depending on a person or thing; confidence; trust; as, *reliance* on a friend. **2.** A thing on which a person depends or relies. — **re·li′ant**, *adj.*

rel′ic (rĕl′ĭk), *n.* **1.** An object, such as a small piece of cloth or wood, that is venerated because it belonged to a saint. **2.** Something that remains; a memorial; a trace; as, Indian *relics;* the *relics* of ancient Greek civilization.

re·lief′ (rē·lēf′), *n.* 1. The act of relieving or the condition of being relieved; removal of a burden, pain, discomfort, etc. 2. Aid; assistance; help in time of difficulty or danger; as, troops were sent to his *relief*. 3. Release from duty; especially, the replacing of a sentinel by another one; also, the person who takes someone else's place on duty. 4. In sculpture, etc., the projection of figures, ornament, and the like, from the background; hence, sharpness and vividness of outline; also, a work of art produced with such projection of figures, etc.



Figure, sculptured in Relief.

re·lieve′ (rē·lēv′), *v.* 1. To give ease, aid, sympathy, etc., to anyone; as, to *relieve* the poor; to set free from a burden or trouble of any kind; as, fresh regiments *relieved* the fort. 2. To take the place of a person on duty; as, to *relieve* a sentry. 3. To remove the monotony of a thing; as, a white collar *relieved* the black dress.

re·light′ (rē·līt′), *v.* To light again.

re·li′gion (rē·lĭj′ŭn), *n.* 1. The service and adoration of God or a god; as, to devote one's life to *religion*. 2. A religious faith; one of the churches or denominations; as, the Baptist *religion;* the Jewish *religion*. 3. Belief in the existence and power of God or of gods; religious feeling; as, a man without *religion*.

re·li′gious (rē·lĭj′ŭs), *adj.* 1. Having to do with religion or religions; as, *religious* books. 2. Devoted to the service of God; as, a *religious* order; hence, pious; devout. 3. Very strict and attentive; faithful and exact; as, to follow advice with *religious* care.
— *n. sing. & pl.* A member of a religious order.
re·li′gious·ly, *adv.* **re·li′gious·ness**, *n.*

re·lin′quish (rē·lĭng′kwĭsh), *v.* To give up or abandon, especially with regret.
— **re·lin′quish·ment**, *n.*

rel′ish (rĕl′ĭsh), *n.; pl.* RELISHES (-ĕz). 1. A pleasing, appetizing taste; a savor; a tang. 2. Keen enjoyment of food or of anything; gusto; as, to eat with *relish*. 3. A food eaten with other food to add flavor or to stimulate the appetite.
— *v.* To enjoy; to like very much; as, he does not *relish* advice. 2. To eat with relish.

re·load′ (rē·lōd′), *v.* To load again.

re·luc′tance (rē·lŭk′tăns), *n.* Also **re·luc′tan·cy** (rē·lŭk′tăn·sĭ). The state or quality of being reluctant; unwillingness; as, to obey with *reluctance*.

re·luc′tant (rē·lŭk′tănt), *adj.* Held back by lack of inclination; not eager to act, give, serve, etc.; unwilling; as, he was *reluctant* to go; also, showing hesitation and unwillingness; as, a *reluctant* promise. — **re·luc′tance, re·luc′tan·cy**, *n.* — **re·luc′tant·ly**, *adv.*

re·ly′ (rē·lī′), *v.;* RE·LIED′ (-līd′); RE·LY′ING. To place one's trust or confidence; to depend without fear or doubt; as, to *rely* on a friend.

re·main′ (rē·mān′), *v.* 1. To be left after something else or others have been removed or destroyed; as, only the turkey bones *remained* after dinner. 2. To be left as yet to be done, considered, etc.; as, that *remains* to be proved. 3. To stay after others have gone; as, few *remained* to listen. 4. To continue unchanged; as, her weight *remained* the same.
— *n.* [used in the *plural*, REMAINS] 1. Something that remains; as, the *remains* of an army after a battle. 2. A dead body; a corpse.

re·main′der (rē·mān′dĕr), *n.* 1. The part that remains; the number remaining; as, some went by bus, the *remainder* went by train. 2. In arithmetic, the answer to an example in subtraction; as, 10 – 6 leaves a *remainder*, 4; also, in an example in division, the number carried over which cannot be divided; as, in 14 ÷ 4, the quotient is 3, and the *remainder* 2.

re·make′ (rē·māk′), *v.;* RE·MADE′ (-mād′); RE·MAK′ING. To make again.

re·mand′ (rē·mănd′), *v.* To send back; especially, to send back to prison for a time; as, the prisoner was *remanded*. — **re·mand′**, *n.*

re·mark′ (rē·märk′), *v.* 1. To take note of; to notice; to observe; as, we *remarked* a change in him. 2. To mention something noticed.
— *n.* 1. The act of remarking; fact of being remarked; notice; as, her beauty caused *remark*. 2. A mention of something; a comment.

re·mark′a·ble (rē·mär′kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Worthy of being remarked; unusual; as, his strength is *remarkable*. — **re·mark′a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

re·mar′ry (rē·măr′ĭ), *v.;* RE·MAR′RIED (-ĭd); RE·MAR′RY·ING. To marry again. — **re·mar′riage** (rē·măr′ĭj), *n.*

re·me′di·a·ble (rē·mē′dĭ·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Curable; reparable; as, a *remediable* disease. — **re·me′di·a·bly** (rē·mē′dĭ·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

re·me′di·al (rē·mē′dĭ·ăl), *adj.* Likely to cure; curing; as, to take *remedial* measures.

rem′e·dy (rĕm′ē·dĭ), *n.; pl.* REMEDIES (-dĭz). 1. A medicine or any form of treatment that cures or relieves. 2. Something which corrects an evil, rights a wrong, or makes up for a loss; as, time is a *remedy* for grief. — **rem′e·dy**, *v.*

re·mem′ber (rē·mĕm′bĕr), *v.* 1. To have something come again into one's mind; to recollect; as, to *remember* the event. 2. To keep from forgetting; as, to *remember* the Sabbath. 3. To show one's regard for by a gift, etc.; as, to *remember* friends at Christmas. 4. To recall to the mind of another; as, *remember* me to him.

re·mem′brance (rē·mĕm′brăns), *n.* **1.** The act of remembering; also, something remembered. **2.** The state or fact of being remembered; as, to hold a friend in *remembrance*. **3.** Greetings; regards; as, give my *remembrances* to him. **4.** A gift, a souvenir.

re·mind′ (rē·mīnd′), *v.* To make a person think of; to cause to remember.

rem′i·nis′cence (rĕm′ĭ·nĭs′ĕns), *n.* The remembrance of past things; recollection; also, a particular remembrance; as, many great men write their *reminiscences*. — **rem′i·nis′cent**, *adj.*

re·miss′ (rē·mĭs′), *adj.* Careless or negligent; slack; as, a very *remiss* housekeeper. — **re·miss′ness**, *n.*

re·mis′sion (rē·mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* The act of remitting; especially, the remitting of punishment; as, *remission* of sin.

re·mit′ (rē·mĭt′), *v.;* RE·MIT′TED; RE·MIT′TING. **1.** To forgive; to pardon; as, to *remit* sin. **2.** To keep from inflicting, requiring, etc.; as, to *remit* the penalty. **3.** To permit to grow less; to abate; as, they never once *remitted* their care. **4.** To send or send back; especially, to send money due on a bill; as, please *remit* at once.

re·mit′tance (rē·mĭt′ăns), *n.* The act of sending money to a distance; also, the money so sent; as, our *remittance* was sent on the first of the month.

rem′nant (rĕm′nănt), *n.* That which remains or is left over; as, a *remnant* of cloth.

re·mod′el (rē·mŏd′′l), *v.;* for prin. parts see MODEL. To model again; to make over; as, to *remodel* a house.

re·mold′, re·mould′ (rē·mōld′), *v.* To mold again or anew.

re·mon′strance (rē·mŏn′străns), *n.* A speech or argument in protest against something; as, a parent's *remonstrance* against smoking.

re·mon′strate (rē·mŏn′strāt), *v.* To plead in opposition to something; to urge reasons against.

re·morse′ (rē·môrs′), *n.* Deep regret for one's sins or for acts that wrong others; repentance; as, to suffer bitter *remorse*.
re·morse′ful, *adj.* **re·morse′less**, *adj.*

re·mote′ (rē·mōt′), *adj.* **1.** Far off in place or time; not near or recent; as, *remote* countries; *remote* ages. **2.** Not closely connected or related; as, a *remote* kinsman; also, not close; as, a *remote* likeness between the two girls.
re·mote′ly, *adv.* **re·mote′ness**, *n.*

re·mount′ (rē·mount′), *v.* To mount again; as, to *remount* one's horse. — *n.* A fresh horse to replace one lost or disabled.

re·move′ (rē·mōōv′), *v.* **1.** To move or go away; to change or cause to change the position of a thing; as, he *removed* his hat. **2.** To get rid of a thing; to take or put away; as, to *remove* the causes of fire.
re·mov′al, *n.* **re·mov′er**, *n.*

re·mu′ner·ate (rē·mū′nĕr·āt), *v.* To pay for something; to pay a person; to repay.
re·mu′ner·a′tion, *n.* **re·mu′ner·a′tive**, *adj.*

Re′mus (rē′mŭs), *n.* See ROMULUS.

ren′ais·sance′ (rĕn′ĕ·säns′; rē·nā′săns), *n.* **1.** A rebirth; a reawakening; a return of youthful vigor, interests, etc. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Renaissance***] A period in which a nation shows a rebirth of interest in art and literature; as, the *Renaissance* in Europe between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries.

re·name′ (rē·nām′), *v.* To name again.

re·nas′cence (rē·năs′ĕns). Same as RENAISSANCE.

ren·coun′ter (rĕn·koun′tĕr), *n.* A meeting; a contest; a lively clash.

rend (rĕnd), *v.;* RENT; REND′ING. **1.** To tear apart, off, or out, by using great force; to split; as lightning *rent* the tree in two. **2.** To affect as if by tearing or splitting; as, a nation *rent* by strife.

ren′der (rĕn′dĕr), *v.* **1.** To deliver; to give; as, to *render* a message; to give in return or as due; as, to *render* thanks; to give up; to surrender; as, to *render* one's life. **2.** To present a statement of; to bring to a person's attention; as, to *render* a bill; to *render* an account of one's sins. **3.** To represent, as on the stage or in a work of art; as, music that *renders* the feeling of its composer. **4.** To put into another form or language; to translate. **5.** To cause to be or become; to make; as, to *render* a fortress secure. **6.** To melt down so as to clarify; as, to *render* lard.

ren′dez·vous (rän′dĕ·vōō; rĕn′dĕ·vōō), *n. sing. & pl.* **1.** A place set for a meeting. **2.** A planned meeting; as, to arrange a *rendezvous*. — *v.* To meet by appointment; to assemble, as a fleet.

ren·di′tion (rĕn·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* The act of rendering; also, something produced by rendering; as, his *rendition* of Hamlet.

ren′e·gade (rĕn′ē·gād), *n.* A turncoat.

re·new′ (rē·nū′), *v.* **1.** To make new, fresh, or strong, again; to restore; as, to *renew* the furnishings of a room. **2.** To begin again; to resume; as, they *renewed* their efforts. **3.** To put in a fresh supply; to replace; as, to *renew* the water in a tank. **4.** To continue in force for a fresh period; to extend; as, to *renew* a lease. — **re·new′a·ble**, *adj.* — **re·new′al**, *n.*

Re′no (rē′nō), *n.* A city in Nevada.

re·nounce′ (rē·nouns′), *v.* **1.** To announce that one is giving up; to abandon publicly; as, the prince *renounced* the throne. **2.** To give up completely; to disown; to repudiate.

ren'o·vate (rĕn'ō·vāt), *v.* To make new or fresh by cleansing, repairing, etc.
ren'o·va'tion, *n.* **ren'o·va'tor**, *n.*

re·nown' (rē·noun'), *n.* Widespread fame; celebrity; as, to win *renown* in the war.

re·nowned' (rē·nound'), *adj.* Famous.

rent (rĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of REND.

rent (rĕnt), *n.* The act of rending; also, a torn place; a tear; a breach.

rent (rĕnt), *n.* The amount paid, or agreed upon to be paid, weekly, monthly, etc., for the use of another's property; as, the room *rent* is five dollars a week.
— *v.* 1. To take and occupy for an agreed rent; to pay rent for. 2. To permit use of for an agreed rent; to let; to lease; as, we *rented* our house to friends. 3. To cost for rent; as, this house *rents* for fifty dollars a month.

rent'al (rĕn'tăl), *n.* The total amount received from rented property; also, the rent for a room, apartment, etc.

rent'er (rĕn'tĕr), *n.* A person who rents.

re·nun'ci·a'tion (rē·nŭn'sĭ·ā'shŭn; rē·nŭn'-shĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* The act of renouncing.

re·oc'cu·py (rē·ŏk'ū·pī), *v.*; for prin. parts see OCCUPY. To occupy again or anew. — **re'oc·cu·pa'tion** (rē'ŏk·ū·pā'shŭn), *n.*

re·o'pen (rē·ō'pĕn), *v.* To open again.

re·or'der (rē·ôr'dĕr), *v.* To order again.

re·or'gan·ize (rē·ôr'găn·īz), *v.* To organize again, as differently or under a new management; as, to *reorganize* a business. — **re'or·gan·i·za'tion** (rē'ôr·găn·ĭ·zā'shŭn; -ī·zā'shŭn), *n.*

Rep. Abbreviation for *Republic, Republican.*

re·pack' (rē·păk'), *v.* To pack again.

re·paid' (rē·pād'), *past tense & past part.* of REPAY.

re·paint' (rē·pānt'), *v.* To paint again.

re·pair' (rē·pâr'), *v.* To go commonly or often; as, to *repair* each morning to business.

re·pair' (rē·pâr'), *v.* 1. To restore to a sound or good condition after showing signs of wear, tear, decay, etc.; to make repairs to. 2. To set right; to remedy; as, to *repair* a wrong. — *n.* 1. The act or process of repairing. 2. A thing repaired; an improvement brought about by repairing; as, to make *repairs.* 3. Condition of a building, etc.; as, the house is out of *repair.* — **re·pair'a·ble**, *adj.* — **re·pair'er**, *n.*

rep'a·ra·ble (rĕp'ā·rā·b'l), *adj.* Not beyond a person's power to remedy.

rep'a·ra'tion (rĕp'ā·rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of making amends for a wrong, injury, or loss. 2. Amends made for a wrong, etc.; often [written in *plural,* REPARATIONS], money paid in compensation; as, to pay *reparations.*

rep'ar·tee' (rĕp'ĕr·tē'), *n.* A clever, ready reply; a witty retort; also, such replies collectively; as, a master of *repartee.*

re·pass' (rē·pás'), *v.* To pass again.

re·past' (rē·pást'), *n.* Meal; feast.

re·pave' (rē·pāv'), *v.* To pave again.

re·pay' (rē·pā'), *v.*; for prin. parts see PAY. 1. To pay back; to make a return for; as, to *repay* a loan. 2. To pay back to; to compensate; to requite; as, I can never *repay* you. — **re·pay'ment**, *n.*

re·peal' (rē·pēl'), *v.* To do away with; to revoke; as, to *repeal* a law. — **re·peal'**, *n.* — **re·peal'a·ble**, *adj.*

re·peat' (rē·pēt'), *v.* 1. To say again; to reiterate; as, to *repeat* a question; also, to say from memory; to recite; as, to *repeat* a poem. 2. To make, do, perform, etc., again; as, to *repeat* an attempt; a pattern *repeated* in cloth. 3. To tell to others; to reveal; as, a child often *repeats* what he hears. — *n.* The act of repeating; also, something repeated.

re·peat'ed (rē·pēt'ĕd), *adj.* Said, done, etc., again or often; frequent. — **re·peat'ed·ly**, *adv.*

re·peat'er (rē·pēt'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that repeats. 2. A rapid-firing rifle.

re·pel' (rē·pĕl'), *v.*; RE·PELLED'; RE·PEL'LING. 1. To drive back by force; to make retreat; as, to *repel* the enemy. 2. To turn away; to refuse to receive, consider, etc.; as, to *repel* a suggestion; also, to cause to turn away, as in dislike or disgust; as, the sight *repelled* him.

re·pel'lent (rē·pĕl'ĕnt), *adj.* Repelling; especially, hateful; disgusting.

re·pent' (rē·pĕnt'), *v.* 1. To feel sorry for something done or neglected; to regret. 2. To feel sorrow for one's sins and to will to do what is right; as, he urged all to *repent.*

re·pent'ance (rē·pĕn'tăns), *n.* The feeling of keen regret for having done or said something; especially, a feeling of sorrow for having done or said something wrong or evil, and a determination to do what is right; as, years of *repentance.*

re·pent'ant (rē·pĕn'tănt), *adj.* Repenting; penitent; as, a *repentant* sinner; also, showing repentance; as, *repentant* tears.

re'per·cus'sion (rē'pĕr·kŭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A rebound; a recoil; as, the *repercussion* of waves dashing against rocks. 2. An echo.

rep'er·toire (rĕp'ĕr·twär; rĕp'ĕr·twôr), *n.* A list of the plays, operas, etc., which a company or performer is prepared to present publicly.

rep'er·to'ry (rĕp'ĕr·tō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REPERTORIES (-rĭz). 1. Same as REPERTOIRE. 2. A collection.

rep'e·ti'tion (rĕp'ē·tĭsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of repeating; also, a repeated act, performance, etc.; as, a *repetition* of a play.

re·pine′ (rē·pīn′), *v.* To feel and express discontent; to fret; to complain.

re·place′ (rē·plās′), *v.* **1.** To put back in its proper or original place; as, to *replace* a card in a file. **2.** To take the place of; to supplant; as, paper money has *replaced* gold coins. **3.** To put in the place of something lost, broken, etc. — **re·place′ment**, *n.*

re·plant′ (rē·plänt′), *v.* To plant again.

re·plen′ish (rē·plĕn′ĭsh), *v.* To fill again.

re·plete′ (rē·plēt′), *adj.* **1.** Full; especially, full of food. **2.** Fully supplied or provided. — **re·ple′tion** (rē·plē′shŭn), *n.*

rep′li·ca (rĕp′lĭ·kȧ), *n.* An exact copy.

re·ply′ (rē·plī′), *v.*; RE·PLIED′ (-plīd′); RE·PLY′ING. To make answer; to respond; as, to *reply* to a letter.

— *n.*; *pl.* REPLIES (rē·plīz′). **1.** Something said, written, or done in answer. **2.** The act of replying; as, in *reply* to your letter.

re·port′ (rē·pōrt′), *v.* **1.** To give an account of; to tell a tale of; as, the picnickers *report* a good time; hence, to give an account of in a newspaper article. **2.** To give or issue a report concerning; as, the teacher *reported* their absence. **3.** To make a charge of misconduct against; as, to *report* a boy for whispering. **4.** To present oneself at work, school, etc.; as, *report* at the office. — *n.* **1.** An account; an official statement; as, our school issues *reports* of our marks. **2.** A widely reported story; a rumor; also, reputation; as, a man of good *report*. **3.** An explosive noise; as, the *report* of a gun. — **re·port′a·ble**, *adj.*

re·port′er (rē·pōr′tẽr), *n.* A person who reports for a newspaper.

re·pose′ (rē·pōz′), *v.* To place, as trust, hope, etc.; as, to *repose* confidence in one.

re·pose′ (rē·pōz′), *v.* **1.** To lay at rest; to put in a restful position; as, to *repose* one's head on a cushion. **2.** To lie at rest; to take rest; as, *reposing* on the couch. — **re·pose′**, *n.*

re·pos′i·to′ry (rē·pŏz′ĭ·tō′rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* REPOSITORIES (-rĭz). A place for keeping a precious or valuable thing or things.

re′pos·sess′ (rē′pŏ·zĕs′), *v.* To possess again; to regain possession of.

rep′re·hend′ (rĕp′rē·hĕnd′), *v.* To find fault with; to blame; to criticize severely.

rep′re·hen′si·ble (rĕp′rē·hĕn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* Deserving to be reprehended; blameworthy.

rep′re·sent′ (rĕp′rē·zĕnt′), *v.* **1.** To present a picture, image, or likeness of; to portray; to depict; as, this picture *represents* a scene at court. **2.** To bring something to the mind by serving as its sign or emblem; to stand in place of; as, the flag *represents* our country. **3.** To act in place of a person or body of persons; as, a lawyer *represents* his client. **4.** To be a member or example of; as, these ten men *represent* ten nationalities. **5.** To try to prove; to make out; as, he *represents* himself as poor.

rep′re·sen·ta′tion (rĕp′rē·zĕn·tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of representing. **2.** A picture, statue, etc., which represents something; also, a sign, emblem, or symbol that stands in place of something; as, each letter is the *representation* of a sound. **3.** The state of being represented in a legislative body; as, the colonists demanded *representation*. **4.** An argument; a claim or a protest; as, his friends made *representations* in his behalf.

rep′re·sent′a·tive (rĕp′rē·zĕn′tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Representing; giving a likeness; as, a motion picture, *representative* of a battle. **2.** Serving as a good example of a class; characteristic; typical; as, he is *representative* of the ordinary man. **3.** Founded on the principle of representation; carried on by elected delegates; as, a *representative* government.

— *n.* **1.** A person or thing that represents. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Representative***] A member of the ***House of Representatives***, the lower house of Congress; a person who represents a Congressional district of a State.

re·press′ (rē·prĕs′), *v.* To keep down by pressure; to hold in check; to suppress. — **re·pres′sion** (rē·prĕsh′ŭn), *n.* — **re·pres′sive** (rē·prĕs′ĭv), *adj.*

re·prieve′ (rē·prēv′), *v.* To delay the punishment of; to postpone the execution of; as, to *reprieve* a condemned man. — **re·prieve′**, *n.*

rep′ri·mand (rĕp′rĭ·mȧnd), *n.* A severe scolding; a stern rebuke. — **rep′ri·mand** (rĕp′rĭ·mȧnd; rĕp′rĭ·mȧnd′), *v.*

re·print′ (rē·prĭnt′), *v.* To print again; to print another edition of; as, to *reprint* a book. — **re′print′** (rē′prĭnt′; rē·prĭnt′), *n.*

re·pris′al (rē·prīz′ăl), *n.* The paying back of a loss or injury by inflicting some corresponding loss or injury, as upon an enemy in war.

re·proach′ (rē·prōch′), *n.* **1.** Something which deserves blame; a cause of shame. **2.** A scolding; an upbraiding; as, to listen to his *reproaches*. — *v.* **1.** To cast reproach upon. **2.** To blame; to chide; as, to *reproach* a person for his error. — **re·proach′ful**, *adj.*

rep′ro·bate (rĕp′rō·bāt), *n.* A thoroughly bad person; a scoundrel; a scamp.

rep′ro·ba′tion (rĕp′rō·bā′shŭn), *n.* Disapproval; as, his conduct met with *reprobation*.

re′pro·duce′ (rē′prō·dūs′), *v.* **1.** To produce again; as, to *reproduce* ancient splendors; to *reproduce* a voice on a phonograph record; especially, to bear offspring; as, plant lice *reproduce* rapidly. **2.** To form an image of; to

copy; as, a scene can be *reproduced* in a picture, in a person's memory, etc. — **re′pro·duc′er** (rē′prō·dūs′ẽr), *n.*

re′pro·duc′tion (rē′prō·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or process of reproducing; as, the *reproduction* of wealth by labor and thrift. **2.** A copy; a likeness; as, a good *reproduction* of this masterpiece.

re′pro·duc′tive (rē′prō·dŭk′tĭv), *adj.* Reproducing; capable of reproducing; also, having to do with reproduction; as, an egg is a *reproductive* body. — **re′pro·duc′tive·ly**, *adv.* — **re′pro·duc′tive·ness**, *n.*

re·proof′ (rē·prōōf′), *n.* Blame or censure for a fault; as, a word of *reproof*; also, a reproachful speech, look, or action; a rebuke.

re·prove′ (rē·prōōv′), *v.* To express blame or censure; to scold; as, to *reprove* a child.

rep′tile (rĕp′tĭl), *n.* **1.** A snake, lizard, or the like. **2.** A mean, low person.

Repub. Abbreviation for *Republican.*

re·pub′lic (rē·pŭb′lĭk), *n.* A state or country in which those persons who have the right to vote hold the supreme power; also, the form of government by which such a state is governed; as, the United States of America is a *republic.*

re·pub′li·can (rē·pŭb′lĭ·kăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or having to do with a republic; as, a *republican* form of government. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Republican***] Naming one of the two largest political parties of the United States, the ***Re·pub′li·can par′ty***; also, having to do with the Republican party; as, *Republican* policies. — **re·pub′li·can, Re·pub′li·can**, *n.*

re·pub′lish (rē·pŭb′lĭsh), *v.* To publish again or anew.

re·pu′di·ate (rē·pū′dĭ·āt), *v.* To refuse to have anything to do with; to refuse to accept, to admit, to pay, etc.; to disown; as, to *repudiate* a debt. — **re·pu′di·a′tion**, *n.*

re·pug′nant (rē·pŭg′nănt), *adj.* Contrary to a person's likes, tastes, or principles; as, meanness is *repugnant* to a manly boy; also, repulsive; as, his *repugnant* appearance. — **re·pug′nance**, *n.*

re·pulse′ (rē·pŭls′), *v.* To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to *repulse* the enemy; also, to repel by unkindness or coldness; to rebuff. — *n.* The act of repulsing; as: **1.** A setback; a check; as, the army suffered a *repulse.* **2.** Refusal; denial; rebuff.

re·pul′sion (rē·pŭl′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of repulsing; a repulse. **2.** A feeling of dislike or loathing; aversion; repugnance; as, her *repulsion* showed in her face.

re·pul′sive (rē·pŭl′sĭv), *adj.* Exciting disgust; offensive; as, a *repulsive* odor. **re·pul′sive·ly**, *adv.* **re·pul′sive·ness**, *n.*

rep′u·ta·ble (rĕp′ū·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Having a good reputation; respected; esteemed; as, *reputable* citizens. — **rep′u·ta·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

rep′u·ta′tion (rĕp′ū·tā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The common or general opinion or estimate of a person or thing; especially, a person's character as others see or judge it; as, a good *reputation.* **2.** Good name; place in public esteem; as, to lose one's *reputation.* **3.** Fame; celebrity; as, a world-wide *reputation.*

re·pute′ (rē·pūt′), *v.* To believe; to consider; as, he is *reputed* to be a millionaire. — *n.* **1.** Reputation; as, a place of bad *repute.* **2.** Fame; note; as, a scientist of *repute.* **3.** Common talk or gossip; report; as, by *repute* he is a millionaire. — **re·put′ed**, *adj.*

re·quest′ (rē·kwĕst′), *n.* **1.** An asking for something; an expression of a desire; a petition; as, to make a *request.* **2.** Something asked for; as, every *request* was granted. **3.** The state of being often asked for; demand; as, a book in great *request.* — *v.* **1.** To ask for; to express a desire for; to solicit; as, to *request* a loan. **2.** To make a request to; as, to *request* a person to sing.

Re′qui·em (rē′kwĭ·ĕm; rĕk′wĭ·ĕm), *n.* **1.** In the Roman Catholic Church, a Mass for a dead person or persons. **2.** A musical setting for a Requiem Mass.

re·quire′ (rē·kwīr′), *v.* **1.** To demand; to compel; as, the law *requires* drivers to observe traffic lights. **2.** To make necessary; to need; as, a sore throat *requires* care. — **re·quire′ment**, *n.*

req′ui·site (rĕk′wĭ·zĭt), *adj.* Required; necessary; essential; as, hard work is usually *requisite* for success. — **req′ui·site**, *n.*

req′ui·si′tion (rĕk′wĭ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** A formal demand for something; as, a *requisition* for textbooks. **2.** The state of being called or pressed into service or use; as, every automobile was in *requisition* for the picnic. — **req′ui·si′tion**, *v.*

re·quite′ (rē·kwīt′), *v.* To repay for a benefit, a loss, an injury, etc.; to recompense; as, to *requite* a man for his services. — **re·quit′al** (rē·kwīt′ăl), *n.*

re·scind′ (rē·sĭnd′), *v.* To do away with; to revoke; to cancel; as, to *rescind* an order.

res′cue (rĕs′kū), *v.* To free from confinement or danger; to set at liberty. — **res′cue**, *n.* — **res′cu·er**, *n.*

re·search′ (rē·sûrch′; rē′sûrch), *n.*; *pl.* RESEARCHES (-ĕz). Study or investigation by scientists, historians, etc., in order to find new knowledge; as, medical *research* has saved many lives.

re·sem′blance (rē·zĕm′blăns), *n.* Likeness; as, *resemblance* between father and son.

re·sem′ble (rē·zĕm′b'l), *v.* To be like in appearance or qualities; to be similar to.

re·sent′ (rē·zĕnt′), *v.* To feel angry and displeased at; as, to *resent* a snub. — **re·sent′ful**, *adj.* — **re·sent′ful·ly**, *adv.*

re·sent′ment (rē·zĕnt′mĕnt), *n.* A feeling of indignant displeasure at a wrong, an insult, a slight, etc.; anger and dislike; as, his *resentment* lasted for years.

res′er·va′tion (rĕz′ĕr·vā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of reserving. 2. Something reserved for a special use, such as a room in a hotel; especially, a tract of public land reserved for forests, schools, Indians, etc. 3. A point which a person excepts in making a pledge or the like; as, he promised without *reservation.*

re·serve′ (rē·zûrv′), *v.* 1. To keep in store for future or a special use; as, to *reserve* seats. 2. To hold back and not give over; to keep for oneself; as, he *reserved* the right to cancel his order.

— *n.* 1. The act of reserving; also, the state of being reserved; as, we have plenty of food in *reserve.* 2. Something reserved; a reservation; as, forest *reserves;* [often in the *plural*] a store or stock of money, supplies, etc.; as, the bank's *reserves* were large; reinforcements; as, to call forth the *reserves.* 3. Restraint in the expression of one's thoughts, feelings, etc.; as, his *reserve* kept him from getting acquainted.

re·served′ (rē·zûrvd′), *adj.* 1. Kept in reserve. 2. Not talkative.

res′er·voir (rĕz′ĕr·vwôr; rĕz′ĕr·vwär), *n.* A place where something is kept for some special use; especially, an artificial lake or system of lakes in which water is collected and kept for future use, as by a city.

re·set′ (rē·sĕt′), *v.* To set again; as, to *reset* type; to *reset* a diamond.

re·ship′ (rē·shĭp′), *v.*; for prin. parts see SHIP. To ship again; as, to *reship* goods.

re·side′ (rē·zīd′), *v.* 1. To make one's home; to live; to dwell. 2. To be fixed as a quality, a right, or a power; to exist; to abide; as, the power of veto *resides* in the President.

res′i·dence (rĕz′ĭ·dĕns), *n.* 1. The act or fact of residing. 2. The home in which a family lives; a house. — **res′i·den′tial** (rĕz′ĭ·dĕn′shăl), *adj.*

res′i·dent (rĕz′ĭ·dĕnt), *n.* A person who resides in a place; as, a *resident* of Buffalo. — *adj.* Residing; also, not living away from one's estate; as, a *resident* landlord.

re·sid′u·al (rē·zĭj′ū·ăl), *adj.* Being a residue, or remainder.

res′i·due (rĕz′ĭ·dū), *n.* Something that remains after a part has been taken away.

re·sign′ (rē·zīn′), *v.* 1. To give up by a formal or official act; as, to *resign* an office. 2. To commit or give over; to yield deliberately; as, to *resign* oneself to God.

res′ig·na′tion (rĕz′ĭg·nā′shŭn; rĕs′ĭg·nā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or fact of resigning; also, a letter or the like that gives notice of this act or fact; as, to send in one's *resignation.* 2. The quality or the feeling of a person who is resigned; especially, submissiveness to the will of God.

re·signed′ (rē·zīnd′), *adj.* Having resigned oneself to sorrow, misfortune, etc.; submissive.

re·sil′i·ent (rē·zĭl′ĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Springing back; rebounding easily and quickly; as, a *resilient* ball. — **re·sil′i·ence, re·sil′i·en·cy**, *n.*

res′in (rĕz′ĭn), *n.* A yellowish or brownish substance obtained from the gum or sap of trees such as the pine, used in making varnish and in medicines. — **res′in·ous**, *adj.*

re·sist′ (rē·zĭst′), *v.* 1. To be able to stand up against; to repel, ward off, or prevent; as, strong enough to *resist* disease. 2. To fight against; to oppose; as, to *resist* arrest. — **re·sist′ance**, *n.* — **re·sist′ant**, *adj.* — **re·sist′less**, *adj.*

res′o·lute (rĕz′ō·lūt), *adj.* Not to be moved from one's purpose; determined; resolved; firm. **res′o·lute·ly**, *adv.* **res′o·lute·ness**, *n.*

res′o·lu′tion (rĕz′ō·lū′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of resolving; especially, the act of solving; as, the *resolution* of a problem. 2. The quality of being resolute; determination; perseverance; as, sheer *resolution* kept him alive. 3. Something resolved; a fixed determination; as, *resolutions* for reform. 4. A statement expressing the feelings, wishes, or decisions of a body of persons; as, Congress adopted a *resolution.*

re·solve′ (rē·zŏlv′), *v.* 1. To change by breaking up or separating; to transform; as, boiling water *resolves* itself into steam. 2. To solve; to find an answer to; as, to *resolve* a difficulty. 3. To make a decision or determination; to form a purpose; as, to *resolve* to work hard. 4. To make or pass a resolution; as, the legislature *resolved* to adjourn. — **re·solve′**, *n.*

re·solved′ (rē·zŏlvd′), *adj.* Determined.

res′o·nance (rĕz′ō·năns), *n.* The quality of being resonant; as, the *resonance* of an organ.

res′o·nant (rĕz′ō·nănt), *adj.* Resounding.

re·sort′ (rē·zôrt′), *v.* 1. To go, especially to go often or as a habit; to betake oneself; as, the crowd *resorts* to the beach twice daily. 2. To go for help, relief, etc.; to have recourse; as, they *resorted* to force to check the mob.

— *n.* 1. Someone or something resorted to for help; as, their last *resort.* 2. The act of turning to for help; as, the *resort* to force. 3. A place to which many persons resort for entertainment, etc.

re·sound′ (rē·zound′), *v.* **1.** To be filled with sound; to ring; to echo; as, the hall *resounded* with cheers. **2.** To sound or make sound loudly; as, the organ *resounds*. **3.** To be proclaimed far and wide; to be famous.
re·sound′ing, *adj.* re·sound′ing·ly, *adv.*

re·source′ (rē·sōrs′; rē′sōrs), *n.* **1.** A reserve stock or supply, as of money, products, power, energy, etc.; as, America has great natural *resources*. **2.** Ability to meet and handle situations; power of getting out of difficulty; as, a man of great *resource*. — **re·source′ful**, *adj.* — **re·source′ful·ness**, *n.*

re·spect′ (rē·spĕkt′), *v.* **1.** To look up to; to esteem; as, to *respect* one's parents. **2.** To heed; as, to *respect* a person's wishes. **3.** To deal with; as, this treaty *respects* our country's commerce. — *n.* **1.** Esteem; high regard; as, to have great *respect* for a person. **2.** [used in the *plural*, RESPECTS] An expression of respect, such as a visit, a message of regards, etc. **3.** A detail; way; as, he failed in this *respect*. **4.** Relation; regard; as, I shall write you with *respect* to our plans.

re·spect′a·ble (rē·spĕk′tȧ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Worthy of respect; esteemed; as, a *respectable* person; also, fairly large or good; as, a *respectable* number. **2.** Fit to be seen; presentable; as, the coat is old but *respectable*. — **re·spect′a·bil′i·ty** (rē·spĕk′tȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **re·spect′a·bly** (rē·spĕk′tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

re·spect′ful (rē·spĕkt′fo͝ol), *adj.* Marked by or showing respect; as, a *respectful* manner.
re·spect′ful·ly, *adv.* re·spect′ful·ness, *n.*

re·spect′ing (rē·spĕk′tĭng), *prep.* In respect to; concerning; as, *respecting* your idea.

re·spec′tive (rē·spĕk′tĭv), *adj.* Of each one of the number; particular; as, their *respective* homes. — **re·spec′tive·ly**, *adv.*

res′pi·ra′tion (rĕs′pĭ·rā′shŭn), *n.* The act or process of breathing.

re·spire′ (rē·spīr′), *v.* To breathe in and out.

res′pite (rĕs′pĭt), *n.* **1.** A putting off for a time; a postponement; as, the governor granted a *respite* to the condemned man. **2.** A time of rest from work, suffering, etc.; as, *respite* from toil.

re·splend′ent (rē·splĕn′dĕnt), *adj.* Shining brilliantly; gloriously bright; splendid.

re·spond′ (rē·spŏnd′), *v.* **1.** To make a response; to answer; to reply. **2.** To act or behave in response; as, she *responded* to the friendly gesture.

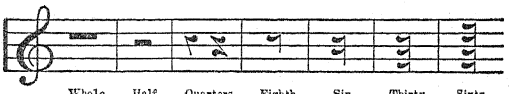
re·sponse′ (rē·spŏns′), *n.* Act of replying; an answer.

re·spon′si·bil′i·ty (rē·spŏn′sĭ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RESPONSIBILITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The state or fact of being responsible; as, a savings bank accepts *responsibility* for a depositor's money. **2.** The quality of being responsible; reliability; trustworthiness; as, Mr. Brown's *responsibility* is never questioned. **3.** Something for which a person is responsible; a care; a duty requiring much attention; as, the President carries heavy *responsibilities*.

re·spon′si·ble (rē·spŏn′sĭ·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Accountable; answerable; as, held *responsible* for the mischief. **2.** Trustworthy; reliable; as, *responsible* persons. **3.** Requiring its holder to be responsible for many important things; as, a *responsible* position.

re·spon′sive (rē·spŏn′sĭv), *adj.* Responding quickly to an influence; easily taught, etc.

rest (rĕst), *n.* **1.** A place of shelter; a lodging place for those out of work, off duty, old, or ill; as, a sailor's *rest*. **2.** Repose; sleep; slumber; as, to take one's *rest;* also, freedom from work or activity; quiet; as, Sunday is a day of *rest*. **3.** The state of being motionless or inactive; as, a child is seldom at *rest*. **4.** Something on which another thing leans for support; a stand; especially, a support for a rifle, etc. **5.** In music, a silence; also, the character indicating this silence. — *v.* **1.** To get repose by lying down; to sleep; as, the patient is *resting;* also, to lie dead; as, he *rests* in the cemetery. **2.** To give up work or exertion; to remain or keep quiet or still; to relax; to *rest* from play; to give rest or repose to; as, *rest* yourself on the couch. **3.** To lean or cause to lean for support; as, a column *rests* on a pedestal. **4.** To fix or be fixed in trust or confidence; as, to *rest* one's hopes on another's promise; also, to be based; to depend; as, the flight's success *rests* on the wind. — **rest′ful**, *adj.*



Rests, 5.

rest (rĕst), *n.* **1.** Something that is left over; the remainder. **2.** The others; especially, those not named; as, John and the *rest* of the family.

re·state′ (rē·stāt′), *v.* To state again; to express in another way. — **re·state′ment**, *n.*

res′tau·rant (rĕs′tō·rănt), *n.* A place where meals or food may be bought.

res′ti·tu′tion (rĕs′tĭ·tū′shŭn), *n.* The act of restoring; restoration; as, to make *restitution* for harm done.

res′tive (rĕs′tĭv), *adj.* Uneasy; fidgety; not easy to control or manage.

rest′less (rĕst′lĕs), *adj.* **1.** Without rest; giving no rest; uneasy; as, to pass a *restless* night. **2.** Never resting; never settled; changeful; as, the *restless* sea; a *restless* person.
rest′less·ly, *adv.* rest′less·ness, *n.*

res'to·ra'tion (rĕs'tō·rā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of restoring to a former condition, to health, to the rightful place or owner, etc.; the state or fact of being so restored; as, the *restoration* of stolen property; the *restoration* of peace. **2.** Something which is restored; especially, an old or damaged building, painting, etc., that has been restored; as, many statues are *restorations.*

re·stor'a·tive (rē·stōr'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Restoring; having power to restore; as, a *restorative* sleep. — *n.* Something that restores, as a medicine, etc.; as, rest is a *restorative.*

re·store' (rē·stōr'), *v.* **1.** To give back to the rightful owner; as, to *restore* stolen goods. **2.** To bring back to health, to a certain condition, position, etc.; to cure, repair, renew, or reinstate; as, she is fully *restored;* to *restore* a king to a throne; to *restore* a painting, a statue, a building, etc., to its original form.

re·strain' (rē·strān'), *v.* To hold back from doing something; to keep in check; to curb.

re·straint' (rē·strānt'), *n.* **1.** The act of restraining; also, the state of being restrained; confinement; as, held in *restraint.* **2.** Control over one's thoughts or feelings; reserve; as, his manner showed *restraint.* **3.** A means of restraining or checking.

re·strict' (rē·strĭkt'), *v.* To keep within bounds; to limit; as, to *restrict* a diet. — **re·strict'ed,** *adj.* — **re·stric'tive,** *adj.*

re·stric'tion (rē·strĭk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of restricting; also, the state of being restricted; as, the *restriction* of children during school hours. **2.** A law, rule, etc., which restricts; as, new *restrictions* for drivers of cars.

re·sult' (rē·zŭlt'), *v.* To come about as an effect; as, disease *results* from infection; also, to finish; to terminate; to end; as, the disease *resulted* in his death. — *n.* **1.** An effect; a consequence; as, the *results* of the World War; also, a good result; as, the treatment brought *results.* **2.** An answer to an example, a problem, etc.; as, a *result* obtained by adding.

re·sult'ant (rē·zŭl'tănt), *adj.* Resulting; following as an effect; as, *resultant* events. — *n.* A result; an outcome.

re·sume' (rē·zūm'), *v.* To take up again; to begin again; as, to *resume* study.

ré'su·mé' (rā'zū·mā'), *n.* A short statement of what has been said or covered.

re·sump'tion (rē·zŭmp'shŭn), *n.* The act of resuming; as, *resumption* of work.

res'ur·rect' (rĕz'ŭ·rĕkt'), *v.* To raise from the dead; to restore to life.

res'ur·rec'tion (rĕz'ŭ·rĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act of resurrecting; especially [written with a capital letter, ***Resurrection***], the rising of Christ from the dead.

re·sus'ci·tate (rē·sŭs'ĭ·tāt), *v.* To revive from a condition near death or resembling death; as, to *resuscitate* a drowning person. — **re·sus'ci·ta'tion,** *n.*

re'tail (rē'tāl), *n.* The sale of goods in small amounts; as, a grocery store sells at *retail.* — **re'tail,** *adj.* — **re'tail** (rē'tāl; rē·tāl'), *v.* — **re'tail·er** (rē'tāl·ẽr; rē·tāl'ẽr), *n.*

re·tain' (rē·tān'), *v.* **1.** To keep a thing in use, possession, etc.; as, some metals *retain* heat for hours. **2.** To secure the services of a lawyer, adviser, etc., often by paying a fee beforehand.

re·tain'er (rē·tān'ẽr), *n.* The fee paid in securing the services of a lawyer, adviser, etc.

re·tain'er (rē·tān'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that retains anything. **2.** A servant or follower in a wealthy household.

re·take' (rē·tāk'), *v.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. To take or receive something again; as, to *retake* a fort; to photograph again; as, to *retake* a scene. — (rē'tāk'), *n.* A second photograph of a motion-picture scene.

re·tal'i·ate (rē·tăl'ĭ·āt), *v.* To pay back for something with the same kind of thing, as evil for evil. — **re·tal'i·a'tion,** *n.*

re·tard' (rē·tärd'), *v.* To slow a thing up; to keep back, hinder, or delay a thing.

retch (rĕch), *v.* To vomit or make an effort to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting.

re·tell' (rē·tĕl'), *v.;* for prin. parts see TELL. To tell again.

re·ten'tion (rē·tĕn'shŭn), *n.* The act or power of keeping anything in possession, use, memory, etc.; as, the *retention* of the islands.

re·ten'tive (rē·tĕn'tĭv), *adj.* Tending, or having the power, to hold, keep, etc., in one's possession, use, memory, or the like; as, a *retentive* memory. — **re·ten'tive·ness,** *n.*

ret'i·cent (rĕt'ĭ·sĕnt), *adj.* Inclined to keep silent; as, a *reticent* man. — **ret'i·cence,** *n.*

ret'i·na (rĕt'ĭ·nȧ), *n.* The membrane which lines the back part of the eyeball and receives the image of vision.

ret'i·nue (rĕt'ĭ·nū), *n.* The servants or followers of a distinguished person; attendants.

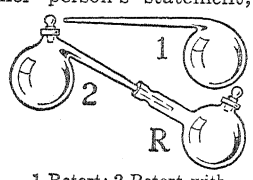
re·tire' (rē·tīr'), *v.* **1.** To withdraw; to retreat; as, the troops *retired.* **2.** To give up or cause to give up an office, position, etc.; as, he has *retired* from active duties. **3.** To go to bed. **4.** To withdraw bonds, notes, etc., from circulation or the market. — **re·tire'ment,** *n.*

re·tired' (rē·tīrd'), *adj.* **1.** Quiet; hidden; secret; as, a *retired* cottage. **2.** Withdrawn from active duties or business; as, a *retired* teacher. **3.** Received by, or due to, a person who has retired; as, *retired* pay.

re·tir'ing (rē·tīr'ĭng), *adj.* Shy; reserved.

re·tort' (rē·tôrt'), *v.* To answer back; to reply angrily, sharply, etc.
— *n.* A sharp, clever, or angry reply, especially in opposition to another person's statement; as, his remark brought quick *retorts.*

re·tort' (rē·tôrt'), *n.* A vessel in which substances are distilled or broken up by heat.



1 Retort; 2 Retort with Receiver (*R*).

re·touch' (rē·tŭch'), *v.* To touch again; to touch up something so as to improve it; as, to *retouch* a photograph.

re·trace' (rē·trās'), *v.* To trace over again.

re·tract' (rē·trăkt'), *v.* To draw or pull back; to withdraw a statement, accusation, etc.; as, he *retracted* his charge. — **re·trac'tion,** *n.*

re·treat' (rē·trēt'), *n.* **1.** The act of withdrawing from danger, difficulties, etc.; especially, the withdrawal of troops or ships from the enemy; as, a hurried *retreat;* also, the signal given to withdraw. **2.** A place where people can go for safety, quiet, rest, etc.; a refuge.
— *v.* To make a retreat; to withdraw.

re·trench' (rē·trĕnch'), *v.* To cut down expenses. — **re·trench'ment,** *n.*

re·tri'al (rē·trī'ăl), *n.* A second trial or test.

ret'ri·bu'tion (rĕt'rĭ·bū'shŭn), *n.* Something given as a punishment.

re·trieve' (rē·trēv'), *v.* **1.** To discover and bring in killed or wounded game; as, my dog *retrieves* well. **2.** To recover, restore, or repair a loss, damage, etc.; to make good; as, he *retrieved* his reputation. — **re·triev'er,** *n.*

ret'ro·ac'tive (rĕt'rō·ăk'tĭv; rē'trō-), *adj.* Acting so as to affect something already done.

ret'ro·grade (rĕt'rō·grād; rē'trō·grād), *adj.* Going, moving, tending, etc., backward; also, going from a better to a worse condition; as, *retrograde* countries. — **ret'ro·grade,** *v.*

ret'ro·gres'sion (rĕt'rō·grĕsh'ŭn; rē'trō·grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The act or process of retrograding.

ret'ro·spect (rĕt'rō·spĕkt; rē'trō·spĕkt), *n.* A looking back; a review of the past; as, to see things in *retrospect.* — **ret'ro·spec'tive,** *adj.*

ret'ro·spec'tion (rĕt'rō·spĕk'shŭn; rē'trō·spĕk'shŭn), *n.* The act or power of looking back on past events; a retrospect.

re·try' (rē·trī'), *v.;* RE·TRIED' (-trīd'); RE·TRY'ING. To try again, as a case in law.

re·turn' (rē·tûrn'), *v.* **1.** To come or go back. **2.** To reply; to answer; as, "I'll not do it," he *returned.* **3.** To make a report, account, etc.; as, the jury *returned* a verdict. **4.** To bring, carry, send, or turn, back; to restore; as, to *return* a loan. **5.** To yield; as, the farm *returned* a poor crop; also, to repay.
— *n.* **1.** The act of a person or thing that returns; a going or coming back; as, he awaited their *return;* also, a person or thing that returns or is returned. **2.** The profit from labor, a business deal, etc.; as, a good *return* on his business; [in the *plural,* RETURNS] proceeds or results. **3.** An account or formal report; as, election *returns.*
— *adj.* Having to do with a return; as, a *return* ticket; a *return* game or blow.
— **re·turn'a·ble,** *adj.*

re·un'ion (rē·ūn'yŭn), *n.* The act of reuniting; as, a class *reunion.*

re'u·nite' (rē'ū·nīt'), *v.* To unite again.

rev. Abbreviation for *revolution, revised.*

Rev. Abbreviation for *Revelation, Reverend.*

re·vamp' (rē·vămp'), *v.* To patch up or repair a thing; as, the whole story is *revamped.*

re·veal' (rē·vēl'), *v.* To make something known; to explain, tell, show, etc.

rev'eil·le' (*in the U.S. service* rĕv'ē·lē' *or* rĕv'ē·lē'; *British* rē·vĕl'ĭ *or* rē·văl'ĭ), *n.* A signal sounded at about sunrise on a bugle, fife, or drum, calling soldiers or sailors to duty.

rev'el (rĕv'ĕl), *v.;* REV'ELED or REV'ELLED; REV'EL·ING or REV'EL·LING. **1.** To be gay and noisy. **2.** To take great delight in something; as, we *reveled* in our luck. — *n.* A noisy or merry celebration. — **rev'el·er, rev'el·ler,** *n.*

rev'e·la'tion (rĕv'ĕ·lā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of revealing something; also, the thing that is revealed; as, the story was a *revelation* to me. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Revelation***] The last book of the Bible; the Apocalypse.

rev'el·ry (rĕv'ĕl·rĭ), *n.; pl.* REVELRIES (-rĭz). The act of reveling; boisterous merrymaking.

re·venge' (rē·vĕnj'), *v.* To inflict harm or injury in return for harm or injury. — *n.* The act of revenging; also, desire to return evil for evil. — **re·venge'ful,** *adj.*

rev'e·nue (rĕv'ĕ·nū), *n.* **1.** The sum received as profit, interest, rent, etc., from any source; income. **2.** The amount of money which a government collects from taxes, duties, rents, etc.; as, the internal *revenue.*

re·ver'ber·ate (rē·vûr'bĕr·āt), *v.* To resound; to echo; as, the shot *reverberated* from the hills. — **re·ver'ber·a'tion,** *n.*

re·vere' (rē·vēr'), *v.* To honor and respect; as, to *revere* the laws of one's country.

Re·vere' (rē·vēr'), Paul, 1735–1818. American engraver and patriot.

rev'er·ence (rĕv'ĕr·ĕns), *n.* **1.** Respect mixed with love and awe; as, *reverence* for the dead. **2.** A sign of respect, as, a bow. — *v.* To respect and honor a person or thing; to make a bow. — ***his Reverence, your Reverence.*** In some regions, a title given to a priest.

rev'er·end (rĕv'ĕr·ĕnd), *adj.* Worthy of honor or respect; as, a *reverend* sire.

rev'er·ent (rĕv'ĕr·ĕnt), *adj.* Very respectful; showing reverence. — **rev'er·en'tial** (rĕv'ĕr·ĕn'shăl), *adj.* — **rev'er·ent·ly**, *adv.*

rev'er·ie (rĕv'ĕr·ĭ), *n.* The condition of being in dreamy thought; as, lost in *reverie.*

re·verse' (rē·vûrs'), *adj.* Turned back; acting backward; as, a *reverse* motion.

— *n.* **1.** An opposite or contrary direction, motion, etc.; especially, in machinery, a reverse gear, motion, etc.; as, put the car in *reverse.* **2.** The act of reversing; reversal. **3.** The back of anything; as, the *reverse* of a coin is the side which does not bear the date. **4.** A change, as for the worse; as, a *reverse* of fortune.

— *v.* **1.** To turn a thing upside down, backward, or inside out; as, she *reversed* the cloth. **2.** To turn in an opposite direction. **3.** To set aside or change a legal sentence, decree, etc. — **re·ver'sal**, *n.* — **re·vers'i·ble**, *adj.*

re·ver'sion (rē·vûr'shŭn; rē·vûr'zhŭn), *n.* **1.** The legal right to take possession of something in the future. **2.** The return of a person or animal to the condition, appearance, way of living, etc., of an ancestor; as, the *reversion* of a dog to the wild state.

re·vert' (rē·vûrt'), *v.* To return; to go back to a person, place, condition, etc.

rev'er·y (rĕv'ĕr·ĭ). Same as REVERIE.

re·view' (rē·vū'), *v.* **1.** To look at a thing again; to study or examine again; as, the superior court *reviewed* the case. **2.** To examine anything carefully or critically for its good and bad points; as, the officer *reviewed* his troops. **3.** To write criticisms of books, plays, etc.; as, he *reviews* for two papers. **4.** To look back on; as, to *review* what one has accomplished.

— *n.* **1.** A general examination or summary of a period, topic, etc.; as, a *review* of today's news. **2.** A second view or examination; as, a *review* of a lesson. **3.** An explanation or criticism of a book, play, etc., published in a newspaper or magazine. **4.** An inspection of troops, etc. **re·view'er**, *n.* **re·view'ing**, *n.*

re·vile' (rē·vīl'), *v.* To abuse a person with bad language; as, he *reviled* the policeman.

re·vise' (rē·vīz'), *v.* **1.** To look over something written, in order to improve or correct it; also, to make corrections on a written or printed paper. **2.** Hence, to change; to amend; as, I must *revise* my opinion. — **re·vis'er** (rē·vīz'ĕr), *n.* — **re·vi'sion** (rē·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.*

re·vis'it (rē·vĭz'ĭt), *v.* To visit again.

re·viv'al (rē·vīv'ăl), *n.* **1.** The act or condition of returning to life, activity, strength, importance, etc.; as, the *revival* of business. **2.** A meeting or series of meetings for renewing interest in religion. — **re·viv'al·ist**, *n.*

re·vive' (rē·vīv'), *v.* **1.** To recover, restore, or return to life, activity, freshness, etc.; as, they *revived* the fainting woman; the sight of his friend *revived* old memories. **2.** To bring back into use, performance, etc.; as, to *revive* an old play. — **re·viv'er**, *n.*

rev'o·ca·ble (rĕv'ō·kȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being revoked, canceled, repealed, etc.

rev'o·ca'tion (rĕv'ō·kā'shŭn), *n.* The act by which a person in authority annuls, cancels, or repeals some decree, order, privilege, etc.

re·voke' (rē·vōk'), *v.* **1.** To put an end to a law, order, privilege, etc.; to cancel a thing; as, the judge *revoked* his license. **2.** In card playing, to break the rules by failing to follow suit when able. — *n.* In card playing, a failure to follow suit when able to do so.

re·volt' (rē·vōlt'; rē·vŏlt'), *n.* The act of rising up against established authority; rebellion.

— *v.* **1.** To rebel. **2.** To be, or cause someone to be, disgusted or shocked; as, the sight of blood *revolts* him. — **re·volt'er**, *n.*

re·volt'ing (rē·vōl'tĭng; rē·vŏl'tĭng), *adj.* Disgusting; shocking; as, a *revolting* odor.

rev'o·lu'tion (rĕv'ō·lū'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or motion of turning round; rotation; especially, the act of a heavenly body in going round in a fixed course; as, the *revolution* of the moon round the earth. **2.** The time taken by a thing to make a complete turn; as, ninety *revolutions* per second. **3.** A very great change, such as a change in thinking, manner of living or working, etc.; as, an industrial *revolution;* especially, a great change in a government, as by war; as, the American *Revolution.* — **rev'o·lu'tion·ist**, *n.* — **rev'o·lu'tion·ize**, *v.*

rev'o·lu'tion·ar'y (rĕv'ō·lū'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Having to do with a revolution; tending toward, or desiring, revolution; especially [written with a capital letter, ***Revolutionary***], having to do with the American Revolution; as, the *Revolutionary* period. — **rev'o·lu'tion·ar'y**, *n.*

Rev'o·lu'tion·ar'y War. The American Revolution.

re·volve' (rē·vŏlv'), *v.* **1.** To think over a thing carefully; as, he *revolved* the plan. **2.** To go around in a circular course; as, a wheel *revolves;* to cause something to turn round; as, he *revolved* the dial of the safe. **3.** To come around again; to recur; as, the centuries *revolve.*

re·volv'er (rē·vŏl'vĕr), *n.* Something that revolves; especially, a pistol having places for several bullets in a revolving cylinder so that several shots may be fired without reloading.

Revolver.

re·vul'sion (rē·vŭl'shŭn), *n.* A strong sudden change of feeling; as, a *revulsion* from war.

re·ward′ (rē·wôrd′), *v.* To make a suitable return for something; to repay; as, I shall *reward* you for this. — **re·ward′**, *n.*

re·word′ (rē·wûrd′), *v.* To state a thing in another way; as, to *reword* a story.

re·write′ (rē·rīt′), *v.*; for prin. parts see WRITE. To write again or anew.

Reyn′ard (rĕn′ĕrd; rā′närd), *n.* A name for the fox in tales, poetry, etc.

R.F.D. Abbreviation for *Rural Free Delivery.*

rhap′so·dy (răp′sō·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RHAPSODIES (-dĭz). An utterance, writing, musical composition, etc., which springs from deep emotion.

Rhen′ish (rĕn′ĭsh), *adj.* Having to do with, or belonging to, the Rhine River. — *n.* A wine produced in the Rhine Valley.

rhe′o·stat (rē′ō·stăt), *n.* A device which controls the flow of electric current.

rhet′o·ric (rĕt′ō·rĭk), *n.* The art of speaking or writing expressively. — **rhe·tor′i·cal** (rē·tŏr′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **rhe·tor′i·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **rhet′o·ri′cian** (rĕt′ō·rĭsh′ăn), *n.*

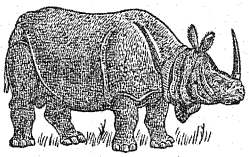
rheum (rōōm), *n.* A watery fluid discharged from the eyes or nose when a person cries, has a cold, etc.; hence, a cold.

rheu′ma·tism (rōō′mȧ·tĭz′m), *n.* A disease in which there is stiffness in one's muscles and joints, pain when one moves, etc. — **rheu·mat′ic** (rōō·măt′ĭk), *n.* & *adj.*

Rhine (rīn), *n.* A river in western Europe, flowing from Switzerland to the North Sea.

rhine′stone′ (rīn′stōn′), *n.* An imitation diamond made of glass.

rhi·noc′er·os (rī·nŏs′ĕr·ŏs), *n.*; *pl.* RHINOCEROSES (-ĕz). A large, thick-skinned, three-toed animal of Africa and Asia, with one or two heavy upright horns on the snout.



Rhinoceros. 1/50

Rhode Is′land (rōd ī′lănd). A State in northeastern United States.

Rhodes (rōdz), *n.* 1. An Italian island in the Mediterranean Sea off the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. 2. The chief town of the island of Rhodes. See COLOSSUS OF RHODES.

Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John, 1853–1902. English administrator in South Africa.

Rho·de′si·a (rō·dē′zhĭ·ȧ; rō·dē′zĭ·ȧ), *n.* A region in southern Africa between Belgian Congo and the Union of South Africa. It now forms the British colonies of ***Northern Rhodesia*** and ***Southern Rhodesia.***

rho′do·den′dron (rō′dō·dĕn′drŏn), *n.* A bush or tree that has glossy, usually evergreen, leaves, and clusters of large white, pink, or purplish flowers. The ***pink rhododendron*** is the State flower of Washington; the ***great rhododendron*** is the State flower of West Virginia. See the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

Rhone (rōn), *n.* A river of France. It flows 504 miles from southern Switzerland to the Mediterranean Sea.

rhu′barb (rōō′bärb), *n.* 1. A plant with broad green leaves and thick, juicy, pinkish stems. 2. The stalks of rhubarb, used for food.

Rhubarb.

rhyme (rīm), *v.* 1. To make rhymes. 2. To cause lines or words to end with the same sound; as, to *rhyme* "season" with "reason." 3. To end with the same sound; as, these lines *rhyme.* — **rhyme**, *n.* — **rhym′er**, *n.*

rhyme′ster (rīm′stĕr), *n.* A rhymer.

rhythm (rĭth′m; rĭth′m), *n.* 1. A regular rise and fall of the sounds of words, caused by repeated accents, by pitch, speed, etc.; as, the *rhythm* of poetry. 2. In music, a flow of sound marked by accented beats coming at regular intervals. 3. Movement in which some action, step, etc., is regularly done; as, *rhythm* is shown in breathing and dancing. — **rhyth′mic** (rĭth′mĭk; rĭth′mĭk), *adj.* — **rhyth′mi·cal**, *adj.* — **rhyth′mi·cal·ly**, *adv.*

R.I. Abbreviation for *Rhode Island.*

rib (rĭb), *n.* 1. One of the series of curved bones that are joined in pairs to the spine of man and animals, and help to stiffen the body wall. 2. Something that is like a rib in shape or use, such as a main vein of a leaf, a cross timber in the frame of a boat, etc. — **rib**, *v.*

rib′ald (rĭb′ăld), *adj.* Low or coarse; vulgar.

rib′ald·ry (rĭb′ăld·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RIBALDRIES (-rĭz). Low or coarse language, jokes, etc.

rib′bon (rĭb′ŭn), *n.* 1. A narrow strip of cloth, especially of velvet or silk, used for trimming; as, hair *ribbons.* A ***blue ribbon*** is often awarded to the one that wins highest place in a contest. 2. A narrow strip or shred; anything that looks like a ribbon; as, the sail was torn to *ribbons;* a typewriter *ribbon.*

rice (rīs), *n.* A grass widely raised in warm regions for its seed, which is a chief food of some nations; also, the seed itself.

Rice.

rice′bird′ (rīs′bûrd′), *n.* In the southern United States, the bobolink, which is common in rice fields.

rich (rĭch), *adj.* 1. Wealthy; well supplied with money, land, etc. 2. Costly; valuable; as, *rich* robes. 3. High-seasoned, fatty, oily, or sweet; as, *rich* cake; a *rich* dinner. 4. Deep and pleasing in

color; vivid; as, a *rich* green. 5. Mellow and full in tone; as, a *rich* voice. 6. Plentiful; abundant; as, a *rich* crop; hence, yielding large returns; as, a *rich* mine; fertile; fruitful; as, a *rich* soil. 7. Abounding in some desirable thing, as beauty, humor, value, etc.; as, *rich* ideas. **rich'ly**, *adv.* **rich'ness**, *n.*

rich'es (rĭch'ĕz), *n. pl.* Wealth.

Rich'mond (rĭch'mŭnd), *n.* The capital of Virginia.

rick (rĭk), *n.* A large stack, as of hay, straw, etc., in the open air.

rick'ets (rĭk'ĕts), *n.* A children's disease marked by softened and deformed bones and other signs of undernourishment.

rick'et·y (rĭk'ĕ·tĭ), *adj.* 1. Having rickets. 2. Feeble; shaky; as, a *rickety* chair.

rick'sha, rick'shaw (rĭk'shä; rĭk'shô), *n.* In colloquial use, a jinrikisha.

ric'o·chet' (rĭk'ō·shā'; rĭk'ō·shĕt'), *n.* The action of a bullet in skipping over the ground, a stone in skimming the water, etc. — **ric'o·chet'**, *v.*

rid (rĭd), *old past tense and past part.* of RIDE.

rid (rĭd), *v.;* RID or RID'DED; RID'DING. To free, to clear; as, to *rid* a dog of fleas.

rid'dance (rĭd'ăns), *n.* The act of ridding or freeing; as, good *riddance* to bad rubbish.

rid'den (rĭd''n), *past part.* of RIDE.

rid'dle (rĭd''l), *n.* A coarse sieve, such as one to sift different sizes of potatoes, coal, etc. — *v.* 1. To sift something. 2. To pierce a thing with many holes; as, *riddled* with bullets.

rid'dle (rĭd''l), *n.* A puzzling question, statement, etc.; an enigma. — **rid'dle**, *v.*

ride (rīd), *v.; past tense* RODE; *past part.* RID'DEN (rĭd''n); *pres. part.* RID'ING (rīd'ĭng). 1. To go on or as on an animal's back, a boat, vehicle, etc. 2. To float; as, we *rode* into port; to be moored or at anchor; as, gallant ships *ride* the waves. 3. To carry; to bear along; as, they *rode* their hero round the field; also, to be carried or borne along. 4. To control; to manage; as, a group *ridden* by one masterful boss. — *n.* The act or fact of riding; especially, a journey on a horse, train, ship, etc.— **rid'er** (rīd'ẽr), *n.*

ridge (rĭj), *n.* 1. A range of hills or mountains; as, he lives over on that next *ridge*. 2. A raised line or strip of something; as, *ridges* of earth left in plowing; the *ridges* in corduroy. 3. The line made where two sloping surfaces come together; as, the *ridge* of a roof. — **ridge**, *v.*

ridge'pole' (rĭj'pōl'), *n.* The highest horizontal timber or pole in a sloping roof, to which the upper ends of the rafters are fastened.

rid'i·cule (rĭd'ĭ·kūl), *n.* Remarks or actions intended to make people laugh at a person or thing. — *v.* To make fun of.

ri·dic'u·lous (rĭ·dĭk'ŭ·lŭs), *adj.* Arousing ridicule; absurd.

rife (rīf), *adj.* Widespread; common; as, news of war was *rife*.

riff'raff' (rĭf'răf'), *n.* 1. Rubbish. 2. People of the lowest class; the rabble.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v.* 1. To rob and plunder; as, to *rifle* a church. 2. To steal and carry away a thing; as, the thief *rifled* his watch.

ri'fle (rī'f'l), *v.* To make spiral grooves inside a gun barrel. The bullet, as it passes through a rifled barrel, is given a whirling motion and takes a straighter course than it otherwise would. — *n.* A firearm with a rifled barrel.

Rifle.

ri'fle·man (rī'f'l·măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A soldier skilled in using a rifle.

rift (rĭft), *n.* An opening made by splitting or riving; a cleft; a fissure; as, *rifts* in a glacier; also, a separation. — **rift**, *v.*

rig (rĭg), *v.;* RIGGED; RIG'GING. 1. To fit the rigging of a ship to the masts, spars, etc. 2. To fit up something; to equip; as, he *rigged* up a shelter. 3. To dress or clothe, especially queerly; as, he was *rigged* in a clown's suit. — *n.* 1. The definite shape, number, and arrangement of the sails and masts of a certain type of ship; as, a fore-and-aft *rig*. 2. In colloquial use, clothes; dress; as, he wore an odd *rig*. 3. Anything rigged up. — **rig'ger**, *n.*

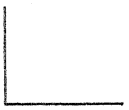
rig'ging (rĭg'ĭng), *n.* 1. The ropes, chains, etc., that hold and move the masts, sails, and spars of a ship. 2. Ropes and pulleys used to hoist, etc.; tackle; as, *rigging* of a derrick.

right (rīt), *adj.* 1. Straight; as, a *right* line. 2. Just; upright; as, it is *right* to obey the law. 3. Suitable; correct; as, he is the *right* man; also, favorable; most convenient; as, the *right* choice. 4. Well, cheerful, sane, etc.; as, he is not quite *right* yet. 5. Intended to be used or worn outward; as, the *right* side of a rug. 6. Having to do with that side of the body which is the stronger in most people, the side opposite to that where the heart is normally located; as, almost everyone writes with the *right* hand; hence, naming a side which corresponds to the right side of the body; as, the *right* bank of a river is the bank on the right side of a person facing downstream.

— *adv.* 1. In a straight line; directly; as, he stood *right* before me. 2. According to what is correct, honorable, desirable, etc. 3. Truly; correctly; as, to tell a story *right*. 4. Very; as, the *right* reverend. — *n.* 1. Anything that is correct, just, honorable, etc. 2. Something to which a person has a lawful claim; as, the *right* to freedom. 3. The side or part that is on or toward the right side; as, on his *right* was a

deep hole. — ***by right, by rights.*** Rightly; as, *by rights* the house is ours. — ***to rights.*** In colloquial use, in order; as, she put the room *to rights.*

— *v.* 1. To bring or restore a thing to the proper position; to set or become upright; as, to *right* a capsized boat. 2. To make right something that has been wrong. 3. To set something in order; as, to *right* a room.


Right Angle.

right an'gle. An angle bounded by two lines that are perpendicular to each other. — **right'-an'gled** (rīt'ăng'g'ld), *adj.*

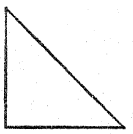
right'eous (rī'chŭs), *adj.* Doing or conforming to that which is right; free from wrong, sin, or guilt; just; as, a *righteous* man. **right'eous·ly,** *adv.* **right'eous·ness,** *n.*

right'ful (rīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* Lawful; just. **right'ful·ly,** *adv.* **right'ful·ness,** *n.*

right'-hand' (rīt'hănd'), *adj.* 1. Being on the right; as, the *right-hand* side. 2. Having to do with the right hand; as, a *right-hand* glove. 3. Chiefly depended upon; most useful; as, his *right-hand* man.

right'-hand'ed (rīt'hăn'dĕd), *adj.* 1. Using the right hand more easily than the left; also, done with the right hand. 2. Moving in the same direction as the hands of a clock seen from the front; clockwise.

right'ly (rīt'lĭ), *adv.* 1. Uprightly. 2. Properly; suitably; as, *rightly* named. 3. Correctly; exactly; as, I cannot *rightly* tell.


Right Triangle.

right'ness (rīt'nĕs), *n.* The condition or fact of being right.

right tri'an'gle. A triangle one of whose angles is a right angle.

rig'id (rĭj'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Firm; stiff; not flexible; as, *rigid* bars. 2. Strict; as, *rigid* rules; a *rigid* master. — **ri·gid'i·ty** (rĭ·jĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **rig'id·ly,** *adv.* — **rig'id·ness,** *n.*

rig'ma·role (rĭg'mȧ·rōl), *n.* Senseless talk.

rig'or, rig'our (rĭg'ẽr), *n.* Strictness; severity; as, the *rigor* of his discipline; harshness; severity of climate; as, the *rigor* of winters. — **rig'or·ous,** *adj.* — **rig'or·ous·ly,** *adv.*

rile (rīl). In colloquial use, same as ROIL.

Ri'ley (rī'lĭ), James Whitcomb, 1849–1916. An American lyric poet.

rill (rĭl), *n.* A very small brook; a rivulet.

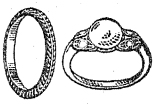
rim (rĭm), *n.* The border, edge, or margin of a thing, especially of a curved thing; as, the *rim* of a cup.

rime (rīm), *n.* White frost; hoarfrost.

rime (rīm), etc. Same as RHYME, etc.

rind (rīnd), *n.* The outer coat of a thing, such as the peel of fruit, the skin of bacon, etc.

ring (rĭng), *n.* 1. A circular band, often of precious metal set with gems, worn as an ornament or token; as, a wedding *ring;* an *earring.* 2. Any circular band used for holding, fastening, etc.; as, a napkin *ring.* 3. Anything circular; as, a *ring* of smoke; a round course; as, to run in a *ring.* 4. A racecourse, usually circular; hence, a place for a contest or display; as, a boxing *ring.* 5. A group of people who work together for selfish or dishonest purposes.


Finger Rings.

— *v.;* RINGED; RING'ING. 1. To surround with a ring; to encircle; as, to *ring* a fort with troops. 2. To provide with a ring or rings; as, to *ring* the nose of an ox. 3. In games where rings, etc., are tossed at a mark, to throw the ring, etc., exactly over the mark.

ring (rĭng), *v.; past tense* RANG or RUNG; *past part.* RUNG; *pres. part.* RING'ING. 1. To sound clearly, as a bell, coin, or other metallic object when struck, or a voice, cry, etc.; as, the shouts *rang* out; to cause something to sound by striking, etc.; as, he *rang* the bell. 2. To be filled with a ringing sound; as, his ears *rang.* 3. To fill or be filled with talk or rumors; as, his fame *rang* through the land. 4. To announce something by, or as by, ringing; as, to *ring* an alarm. 5. To have a particular sound or quality; as, her story *rings* true.

— *n.* 1. A sound made by or as by a metal object that has been struck; as, the *ring* of steel against stone; hence, any loud sound; as, the *ring* of their shouts. 2. A particular sound or quality in a written or spoken statement; as, that article has the *ring* of rebellion. 3. An act or instance of sounding a bell or of calling by a bell; as, give me a *ring* on the telephone.

ring'leader' (rĭng'lēd'ẽr), *n.* A leader, especially of a group of lawbreakers, as rioters.

ring'let (rĭng'lĕt), *n.* 1. A small ring. 2. A curl; as, the baby has golden *ringlets.*

ring'worm' (rĭng'wûrm'), *n.* A contagious skin disease causing ring-shaped patches.

rink (rĭngk), *n.* An enclosure for skating.

rinse (rĭns), *v.* To wash a thing lightly; to cleanse with water. — **rinse,** *n.*

Ri'o de Ja·nei'ro (rē'ō dā zhȧ·nā'rō). A seaport, the capital of Brazil.

Ri'o Gran'de (rē'ō grän'dā). A river flowing 1,800 miles from Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico. Part of it forms the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

ri'ot (rī'ŭt), *n.* 1. Extravagant living. 2. Disorderly behavior; uproar; hence, a disturbance of the public peace by the gathering of persons in order to gain some purpose by violence; as, labor *riots.* 3. A confused noise, sight, etc.; as, a *riot* of color. — **ri'ot,** *v.* — **ri'ot·er,** *n.* — **ri'ot·ous,** *adj.* — **ri'ot·ous·ly,** *adv.*

rip (rĭp), *v.;* RIPPED (rĭpt); RIP'PING. **1.** To cut or tear open, up, or off; as, to *rip* open a letter; he *ripped* off the stamp. **2.** To become torn; as, the cloth *rips* easily. **3.** To saw wood lengthwise of the grain.
— *n.* A torn place made by ripping; a tear.

rip (rĭp), *n.* A body of water roughened by the meeting of tides or currents.

rip cord. The cord pulled to open a parachute when making a descent.

ripe (rīp), *adj.* **1.** Ready to be harvested; mature; as, *ripe* grain; also, in the best condition for use; as, *ripe* cheese. **2.** Fully developed; as, *ripe* minds. **3.** Ready; prepared.
ripe'ly, *adv.* **ripe'ness,** *n.*

rip'en (rīp'ĕn), *v.* To become or make ripe.

rip'ple (rĭp''l), *v.* To form little waves, as a stream in passing over a rough, shallow place.
— **rip'ple,** *n.*

rip'saw' (rĭp'sô'), *n.* A saw used for cutting wood lengthwise of the grain.

rise (rīz), *v.; past tense* ROSE; *past part.* RIS'EN (rĭz''n); *pres. part.* RIS'ING (rīz'ĭng). **1.** To move to a higher position; to climb; to mount upward; as, the sun *rose;* the hill *rises* to a great height. **2.** To come to life after dying; as, Christ is *risen.* **3.** To reach a higher position, rank, etc.; to prosper; as, he *rose* from errand boy to president. **4.** To do one's best to overcome a difficulty; as, he *rises* to every emergency. **5.** To get up or stand up from kneeling, lying, or sitting. **6.** To rebel. **7.** To increase, as in price, degree, loudness, etc.; as, his anger *rose.* **8.** To happen; to come about; to begin; as, a rumor *rose;* also, to appear; as, land *rose* on the left; to have a source or origin; as, this river *rises* in the hills.
— *n.* **1.** The act of rising; ascent; as, the *rise* of a kite; an upward slope or a part that slopes upward; as, the *rise* of a roof. **2.** A piece of land higher than its surroundings; as, he stood on a little *rise.* **3.** The act or power of attaining greater position, knowledge, etc.; as, a *rise* from poverty. **4.** An increase or advance in price, value, fame, etc.; as, the *rise* of stocks. **5.** The source of a thing; origin; as, the *rise* of a stream.

ris'er (rīz'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that rises; as, an early *riser.* **2.** The upright piece of a step in a stairway.

risk (rĭsk), *n.* Danger; peril. — *v.* **1.** To expose oneself or something else to danger or injury; as, to *risk* being killed. **2.** To take the chances of something; as, to *risk* danger for the sake of excitement. — **risk'y,** *adj.*

rite (rīt), *n.* A form of ceremony according to a fixed rule; a solemn or religious ceremony.

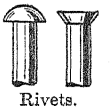
rit'u·al (rĭt'ū·ăl), *adj.* Having to do with rites or a ritual; as, *ritual* acts.
— *n.* **1.** The form of worship established by custom or law; as, the Jewish *ritual.* **2.** Any form of ceremony; as, the Masonic *ritual.*
rit'u·al·ism, *n.* **rit'u·al·is'tic,** *adj.*
rit'u·al·ist, *n.* **rit'u·al·ly,** *adv.*

riv. Abbreviation for *river.*

ri'val (rī'văl), *n.* One of two or more persons who are striving for something which only one of them can have; a competitor; as, business *rivals.* — *adj.* Having the same purpose; competing; as, *rival* railroads. — *v.;* RI'VALED, RIVALLED; RI'VAL·ING, RI'VAL·LING. **1.** To compete with someone for something. **2.** To have power, importance, etc., which equals that of some other person or thing; as, water *rivals* steam as a source of power. — **ri'val·ry,** *n.*

rive (rīv), *v.; past tense* RIVED (rīvd); *past part.* RIVED or RIV'EN (rĭv'ĕn); *pres. part.* RIV'ING (rīv'ĭng). To tear apart; to split; to rend.

riv'er (rĭv'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A natural stream of water larger than a brook or creek. **2.** A large stream of something that flows; as, *rivers* of blood ran from the wound.


Rivets.

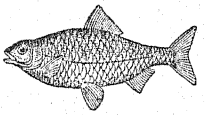
riv'et (rĭv'ĕt), *n.* A metal bolt or pin used to fasten things together by passing the shank through the things to be joined and then pressing down the plain end to make another head. — **riv'et,** *v.* — **riv'et·er,** *n.*

riv'u·let (rĭv'ū·lĕt), *n.* A small stream.

rm. Abbreviation for *ream.*

roach (rōch), *n.* A cockroach.

roach (rōch), *n.* A European fresh-water carp with silver sides and greenish back.


Roach. (1/11)

road (rōd), *n.* **1.** An open way or public passage for vehicles, persons, and animals; a highway. **2.** A way or path; as, the *road* to prosperity. **3.** An anchorage for ships, less sheltered than a harbor.

road'bed' (rōd'bĕd'), *n.* **1.** In railroads, the foundation on which the rails, ties, etc., rest. **2.** In highways, the material in place and ready for travel.

road'side' (rōd'sīd'), *n.* Land along the road; the side of the road. — *adj.* Situated on the side of the road.

road'stead (rōd'stĕd), *n.* A protected place where ships may anchor.

road'ster (rōd'stĕr), *n.* **1.** A horse for driving, for riding, or for light work. **2.** An open automobile with one cross seat.

road'way' (rōd'wā'), *n.* A road, especially the part that is traveled.

roam (rōm), *v.* To wander about aimlessly; to rove or rove over; as, he *roamed* the woods.

roan (rōn), *adj.* Black, brown, or reddish sprinkled with white; as, a *roan* horse. — *n.* The color of a roan horse; also, a roan horse.

roar (rōr), *v.* To bellow; as, the lion *roared;* to make a loud, deep sound; as, a *roaring* waterfall. — **roar,** *n.*

roast (rōst), *v.* 1. To cook something by an open fire, in hot ashes, in an oven, etc.; as, to *roast* meat. 2. To dry, or be cooked or dried, by fire; as, chestnuts *roasted* on the grate. — *n.* 1. A piece of roasted meat; also, a piece of meat for roasting; as, a *roast* of pork. 2. The act or process of roasting. — *adj.* Roasted; as, *roast* beef.

roast'er (rōs'tĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that roasts. 2. Something which is suitable for being roasted, such as a large-sized young chicken, a suckling pig, etc.

rob (rŏb), *v.;* ROBBED; ROB'BING. To take something from a person or thing by force; to commit robbery. — **rob'ber,** *n.*

rob'ber·y (rŏb'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* ROBBERIES (-ĭz). The act or practice of robbing; especially, theft of something from a person by violence or terror.

robe (rōb), *n.* 1. A long, flowing garment; hence, a dress of office, rank, etc.; as, royal *robes.* 2. A wrap or covering thrown over the lower part of one's body in riding, driving, etc. — *v.* To put a robe on; to dress.

rob'in (rŏb'ĭn), *n.* 1. In Europe, a small thrush with yellowish-red breast. It is commonly called ***rob'in red'breast'***. 2. In America, a larger thrush with dull-reddish under parts. See the colored picture of *birds.*

Rob'in Hood' (rŏb'ĭn ho͝od'). A legendary English outlaw, famous for his skill in archery, his courage, and his generosity to the poor.

Rob'in·son Cru'soe (rŏb'ĭn·sŭn kro͞o'so͞). The hero of a book (1719) by Defoe.

ro'bot (rō'bŏt; rŏb'ŏt), *n.* A machine made to act somewhat like a living person; hence, a person who acts in a stupid, machinelike way.

ro·bust' (rō·bŭst'), *adj.* Strong; healthy.

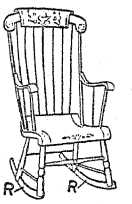
roc (rŏk), *n.* A fabulous Arabian bird so huge that it carried off elephants to feed its young.

rock (rŏk), *n.* 1. A large mass of stony material; also, broken pieces of stone. 2. Solid mineral occurring in large amounts; also, a particular mass of it; as, gold-bearing *rock.* 3. Something firm or protective like a rock. 4. Something that causes disaster or ruin somewhat like the wreck of a ship on a rock; as, his business is on the *rocks.* — **rock,** *adj.*

rock (rŏk), *v.* 1. To move as in a cradle; hence, to lull or quiet; as, she *rocked* the baby to sleep. 2. To sway or move back and forth; as, an earthquake *rocked* the town. — *n.* A rocking motion; as, give the chair a *rock.*

rock crys'tal. Same as CRYSTAL, 1.

rock'er (rŏk'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who rocks. 2. One of the curved pieces of wood or metal on which a chair or cradle rocks; hence, anything that has rockers or works with a rocking motion, as a ***rock'ing chair.***



R, R Rockers of a Rocking Chair.

rock'et (rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A firework that shoots high into the air and then bursts in a shower of sparks. — *v.* To move very swiftly, like a rocket; as, a bee *rocketed* past me.

rock salt. Common salt in rock-like masses.

rock'y (rŏk'ĭ), *adj.;* ROCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); ROCK'I·EST. 1. Full of rocks; consisting of rock; as, a *rocky* shore. 2. Like a rock; hard.

Rock'y Moun'tains, *or* **Rock'ies** (rŏk'ĭz), *n. pl.* The mountain system of western North America, extending from Mexico to the Arctic Ocean.

rod (rŏd), *n.* 1. A straight, slender stick or bar; as, a fishing *rod.* 2. A stick used to whip a person. 3. A staff carried by a king, official, etc., to show power or rank. 4. A measure of length. It is 5½ yards or 16½ feet.

rode (rōd), *past tense & old past part.* of RIDE.

ro'dent (rō'dĕnt), *n.* One of the many animals that have long, sharp, front teeth used for gnawing, as rats, squirrels, beavers, etc.

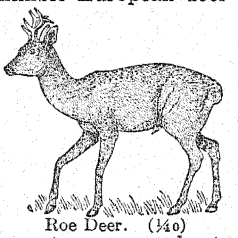
ro'de·o (rō'dē·ō; rō·dā'ō), *n.; pl.* RODEOS (-ōz). 1. A roundup. 2. An exhibition of some of the features of cowboy life, as lariat throwing, etc.

roe (rō), *n.* 1. The roe deer. 2. A hind or doe.

roe (rō), *n.* The eggs of fishes. Certain kinds of roe are cooked for food.

roe'buck' (rō'bŭk'), *n.* A male roe deer.

roe deer (rō). A small nimble European deer that has erect antlers forked at the top. It is reddish-brown in summer and grayish in winter.


Roe Deer. (1/40)

Roent'gen (rŭnt'gĕn; rĕnt'gĕn), Wilhelm Konrad, 1845–1923. German physicist.

Roent'gen ray. Same as X RAY.

rogue (rōg), *n.* 1. A dishonest person; a cheat; a scamp; a rascal. 2. In playful or affectionate use, a mischievous person; as, the baby is a little *rogue.* — **ro'guer·y** (rō'gĕr·ĭ), *n.*

ro'guish (rō'gĭsh), *adj.* 1. Tricky; dishonest. 2. Pleasantly mischievous; as, a *roguish* smile. **ro'guish·ly,** *adv.* **ro'guish·ness,** *n.*

roil (roil), *v.* 1. To make cloudy by stirring up sediment in something; as, to *roil* a brook. 2. To rouse the temper of someone; to vex.

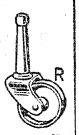
roist'er (rois'tẽr), *v.* To boast or brag noisily; to bluster; also, to make merry in a riotous or noisy manner. — **roist'er·er**, *n.*

role, rôle (rōl), *n.* A part, or character, played by an actor; hence, a part anyone plays; as, he assumed the *role* of cook.

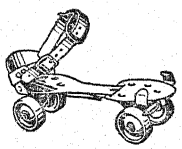
roll (rōl), *v.* 1. To move in a rounded or circling course. 2. To move on wheels or rollers; as, the cart *rolls* easily. 3. To shape or be shaped in rounded form, or by the use of something round. 4. To utter or sound in a loud, deep tone, or with a trill; as, thunder *rolled* in the west; he *rolled* his *r*'s.
— *n.* 1. The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled. 2. Something that rolls; a roller. 3. Something that is rolled or rounded; as, a *roll* of cloth. 4. A list; especially, a list of persons who are present or who might be present; as, call the *roll*. 5. A heavy, echoing sound, or a flow of such sounds; as, the *roll* of a drum. 6. A swell or rounded part on a surface; as, a *roll* in the prairie.

roll call. 1. The act, or time, of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers, in a class, etc. 2. A signal for a roll call, as one sounded on a bugle, etc.

roll'er (rōl'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that rolls; as: 1. A heavy device with one or more broad wheels, used to make ground level and firm. 2. A wheel of a caster, of a roller skate, etc. 3. Either of the revolving cylinders between which clothes pass in a wringer or mangle. 4. A stick on which to roll up a map, curtain, etc. 5. A kind of pigeon that somersaults backward in flight; a tumbler. 6. A canary with a soft, trilling song. 7. A long, heavy wave or billow.


R Roller, 2.

roll'er skate. A skate that has wheels instead of a runner. — **roll'er-skate'** (rōl'ẽr·skāt'), *v.*

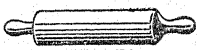

Roller Skate.

rol'lick (rŏl'ĭk), *v.* To frolic; to romp.

rol'lick·ing (rŏl'ĭk·ĭng), *adj.* Romping; frolicsome; boisterously gay; as, a *rollicking* song; in a *rollicking* mood.

roll'ing mill (rōl'ĭng). A place where iron or steel is rolled into plates and bars.

roll'ing pin. A cylinder of wood or glass used to roll out dough.


Rolling Pin.

roll'ing stock. The locomotives and cars built to run on railroad tracks.

Rom. Abbreviation for *Roman* or *Romans*.

Ro'man (rō'măn), *adj.* 1. Having to do with Rome or the Roman people; living in or coming from Rome, especially ancient Rome. 2. Having to do with the Roman Catholic Church. 3. [usually written with a small letter, *roman*] Designating a kind of light, upright printer's type. The type in which these definitions are printed is roman type.
— *n.* 1. A native or citizen of Rome, especially of ancient Rome. 2. [usually written with a small letter, *roman*] A light, upright type, the kind most commonly used. The definitions in this book are printed in roman. 3. [used in the *plural*] In the Bible, the Epistle to the Romans. 4. In careless use, a Roman Catholic.

Ro'man Cath'o·lic (rō'măn kăth'ō·lĭk). Naming the church, the ***Roman Catholic Church***, of which the Pope is the head; having to do with this church. Also, a member of this church.

ro·mance' (rō·măns'; rō'măns), *n.* 1. A tale of noble deeds and chivalry; now, especially, a story that is more concerned with adventure than with showing life and people as they are. 2. The class of fiction that includes such stories. 3. The quality of such fiction; vivid appeal to the fancy; as, history has plenty of *romance*. 4. A happening or a series of happenings that resemble the incidents in romances; as, his life was a long *romance*. 5. A dreamy, fanciful habit of mind; as, a girl given to *romance*. 6. A made-up story; a falsehood.
— *v.* 1. To write or tell romances. 2. To have romantic fancies; as, she sat before the fire *romancing*. — **ro·manc'er** (rō·măn'sẽr), *n.*

Ro·mance' lan'guag·es (rō·măns'; rō'măns). The languages that developed from the Latin spoken by the Romans; as, French, Spanish, and Italian are *Romance languages*.

Ro'man Em'pire. The empire of ancient Rome, which began under Augustus in 27 B.C. and lasted till about 395 A.D., when it was divided into the ***Western Roman Empire*** and the ***Eastern Roman Empire***.

Ro'man·esque' ar'chi·tec'ture *or* **style** (rō'măn·ĕsk'). A medieval style of building, especially marked by the round arch and vault.

Ro'man·ism (rō'măn·ĭz'm), *n.* The Roman Catholic religion. — **Ro'man·ist** (rō'măn·ĭst), *n. Both used slightingly.*

Ro'man nose. A slightly curved nose.

Ro'man nu'mer·al. See NUMBER, *Table*.

Roman Nose.

ro·man'tic (rō·măn'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with romance; hence, fanciful; unreal. 2. Inclined to view life as a romance; as, a *romantic* person. 3. Showing fancy and imagination; as, *romantic* poetry. 4. Strange and fanciful; also, imaginary; made-up; as, *romantic* stories.

ro·man'ti·cism (rō·măn'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* 1. In literature, the use of imagination and feel-

ing instead of plain fact. 2. Inclination toward romance; romantic nature; as, the boy's *romanticism.* — **ro·man'ti·cist** (rō·măn'tĭ·sĭst), *n.*

Rome (rōm), *n.* 1. The capital of Italy, on the Tiber River. 2. The Roman Empire.

Ro'me·o (rō'mē·ō), *n.* The hero of Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet.*

romp (rŏmp), *n.* 1. A person, especially a girl, who plays noisily or very actively. 2. Rough play; noisy or active play. — **romp,** *v.*

romp'er (rŏmp'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who plays noisily and roughly. 2. [used in the *plural,* ROMPERS] A small child's one-piece outer garment, often worn at play.

Rompers.

Rom'u·lus (rŏm'ū·lŭs), *n.* The legendary founder and first king of Rome. When he was a baby, he, with his twin brother, Remus, was thrown into the river Tiber, but a she-wolf saved them.

Rönt'gen ray (rûnt'gĕn; rĕnt'gĕn). Same as X RAY.

rood (rōōd), *n.* 1. A cross; a crucifix; especially, the cross on which Christ was crucified. 2. A measure equal to one fourth of an acre.

roof (rōōf), *n.* 1. The cover of a building; as, a shingled *roof.* 2. Anything like a roof in position or use. — **roof,** *v.* — **roof'less,** *adj.*

roof'ing (rōōf'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of covering with a roof. 2. Materials for a roof.

roof'tree' (rōōf'trē'), *n.* A ridgepole.

rook (rŏŏk), *n.* In chess, a piece that moves parallel to the sides of the board across any number of vacant squares.

rook (rŏŏk), *n.* A common glossy-black European bird about the size of a crow.

Rook. (1/14)

rook'er·y (rŏŏk'ẽr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* ROOKERIES (-ĭz). 1. The breeding place of a colony of rooks; the rooks in such a place; also, the breeding place of other birds or of seals. 2. A tumble-down building or group of buildings with many occupants.

room (rōōm), *n.* 1. Space; as, we need *room* to grow in. 2. Space set apart by walls; a chamber; an apartment; as, a *bedroom;* a spare *room;* also, the people in a room; as, the whole *room* laughed. 3. Opportunity; chance; as, it left little *room* for pleasure. — *v.* To occupy a room; to lodge. — **room'ful,** *n.*

room'er (rōōm'ẽr), *n.* A lodger.

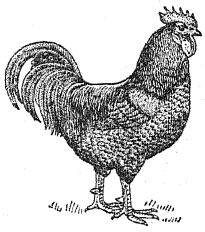
room'mate' (rōōm'māt'), *n.* A person with whom one shares a room.

room'y (rōōm'ĭ), *adj.;* ROOM'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); ROOM'I·EST. Having plenty of room; spacious.

Roo'se·velt (rō'zĕ·vĕlt; *almost* rōz'vĕlt), Franklin Delano, born 1882. 32d president of the United States, from 1933.

Roo'se·velt, Theodore, 1858–1919. 26th president of the United States, 1901–1909.

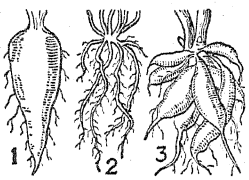
roost (rōōst), *n.* 1. Any support on which birds rest; a perch. 2. A resting place; a lodging; as, he found a *roost* in a tenement. — **roost,** *v.*



Rooster.

roost'er (rōōs'tẽr), *n.* The male domestic fowl; a cock.

root (rōōt), *v.* To dig up the earth with the snout, as a pig does.



Roots. 1 Carrot; 2 Grass; 3 Dahlia.

root (rōōt), *n.* 1. In ferns and seed plants, a leafless part, usually underground, that absorbs and stores substances necessary to the plant's growth, and often helps to hold the plant in position. 2. Any underground part of a plant, especially any large edible part, as a carrot, turnip, radish, etc. 3. Something like a root in use or position, especially as a source of support or growth; as, the *root* of a fingernail. 4. The part of something by which it is attached; as, the *root* of a tooth; also, the part from which anything grows or springs; the source; as, the love of money is the *root* of all evil. 5. The lowest part; hence, the basic or most important part; as, to get to the *root* of a matter. 6. A number which, multiplied by itself a stated number of times, gives another quantity (power); as, 2 is the fourth *root* of 16; 3 is the third *root* of 27, and 27 is the third power of 3. 7. A word or part of a word from which other words are made by adding prefixes or suffixes; as, "hold" is the *root* of "holder." — *adj.* Having to do with a root; made of roots. — *v.* 1. To enter the earth, as roots do; to take root and begin to grow; as, the plant *rooted* quickly. 2. To be or become settled; as, I am *rooted* in this spot. 3. To plant firmly; to settle deeply; as, a *rooted* dislike of fuss; *rooted* plants. 4. To tear up by the root; to remove entirely; as, we must *root* out this fault.

root (rōōt), *v.* In slang use, to cheer for someone or something; as, we *rooted* hard for our team.

root'let (rōōt'lĕt), *n.* A small root.

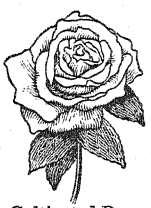
rope (rōp), *n.* 1. A large, stout cord made of strands of fiber, wire, etc., twisted or braided together. 2. A line or thick string of things made by braiding or twisting them together; as, a *rope* of beads; a *rope* of daisies.

Rope.

— *v.* **1.** To bind, fasten, or tie with a rope or cord. **2.** To separate or divide by means of a rope; as, to *rope* off a street. **3.** To lasso a steer, horse, etc.; as, he *roped* a calf. **4.** To be formed into or to twist into the shape of a rope. — **rope,** *adj.* — **rop'y** (rōp'ĭ), *adj.*

ro'sa·ry (rō'zə·rĭ), *n.; pl.* ROSARIES (-rĭz). A string of beads on which prayers are counted, as a string of beads on which prayers said in honor of the Virgin Mary are counted.

rose (rōz), *n.* **1.** A prickly-stemmed bush which bears red, pink, yellow, or white flowers that are usually sweet-smelling; also, a flower of this bush. A wild rose is the State flower of Iowa, New York, and North Dakota. **2.** The pink or light crimson color of many roses.



Cultivated Rose.

Wild Rose.

rose'bud', *n.* **rose'bush'**, *n.*

rose (rōz), *past tense* of RISE.

ro'se·ate (rō'zē·ăt), *adj.* Like a rose; tinged with rose color; rosy; as, a *roseate* dawn.

rose bee'tle. A yellowish or buff long-legged beetle, attacking rosebushes, grapevines, etc. See the colored picture of *insects.*

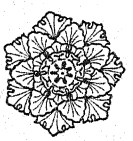
Rosemary.

rose'mar'y (rōz'mâr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* ROSEMARIES (-ĭz). A sweet-smelling bush with a warm, bitterish taste. Rosemary is used in cooking, in perfume, etc. It is the emblem of remembrance.

ro·sette' (rō·zĕt'), *n.* Something like a rose, as a gathered piece of fabric, or a porcelain device from which an electric-light cord hangs.

rose wa'ter. A watery perfume made from fresh roses.

rose'wood' (rōz'wo͝od'), *n.* A dark-red wood streaked with black, valuable for furniture; also, the tree that furnishes this wood.



Rosette.

ros'in (rŏz'ĭn), *n.* A brittle yellow or brownish substance made from turpentine, used in varnishes and soaps, on violin bows, in driers for oils, etc. — **ros'in,** *v.*

ros'ter (rŏs'tẽr; rō's'tẽr), *n.* Any list or roll; as, the *roster* of pupils.

ros'trum (rŏs'trŭm), *n.* A stage or platform for public speaking.

ros'y (rōz'ĭ), *adj.;* ROS'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); ROS'I·EST. **1.** Like a rose in color, beauty, etc.; blooming; as, a *rosy* face; also, made of or decorated with roses. **2.** Hopeful; promising; as, the future looked *rosy.* — **ros'i·ly,** *adv.* — **ros'i·ness,** *n.*

rot (rŏt), *v.;* ROT'TED; ROT'TING. To decay or cause to decay; to spoil; as, apples *rotted* in the barrels. — *n.* **1.** The process of rotting or the state of being rotten; decay. **2.** A certain disease of plants or animals; as, dry *rot;* foot *rot.*

ro'ta·ry (rō'tə·rĭ), *adj.* Turning, as a wheel on its axis; having parts that turn round.

ro'tate (rō'tāt; rō·tāt'), *v.* **1.** To turn round an axis, as a wheel does; to revolve; as, the earth *rotates* on its axis. **2.** To do something in turn; to pass in a series; as, the seasons *rotate.* **3.** To grow in turn first one and then the other; as, to *rotate* tobacco and onions. — **ro·ta'tion** (rō·tā'shŭn), *n.* — **ro'ta·to'ry** (rō'tə·tō'rĭ), *adj.*

R.O.T.C. Abbreviation for *Reserve Officers' Training Corps.*

rote (rōt), *n.* Learning by heart without attention to the meaning; as, he got his lesson by *rote.*

rot'ten (rŏt''n), *adj.* **1.** Decayed; spoiled. **2.** Not firm or safe; unsound; as, *rotten* timbers. **3.** Willing to accept bribes, graft, etc.; corrupt; as, *rotten* politicians.

rot'ten·ly, *adv.* **rot'ten·ness,** *n.*

ro·tund' (rō·tŭnd'), *adj.* Round or rounded out; as, a *rotund* little man. — **ro·tun'di·ty,** *n.*

ro·tun'da (rō·tŭn'də), *n.* **1.** A round building, especially one covered by a dome. **2.** A large round room.

rouge (ro͞ozh), *n.* A red powder, paste, etc., used to give color to the cheeks, lips, etc. — *v.* To put rouge on.

rough (rŭf), *adj.* **1.** Not smooth; uneven; as, *rough* cloth; a *rough* road. **2.** Coarse; crude; unpolished; as, *rough* peasants; a *rough* diamond. **3.** Incomplete; unfinished; not exact; as, a *rough* drawing; a *rough* guess. **4.** Not gentle; harsh; as, *rough* treatment; *rough* play.

— *n.* A coarse, rude person; a rowdy.

— *v.* To roughen; to rumple; as, his sister *roughed* his hair. — ***rough it.*** To live without ordinary comforts; as, they *roughed it* in the summer.

rough'ly, *adv.* **rough'ness,** *n.*

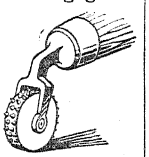
rough'age (rŭf'ĭj), *n.* Any rough or coarse substance; especially, coarse, bulky food; as, leafy vegetables are *roughage.*

rough'en (rŭf'ĕn), *v.* **1.** To make rough. **2.** To become rough; as, the lake *roughened.*

rough'hew' (rŭf'hū'), *v.;* for prin. parts see HEW. To hew or form roughly; as, the timber was *roughhewed.*

rough'shod' (rŭf'shŏd'), *adj.* Having shoes with points, or calks; as, a *roughshod* horse; hence, to ***ride roughshod*** over a person means to treat him with little attention or consideration.

rou·lette′ (rōō·lĕt′), *n.* **1.** A gambling game in which a whirling wheel (***roulette wheel***) is used. **2.** A small toothed wheel used to make rows of dots or small holes in paper, etc.



Roulette, 2.

Rou·ma′ni·a (rōō·mā′nĭ·ȧ), etc. Same as RUMANIA, etc.

round (round), *adj.* **1.** Spherical or ring-shaped. **2.** Curved; not pointed; as, a *round* arch. **3.** Formed or moving in a circle; as, a *round* dance. **4.** Full; not fractional; approximate; in even units, such as tens, hundreds, etc.; as, *round* figures. **5.** Large; generous in quantity, size, or amount; as, a *round* price. **6.** Brisk; rapid; as, a *round* trot. **7.** Uttered or given out with a strong, full tone; as, a *round* voice. **8.** Plain and direct; outspoken; frank; as, a *round* answer. **9.** Complete; done or made by going through a series of points with a return at last to the starting point; as, a *round* trip.

— *n.* **1.** Anything round. **2.** A course; travel over a route which returns to the starting point; as, the policeman made his *round.* **3.** An act or course of action performed by a number of persons in turn or together; as, a *round* of applause. **4.** A round or curved part of anything. **5.** A cut of beef from a cow's thigh. **6.** One of the periods into which a boxing match, etc., is divided. **7.** One shot fired by each soldier, gun, etc.; as, each side fired two *rounds;* also, a supply of ammunition for one shot; as, he had only one *round* left. **8.** A song in which the singers begin one after another and sing the same melody and words. **9.** A complete game in a contest between two or more persons; as, a *round* of golf.

— *v.* **1.** To make or grow round. **2.** To bring to a finish; to complete; as, to *round* sixty years of life. **3.** To fill to roundness; as, his thin figure *rounded* out; also, to develop; as, he *rounded* into manhood. **4.** To go about a corner, point, etc.; as, to *round* a point of land.

— *prep.* **1.** In a circle about; so as to encircle; around. **2.** So as to include each person, place, etc., in turn; as, the package passed *round* the group. **3.** About; as, he wrote a story *round* the life of the explorer.

— *adv.* **1.** With a circular course, so as to come back to the starting point; as, he walked *round* and *round.* **2.** To each one of a group in turn; as, he showed the picture *round.* **3.** From beginning to end; through; throughout; as, he works the year *round.* **4.** In a ring or circle; in circumference; also, so as to form a ring or circle. **5.** All about; on all sides. **6.** In the neighborhood; as, everyone *round* likes him. **7.** With a whirling or circling movement; as, the wheels go *round.* **8.** In or toward the opposite direction; as, he turned *round.* **9.** To a different opinion; as, there must be a way to bring him *round.*

round′ly, *adv.* **round′ness,** *n.*

round′a·bout′ (round′ȧ·bout′), *n.* A short, close-fitting jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc. — *adj.* Indirect; not following the straightest method or route; as, a *roundabout* way.

roun′de·lay (roun′dĕ·lā), *n.* A song in which a simple strain is often repeated.

round′house′ (round′hous′), *n.* **1.** A circular building in which locomotives are housed and repaired. **2.** A cabin on the after part of the quarter-deck of a boat.

round′ish (roun′dĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat round.

Round Ta′ble. A huge circular marble table at which King Arthur and his knights used to sit.

round′up′ (round′ŭp′), *n.* **1.** The gathering together of cattle on the range by riding around them and driving them in. **2.** Any gathering together of scattered persons; as, a *roundup* of criminals.

rouse (rouz), *v.* **1.** To wake from sleep; as, to *rouse* one early. **2.** To excite to activity.

roust′a·bout′ (roust′ȧ·bout′), *n.* **1.** A wharf laborer or deck hand, especially on a river steamboat. **2.** A laborer in mines, oil fields, etc. **3.** A handy man on a Western ranch.

rout (rout), *n.* Tumult; uproar; clamor.

rout (rout), *v.* **1.** To root or root up, as a pig. **2.** To scoop out, as with a gouge.

rout (rout), *n.* **1.** A disorderly, noisy crowd; a mob; the rabble. **2.** A band of followers; a retinue. **3.** The state of being broken up and thrown into flight or defeat; as, an army put to *rout;* also, the act of breaking up and defeating an enemy force. **4.** Trouble; fuss. — **rout,** *v.*

route (rōōt; rout), *n.* The course or way which is, or is to be, traveled; path; way. — *v.* To send forward by a certain route.

rou·tine′ (rōō·tēn′), *n.* **1.** A round of business, pleasure, etc., regularly followed. **2.** Any regular course of action; as, the *routine* of housework. — **rou·tine′,** *adj.*

rove (rōv), *v.* To wander without definite direction; to ramble; as, pirates *roved* the seas.

rov′er (rōv′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A pirate; also, a pirate ship. **2.** A wanderer; a vagrant.

row (rou), *n.* In colloquial use, a noisy quarrel; a brawl; as, what is all the *row?* — **row,** *v.*

row (rō), *v.* **1.** To move with oars along the surface of the water; as, to *row* a boat. **2.** To carry or move in a boat with oars; as, they *rowed* him over the lake. — **row,** *n.*

row (rō), *n.* A series of persons or things in a line; a rank; as, a *row* of houses or trees.

row′boat′ (rō′bōt′), *n.* A boat meant to be moved by oars.

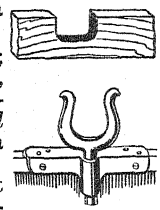
row′dy (rou′dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ROWDIES (-dĭz). A person who takes part in rows, or noisy quarrels; a ruffian. — **row′dy·ism,** *n.*

row′el (rou′ĕl), *n.* A small sharp-pointed wheel on a spur, used to prick a horse. — **row′el**, *v.*

R Rowel.

row′er (rō′ĕr), *n.* A person who rows a boat.

row′lock (rō′lŏk; rŭl′ŭk), *n.* A sort of notch or fork in which an oar rests in a rowboat; an oarlock.


Rowlocks.

roy′al (roi′ăl), *adj.* **1.** Kingly; regal; as, the *royal* crown; also, having to do with the government of a kingdom; as, the *royal* navy. **2.** Like or suitable for a king; as, *royal* splendor. — *n.* A small sail, the highest one usually carried on a square-rigged vessel.

roy′al·ism (roi′ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* The principles of government by a king, emperor, etc.; also, support of such government. — **roy′al·ist**, *n.*

roy′al·ly (roi′ăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a royal manner.

roy′al·ty (roi′ăl·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* ROYALTIES (-tĭz). **1.** The state or condition of being royal; kingship, etc. **2.** A royal person or royal persons; as, in the presence of *royalty*. **3.** A share of the product or profit claimed by the owner of a mine, a book, a patent on an invention, etc., for allowing someone else to use the property; as, income from the *royalties* on his machine.

R.R. Abbreviation for *Railroad*.

rub (rŭb), *v.*; RUBBED; RUB′BING. **1.** To use pressure and friction on a body or object; as, to *rub* one's cheek. **2.** To scour, polish, etc., by rubbing. **3.** To cause something to move over a surface with pressure and friction; to move with pressure; as, the wheel *rubbed* against the curb. **4.** To spread a substance thinly over something; to smear; as, to *rub* salve on one's hands. **5.** To treat or deal with by rubbing in a certain way; as, to *rub* out a mark. — **rub**, *n.*

rub′ber (rŭb′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that rubs. **2.** An eraser; as, this pencil has a good *rubber*. **3.** A flexible, waterproof substance, more or less elastic, made from the milky juice (*latex*) of certain tropical plants. Rubber is used for tires, hose, elastic bands, raincoats, balloons, telephone receivers, etc. **4.** Something made of rubber, such as an overshoe, etc. **5.** In some games, an extra game played when there is a tie between the players; also, sometimes, a contest decided by winning two games out of three; as, a *rubber* of bridge. — **rub′ber·ize**, *v.*

rub′bish (rŭb′ĭsh), *n.* Anything worthless.

rub′ble (rŭb′′l), *n.* Broken stones, bricks, etc., used in masonry; also, masonry made with broken stones, etc. — **rub′ble**, *adj.*

ru′bi·cund (rōō′bĭ·kŭnd), *adj.* Rather red; ruddy; as, a *rubicund* face.

ru′ble (rōō′b′l), *n.* Also **rou′ble** (rōō′b′l). A former gold money unit of Russia; also, a Russian silver coin of the same value.

ru′bric (rōō′brĭk), *n.* A rule or direction regarding the conduct of a religious service.

ru′by (rōō′bĭ), *n.*; *pl.* RUBIES (-bĭz). **1.** A precious stone of a clear red color. See the colored picture of *precious stones*. **2.** The deep bright red color of the gem.

rud′der (rŭd′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A flat piece of wood or metal attached at the stern of a boat so it can be turned and thus steer the boat. **2.** A flat, movable piece, usually attached at the back of an aircraft and used to control the direction of its flight. — **rud′der·less**, *adj.*

rud′dy (rŭd′ĭ), *adj.*; RUD′DI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); RUD′DI·EST. **1.** Red or reddish; as, *ruddy* firelight. **2.** Having a healthy reddish color.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* **1.** Roughly made; rough; as, a *rude* plow made of two sticks. **2.** Uncultured; unrefined; simple; as, a *rude* civilization. **3.** Impolite; discourteous. **4.** Untrained; unskillful; as, *rude* carpentry. **rude′ly**, *adv.* **rude′ness**, *n.*

ru′di·ment (rōō′dĭ·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Something undeveloped; an unfinished beginning; as, young birds have *rudiments* of feathers. **2.** A beginning of any knowledge; as, I know only the *rudiments* of music.

ru′di·men′ta·ry (rōō′dĭ·mĕn′tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with the first, simplest part of anything; elementary; as, a *rudimentary* study of music. **2.** Imperfectly developed; immature; as, young birds have *rudimentary* feathers.

rue (rōō), *n.* A woody plant with yellow flowers, a strong smell, and bitter taste.

rue (rōō), *v.* **1.** To regret very much; as, she *rued* her rashness. **2.** To repent of something and try to withdraw from it; as, to *rue* a bad bargain. — *n.* Regret. — **rue′ful**, *adj.*

ruff (rŭf), *n.* **1.** A wheel-shaped collar of starched, frilled muslin, linen, etc., worn by men and women in the 16th and 17th centuries. **2.** Something that resembles such a collar; as, the dog had a white *ruff*.

Ruff.

ruffed (rŭft), *adj.* Having a ruff; as, *ruffed grouse*.

ruf′fi·an (rŭf′ĭ·ăn; rŭf′yăn), *n.* A noisy, brutal, cruel fellow. — **ruf′fi·an·ly**, *adj.*

ruf′fle (rŭf′′l), *v.* **1.** To make into a ruff; to draw into plaits, folds, puckers, etc. **2.** To furnish with frills; as, to *ruffle* a skirt. **3.** To erect in or like a ruff; as, the cat *ruffled* its fur angrily. **4.** To roughen; to agitate; as, the wind *ruffled* the water. **5.** To annoy; to irritate. — *n.* Something that is ruffled; especially, a strip of lace, silk, etc., plaited or gathered on one edge and used as a trimming; a frill.

rug (rŭg), *n.* A piece of thick, heavy fabric, usually with a nap, or pile, used as a floor covering, as a wrap or blanket, etc.

Rug'by (rŭg'bĭ), *n.* A kind of football game first played at Rugby school, in England.

rug'ged (rŭg'ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Having a rough, uneven surface; not smooth; as, a *rugged* mountain. **2.** Harsh; hard; stern; as, a *rugged* face. **3.** Stormy; wild; as, *rugged* weather. **4.** Strong; sturdy; vigorous; as, *rugged* common sense.
rug'ged·ly, *adv.* **rug'ged·ness**, *n.*

ru'in (rōō'ĭn), *n.* **1.** A change that destroys the usefulness or effectiveness of something; destruction. **2.** Something that causes, or the act of causing, such downfall; ruination; as, sudden wealth was his *ruin*. **3.** Something that is worthless from decay or destruction; especially [in the *plural*], the remains of a destroyed building, city, etc.; as, they dug among the Roman *ruins*. **4.** The state of being worthless; as, he will go to *ruin* unless he stops drinking.
— *v.* **1.** To bring to ruin or destruction; to overthrow; to destroy; as, a building *ruined* by fire. **2.** To damage, injure, or spoil; as, the rain *ruined* the picnic.

ru'in·a'tion (rōō'ĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A ruining or being ruined; destruction; ruin. **2.** Something that causes ruin; as, sudden good fortune proved his *ruination*.

ru'in·ous (rōō'ĭ·nŭs), *adj.* **1.** Causing, or likely to cause, ruin; destructive; very harmful; as, this defeat was *ruinous* to the nation. **2.** Ruined; dilapidated; as, the house is in a *ruinous* condition. — **ru'in·ous·ly**, *adv.*

rule (rōōl), *n.* **1.** A guide to conduct or behavior; a regulation; as, the *rules* of a game. **2.** Usual method or way of doing something; as, it is the *rule* to rise at seven. **3.** Common practice; usual thing; as, as a *rule*, the winter is cold. **4.** The act of ruling; government; control; as, his *rule* was wise; the time during which a particular ruler is in power. **5.** A straight strip of wood, metal, etc., used as a guide in drawing straight lines; a ruler; also, a similar strip marked into inches, etc., and used to measure. **6.** A ruled line on a paper.
— *v.* **1.** To govern; to manage; to control. **2.** To form the main or controlling part of something; as, common sense *ruled* the advice he gave. **3.** To give as a direction, or rule; to command with authority; to decide; as, the court *ruled* that the prisoner was innocent. **4.** To mark on paper, as with a ruler; as, a *ruled* line; to mark with lines guided by a ruler; as, to *rule* paper.

rul'er (rōōl'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who rules; a sovereign. **2.** A thing that rules; especially, a straight-edged piece of wood, metal, or the like, used to guide a pencil, etc., in drawing lines.

rul'ing (rōōl'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of a person who rules; government. **2.** A rule laid down by a judge or court. — *adj.* Main; chief; as, her *ruling* ambition was to be a nurse.

rum (rŭm), *n.* An alcoholic drink made, chiefly in the West Indies, from molasses, sugar cane, etc.; hence, in careless use, any alcoholic liquor.

rum (rŭm), *adj.* In slang use, queer; odd.

Ru·ma'ni·a (rōō·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* A kingdom in eastern Europe.

Ru·ma'ni·an (rōō·mā'nĭ·ăn), *adj.* Of, having to do with, or belonging to, Rumania, its people, or their language. — *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Rumania. **2.** The language of the Rumanians.

rum'ble (rŭm'b'l), *v.* **1.** To make a low, heavy, rolling sound; as, thunder *rumbled*. **2.** To travel or move with a heavy, rolling sound; as, the cart *rumbled* away.
— *n.* **1.** A low, continuous, rolling sound. **2.** A seat for servants, behind and outside a carriage body; also, a folding seat behind and outside the regular seating space of an automobile.

ru'mi·nant (rōō'mĭ·nănt), *adj.* **1.** Cud-chewing; as, cows, goats, sheep, etc., are *ruminant* animals. **2.** Thoughtful; meditative; as, a *ruminant* look. — *n.* A cud-chewing animal, such as a cow or a sheep.

ru'mi·nate (rōō'mĭ·nāt), *v.* **1.** To chew the cud; to chew over. **2.** To ponder; to meditate.

ru'mi·na'tion (rōō'mĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of chewing the cud. **2.** Meditation; reflection.

rum'mage (rŭm'ĭj), *n.* A careful search in which everything is turned over or looked into; as, a *rummage* in a drawer.
— *v.* **1.** To search carefully by looking into corners or by turning everything over. **2.** To find or collect, as by searching in this way.

rum'mage sale. A sale of odds and ends that have been collected.

rum'my (rŭm'ĭ), *n.* A certain game at cards.

ru'mor, ru'mour (rōō'mĕr), *n.* **1.** Common talk; popular report; as, *rumor* says the prince will marry soon. **2.** A story that gets about without anyone knowing how it started; as, a *rumor* that he has fled.
— *v.* To tell or spread by rumor; to give out news of; as, it is *rumored* that the expedition has discovered some new islands.

rump (rŭmp), *n.* The back part of an animal's body where the hips and thighs join; also, a cut of beef from this region.

rum'ple (rŭm'p'l), *v.* To wrinkle; to crumple; to muss. — *n.* A wrinkle.

rum'pus (rŭm'pŭs), *n.* In colloquial use, a noisy disturbance; loud confusion.

run (rŭn), *v.*; *past tense* RAN; *past part.* RUN; *pres. part.* RUN'NING. **1.** To move or cause to move swiftly or smoothly. **2.** To move, go,

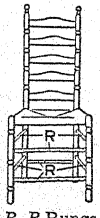
pass, or proceed, especially in a certain way; as, the boat *runs* to Boston; to pass freely or loosely forth; as, to let the cable *run* out. **3.** To make or be a candidate; as, he refused to *run* for president. **4.** To bring to a certain condition by, or as by, running; as, he *ran* the business to ruin. **5.** To pursue; to hunt; as, they *ran* down the criminal. **6.** To do something by or as by running; as, to *run* a race; to *run* errands. **7.** To cause to enter; to thrust; as, he *ran* a nail into his foot; to push forth; to project; as, to *run* out the gangplank. **8.** To smuggle; as, to *run* liquor. **9.** To meet or undergo; as, to *run* a risk. **10.** To allow (bills, charges, etc.) to mount up before paying; as, they *ran* a bill. **11.** In colloquial use, to operate; as, to *run* a business; to *run* a machine. **12.** To sew in a straight line, usually with small, even stitches. **13.** To discharge mucus or pus; as, his nose *ran*.
— *n.* **1.** The act of running. **2.** A continuous demand; as, a *run* on a bank. **3.** A series; a succession; a continued period; as, a *run* of accidents; a *run* of luck. **4.** The usual or normal kind; as, the *run* of people are law-abiding. **5.** The operation of a machine, business, etc.; as, he learned the *run* of things; also, the time or distance over which something runs; as, the play had a long *run;* the night *run* of a train. **6.** A place in which animals are allowed to run; as, a sheep *run*. **7.** A ravel in knitted cloth; as, a *run* in a stocking. **8.** A contest; as, they gave him a close *run* in the election. **9.** Freedom to go about as one wishes; as, the dog had the *run* of the house. **10.** In baseball, the completion by a player of a circuit of the bases, which counts as a score. **11.** A number of playing cards that are consecutive and of the same suit.

run′a·bout′ (rŭn′ə·bout′), *n.* **1.** A person who runs about. **2.** A light carriage, automobile roadster, or motorboat.

run′a·gate (rŭn′ə·gāt), *n.* **1.** A deserter; a traitor. **2.** A runaway; also, a fugitive.

run′a·way′ (rŭn′ə·wā′), *n.* **1.** A person who flees from danger, duty, etc.; a fugitive. **2.** The act of running away; also, a horse that is running away. — *adj.* **1.** Running away; as, a *runaway* slave. **2.** Done by running away or during flight; as, a *runaway* marriage.

run′-down′ (rŭn′doun′), *adj.* **1.** Dilapidated; neglected; going to ruin; as, the property is *run-down.* **2.** In poor health; worn-out.



R, R Rungs of a Chair

rune (rōōn), *n.* **1.** A letter, or sign, of an alphabet formerly used by Teutonic peoples. **2.** Mystery; magic. **3.** [used in the *plural*] Old Finnish poetry expressed in runes; sometimes, old Norse poetry.

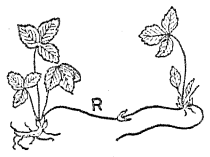
rung (rŭng), *n.* A round of a chair or ladder; also, a spoke of a wheel.

rung (rŭng), *past tense & past part.* of 2d RING.

ru′nic (rōō′nĭk), *adj.* Having to do with runes, or with the Norsemen.

run′let (rŭn′lĕt), **run′nel** (rŭn′ĕl), *n.* A rivulet; a brook.

run′ner (rŭn′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that runs, as a racer, a race horse, or a messenger. **2.** A person that manages or operates something. **3.** A slender piece or part on or in which something slides; as, the *runners* of a sled. **4.** A long, narrow strip, as of carpet, linen, etc. **5.** An up-and-down ravel in a stocking; a run. **6.** In a plant, a slender creeping branch that roots at the end or at the joints to form new plants; also, a plant that spreads in this way. **7.** In an army, a private who is used as a messenger between the headquarters of different units, especially during a battle.



R Runner, 6.

run′ning (rŭn′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of a person or thing that runs. **2.** Management; operation; care; as, he has the *running* of the machine. **3.** Something that runs or flows. — *adj.* **1.** Moving by or as if by running. **2.** Continuous; keeping along step by step or from place to place; as, the *running* fire of the enemy. **3.** Successive; as, it lasted for two years *running.* **4.** Flowing; smooth; easy; as, *running* handwriting. **5.** Having to do with a run or the act of running; as, a *running* start; the *running* time of a train. **6.** Discharging pus; as, a *running* sore.

run′ning board. A narrow platform at the side of an automobile, a streetcar, etc., on which one may step in boarding the vehicle.

run′ning gear. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, with their attachments, as distinguished from the body of the vehicle.

run′ning knot. A knot that slips along the rope on which it is made; a slipknot.

run′ning noose. A running knot.

run′ning rope. A rope suitable for running on pulleys.

Run′ny·mede (rŭn′ĭ·mēd), *n.* A meadow on the Thames, in southeastern England, where Magna Charta was signed in 1215.

runt (rŭnt), *n.* A person or animal that is unusually small.

run′way′ (rŭn′wā′), *n.* **1.** A beaten path made by animals in going to and from their feeding grounds. **2.** A passageway for animals; especially, a fenced place in which chickens, etc., may run. **3.** A track for wheeled vehicles, etc.; as, a concrete *runway* for airplanes.

ru·pee′ (rōō·pē′), *n.* The principal silver coin of British India, worth 1½ shillings.

rup'ture (rŭp'tŭr), *n.* 1. A breaking apart; as, the *rupture* of a blood vessel. 2. Open hostility or warfare; as, a *rupture* between nations. 3. The sticking out of an organ or part of a person's body through a break in the wall of its cavity. — *v.* 1. To break; to burst; as, to *rupture* a vein. 2. To produce a rupture in a person.

ru'ral (rŏŏr'ăl), *adj.* Having to do with the country or country people; as, *rural* life.

ru'ral free de·liv'er·y. The free delivery of mail on routes in country districts.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* A trick; an artifice; a fraud.

rush (rŭsh), *n.* A hollow-stemmed plant that grows in marshes. The stems are used for caning chairs, for mats, etc. — **rush'y**, *adj.*

rush (rŭsh), *v.* 1. To move or push forward violently, with haste, etc.; as, a doctor *rushed* to the accident. 2. To act or move with too great haste, or without proper preparation; as, he *rushed* into it. 3. To attack; to charge; as, to *rush* an enemy. 4. In football, to advance the ball by carrying it. — *n.* 1. A violent forward motion; a strong motion or course; as, a *rush* of wind. 2. A crowding of people to some place, as to a place where gold has been discovered. 3. In colloquial use, something that causes great activity; as, a *rush* of business. 4. A strong demand; as, a *rush* for seats at a play. — *adj.* Demanding special haste; as, a *rush* order.

rusk (rŭsk), *n.* 1. A light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs, and often made crisp by toasting in an oven. 2. Bread or cake made brown or crisp in an oven.

Russ. Abbreviation for *Russia*, or *Russian*.

rus'set (rŭs'ĕt), *n.* 1. Coarse cloth of a reddish-brown color. 2. A dull-brown color of a reddish or yellowish tone. 3. A winter apple with a russet skin. — **rus'set**, *adj.*

Rus'sia (rŭsh'ȧ), *n.* A former empire in eastern Europe and northern and western Asia. Its territory corresponded for the most part with that of the present Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Its capital was St. Petersburg.

—, So'vi·et' (sō'vĭ·ĕt'; sō'vĭ·ĕt). A federal republic, the largest part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. See UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.

Rus'sian (rŭsh'ăn), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Russia. 2. The most important language of Russia. — *adj.* Of or having to do with Russia, the Russians, or their language.

rust (rŭst), *n.* 1. The reddish, brittle coating that sometimes forms on iron and other metals when they are exposed to the air. 2. The deep reddish-orange color of rust. 3. A plant disease that is caused by fungi and makes spots on plants; as, wheat *rust*. — *v.* 1. To make or become rusty. 2. To be affected with plant rust. 3. To dull with idleness; as, his wits were *rusted*.

rus'tic (rŭs'tĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the country; rural; as, *rustic* simplicity. 2. Awkward; also, rude; boorish; as, *rustic* manners. 3. Suited to the country; plain; simple; as, *rustic* dress. — *n.* A country person, especially one who is rude or dull, or who is simple and natural.

rus·tic'i·ty (rŭs·tĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being rustic; hence, awkwardness or stupidity; also, simplicity.

rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v.* To stir so as to make a succession of small sounds, like the shaking of straw or the rubbing of silk; as, a mouse *rustled* the hay. — *n.* A quick succession or confusion of small sounds like the moving of dry leaves or the rubbing of silk.

rus'tle (rŭs''l), *v.* To steal, as cattle. — **rus'tler** (rŭs'lĕr), *n.*

rust'y (rŭs'tĭ), *adj.*; RUST'I·ER (-tĭ·ĕr); RUST'I·EST. 1. Rusted; covered with, affected with, or like, rust; as, a *rusty* nail; *rusty* wheat. 2. Weakened in quality, strength, skill, etc., as by neglect or idleness; as, *rusty* old clothes; his brain is *rusty*; the acrobat is *rusty* from lack of practice. — **rust'i·ly**, *adv.* — **rust'i·ness**, *n.*

rut (rŭt), *n.* 1. A track or groove worn by constant travel of wheels, etc. 2. A usual way of doing something, from which one is not easily stirred; as, he had fallen into a *rut*. — *v.* To make a rut or ruts in; to furrow.

ru'ta·ba'ga (rōō'tȧ·bā'gȧ), *n.* A turnip with a large, long, yellow root, used to feed stock.

Ruth (rōōth), *n.* In the Bible: 1. An Old Testament heroine. 2. The Book of Ruth in the Old Testament.

Ru·the'ni·a (rōō·thē'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* Formerly, a self-governing region in Central Europe, now the eastern province of Czechoslovakia.

ruth'less (rōōth'lĕs), *adj.* Having no pity; cruel; showing no mercy; as, *ruthless* destruction. — **ruth'less·ly**, *adv.* — **ruth'less·ness**, *n.*

rut'ty (rŭt'ĭ), *adj.* RUT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); RUT'TI·EST. Full of ruts; as, a *rutty* road. — **rut'ti·ness**, *n.*

R.V. Abbreviation for *Revised Version* (of the Bible).

Ry. Abbreviation for *Railway*.

-ry (-rĭ). A suffix, the same as *-ery*, as in *revelry*, *jewelry*, *yeomanry*. See -ERY.

Rye.

rye (rī), *n.* 1. A grass cultivated for its seed, or grain, and as cattle fodder. 2. The seed, or grain, of this plant. It is ground into flour, used as poultry food, etc.

S

S, s (ĕs), *n.* 1. The nineteenth letter of the alphabet. 2. Anything shaped like an S. — *adj.* Shaped like an S; as, an S curve.

S. Abbreviation for *Saint, South* or *south.*

s. Abbreviation for *shilling* or *shillings, second* or *seconds, south.*

S.A. Abbreviation for *South America.*

Sab'bath (săb'ȧth), *n.* 1. In the Jewish calendar, Saturday, the seventh day of the week, kept for rest and worship. 2. Among most Christians, Sunday, the first day of the week, kept for rest and worship.

sa'ber, sa'bre (sā'bĕr), *n.* A weapon like a sword but with a curved blade.

sa'ble (sā'b'l), *n.* 1. A meat-eating animal that is found in northern parts of Europe and Asia and is highly valued for its brown fur; also, a North American animal related to it. 2. The fur of the sable, or [in the *plural*] pieces of the fur used on clothes. 3. A black color. — **sa'ble,** *adj.*

sa'bot' (sȧ'bō'; săb'ō), *n.* A kind of wooden shoe worn by peasants in Europe.

sab'o·tage' (săb'ō·täzh'), *n.* The deliberate destruction of property or hindering of manufacturing by discontented workmen; also, such destruction by other persons, as for the purpose of aiding the enemies of a country. — **sab'o·tage',** *v.*

sac (săk), *n.* A baglike part of a plant or animal, often containing liquid.

sac'cha·rin (săk'ȧ·rĭn), **sac'cha·rine** (săk'ȧ·rĭn; -rēn), *n.* A sweet white substance made from coal tar and used as a sugar substitute.

sac'cha·rine (săk'ȧ·rĭn; săk'ȧ·rīn), *adj.* 1. Yielding or containing sugar; sweet. 2. Sickishly sweet; as, a *saccharine* smile.

sac'er·do'tal (săs'ĕr·dō'tăl), *adj.* Priestly.

sa'chem (sā'chĕm), *n.* A chief of a tribe of North American Indians.

sa·chet' (să·shā'), *n.* A small bag, or pad, that contains perfumed powder (***sa·chet' pow'der***) and is laid among clean clothes, etc.

sack (săk), *n.* The pillaging or plundering of a town by its conquerors; also, plunder taken; loot. — **sack,** *v.* — **sack'er,** *n.*

sack (săk), *n.* 1. A bag, usually large and of coarse material, for holding and carrying any goods, especially grain, fruit, coal, etc. 2. A short, loose jacket worn by women or children. — *v.* To put into a sack. — **sack'ful,** *n.*

sack'cloth' (săk'klŏth'), *n.* Sacking; also, garments made of such coarse cloth, and worn as a sign of mourning, repentance, etc.

sack coat. A man's short, single-breasted or double-breasted coat for informal wear.

sack'ing (săk'ĭng), *n.* Stout, coarse cloth from which sacks are made.

sacque (săk). Same as SACK, a jacket.

sac'ra·ment (săk'rȧ·mĕnt), *n.* In Christian Churches, one of the ceremonies established by Christ, such as baptism and the Eucharist. — **sac'ra·men'tal,** *adj.*

Sac'ra·men'to (săk'rȧ·mĕn'tō), *n.* The capital of California.

sa'cred (sā'krĕd), *adj.* 1. Set apart in honor of someone, as a god; as, a mountain *sacred* to Jupiter. 2. Holy; as, the *sacred* name of Jesus; hence, entitled to respect and reverence. 3. Having to do with religion; as, *sacred* songs. 4. Protected by some religious, legal, or moral characteristic; as, a *sacred* right. — **sa'cred·ness,** *n.*

sac'ri·fice (săk'rĭ·fīs; săk'rĭ·fīz), *n.* 1. The act or ceremony of making an offering to God or a god, especially on an altar. 2. Something which is offered up as a religious act. 3. The giving up of one thing for another; as, to make a *sacrifice* of business to pleasure; especially, an unselfish giving up; as, she made *sacrifices* for the others. 4. A loss of profit; also, a great lessening of profit; as, goods sold at a *sacrifice.*

sac'ri·fice (săk'rĭ·fīz; săk'rĭ·fīs), *v.* 1. To offer, kill, etc., as a sacrifice; as, to *sacrifice* a ram. 2. To make a sacrifice or sacrifices; to give up; as, to *sacrifice* one's life for one's country. 3. To sell at a sacrifice; as, to *sacrifice* one's house.

sac'ri·lege (săk'rĭ·lĕj), *n.* The crime of stealing, misusing, or profaning anything that is holy or sacred; as, to steal a Communion cup would be *sacrilege.* — **sac'ri·le'gious** (săk'rĭ·lē'jŭs; săk'rĭ·lĭj'ŭs), *adj.*

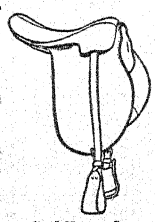
sac'ris·ty (săk'rĭs·tĭ), *n.* A room in or attached to a church in which things used on an altar or in a Communion service are kept.

sac'ro·sanct (săk'rō·săngkt), *adj.* Sacred.

sad (săd), *adj.;* SAD'DER; SAD'DEST. 1. Cast down with sorrow or unhappiness; grieving; gloomy. 2. Causing sorrow or gloom; depressing; as, a *sad* accident. 3. Without brightness; dull; somber; as, the *sad* light of the moon. **sad'ly,** *adv.* **sad'ness,** *n.*

sad'den (săd''n), *v.* To make or become sad.

sad'dle (săd''l), *n.* 1. A leather-covered, padded seat, as for a rider on horseback, on a bicycle, etc. 2. A padded part of a harness. It is worn on the horse's back under a strap which



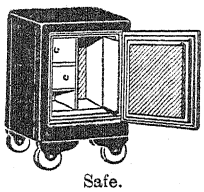
Saddle and Stirrups.

encircles his body. **3.** A cut of mutton, lamb, veal, etc., which is the back of the animal and includes both loins; also, such a piece roasted. **4.** A thing or a part of a thing which resembles a saddle in shape, position, or use, such as a piece of leather covering the back part of a book's binding, etc. **5.** The position of a person, such as a general on horseback, who commands. Thus, to be ***in the saddle*** is to be in command.

— *v.* **1.** To put a saddle upon; as, to *saddle* a horse. **2.** To make, join, shape, etc., in the form of a saddle. **3.** To put a load upon; to burden; as, *saddled* with debt.

— *adj.* **1.** Trained to be ridden; as, a *saddle* horse. **2.** Carried on the saddle; as, a *saddle* pistol.

sad'dler (săd'lẽr), *n.* A person who makes, repairs, or sells saddles and harnesses.


Safe.

safe (sāf), *adj.* **1.** Freed from harm, injury, or danger; as, they are now *safe*. **2.** Not exposing or exposed to danger; as, a *safe* harbor; also, secure from danger, loss, or damage; as, keep the children *safe* at home. **3.** Free from danger of being wrong or of doing harm; as, it is *safe* to say. **4.** Reliable; trustworthy.

— *n.* A steel or metal chest or cabinet in which money or other valuables can be kept safe.

safe'ly, *adv.* **safe'ness**, *n.*

safe'-con'duct (sāf'kŏn'dŭkt), *n.* **1.** Protection given a person passing through an enemy's country or a foreign country. **2.** A pass permitting a person to go through enemy lines.

safe'guard' (sāf'gärd'), *n.* Something which protects and provides safety; a defense; a protection; as, a dog is a *safeguard* against burglars. — **safe'guard'**, *v.*

safe'keep'ing (sāf'kēp'ĭng), *n.* The act of keeping safe; care; custody; as, the *safekeeping* of valuables.

safe'ty (sāf'tĭ), *n.* **1.** Freedom from danger; security; as, the *safety* of citizens. **2.** Safeness; reliability; as, the *safety* of a bridge. — *adj.* **1.** Made or planned so as to ensure the safety of the user, operator, etc.; as in:

safe'ty belt	**safe'ty lamp**
safe'ty bolt	**safe'ty match**
safe'ty catch	**safe'ty pin**
safe'ty cur'tain	**safe'ty ra'zor**

2. Having to do with the safeguarding of the public; as in:

safe'ty laws	**safe'ty zone**

safe'ty valve. A valve on a boiler which opens and discharges steam when the pressure of steam is too great for safety.

saf'fron (săf'rŭn), *n.* **1.** A substance of a deep-orange color obtained from the flower of one kind of crocus and used to flavor and color foods. **2.** The crocus from which this substance is obtained. **3.** Usually ***saf'fron yel'low.*** A bright-orange color, slightly yellower than the skin of an orange.

Saffron, 2.

S. Afr. Abbreviation for *South Africa.*

sag (săg), *v.;* SAGGED; SAG'GING. **1.** To droop below the natural or right level; to bend down in the middle; as, the rope *sags*. **2.** To lose firmness, vigor, erectness, etc.; as, the old man's cheeks *sag*. — *n.* **1.** A sagging part or place; as, your skirt has *sags* at the seams. **2.** The measure of a droop, etc.; as, a *sag* of two inches at a seam.

sa'ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ), *n.* **1.** A story, real or imaginary, of an Icelandic hero or heroes. **2.** Any story of heroic deeds; as, a *saga* of war.

sa·ga'cious (sȧ·gā'shŭs), *adj.* Quick and shrewd in understanding and judging; keen-minded; as, a *sagacious* statesman. — **sa·ga'cious·ly**, *adv.*

sa·gac'i·ty (sȧ·găs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* SAGACITIES (-tĭz). Quality of being sagacious; especially, shrewdness; as, to show *sagacity* in money matters.

sag'a·more (săg'ȧ·mōr), *n.* An Indian chief.

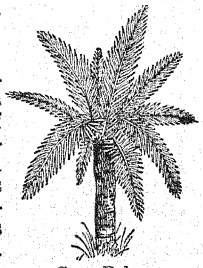
sage (sāj), *n.* **1.** A shrublike mint with strong-smelling grayish-green leaves used in flavoring foods. **2.** The sagebrush.

sage (sāj), *adj.* Wise; prudent; as, *sage* advice. — *n.* A wise man.

Sagebrush.

sage'brush' (sāj'brŭsh'), *n.* A low woody plant with bitter juice and a sagelike smell. Sagebrush covers vast areas on the western plains. It is the State flower of Nevada.

sa'go (sā'gō), *n.; pl.* SAGOS (-gōz). A powdered starch prepared from the pith of the ***sago palm***, grown widely in India and Malay Peninsula. Sago is used in thickening puddings, in stiffening textiles, etc.


Sago Palm.

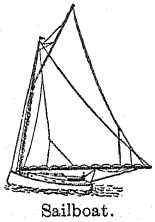
sa·gua'ro (sȧ·gwä'rō; sȧ·wä'rō), *n.; pl.* SAGUAROS (-rōz). A treelike cactus of desert regions in the southwestern United States and in Mexico. It sometimes grows 60 feet high, and bears pale-yellow flowers. Its flower is the State flower of Arizona.

Sa·ha'ra (sȧ·hä'rȧ; sȧ·hâr'ȧ), *n.* A region of oases and deserts in northern Africa.

Sa'hib (sä'ĭb), *n.* Master; lord. Hindus and Mohammedans add this word to titles of men of rank and use it also when speaking of or to a European gentleman.

said (sĕd), *past tense & past part.* of SAY.

sail (sāl), *n.* **1.** A three-sided or four-sided piece of canvas or cloth by means of which the wind is used to move boats through the water, over ice, etc. **2.** Sails; all the sails; as, to proceed under full *sail.* **3.** A sailing vessel; also, a vessel; as, to sight a *sail.* **4.** Something like a sail, such as a wing or a fin. **5.** A voyage or trip on a sailing vessel; as, to go for a *sail.* — *v.* **1.** To travel on a boat propelled by the wind; also, to travel by water; as, they *sailed* for England. **2.** To move or pass over in a sailboat or other vessel; as, they have *sailed* the Atlantic three times. **3.** To manage or direct the motion of a vessel; as, to *sail* a boat; also, to manage, or take trips in, a sailboat or yacht; as, to like *sailing.* **4.** To move or glide along like a sailboat; as, to *sail* into a room.


Sailboat.

sail'boat' (sāl'bōt'), *n.* A boat usually moved by a sail.

sail'or (sāl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A mariner; a seaman. **2.** A person considered as being able to travel on the water without being seasick; as, the storm upset even good *sailors.* **3.** A kind of straw hat with a flat top and a brim.

saint (sānt; *when unaccented,* sănt), *n.* **1.** A holy and godly person; especially, in the Roman Catholic Church, such a person who is canonized. **2.** A soul in heaven. **3.** A person who is sweet-tempered, self-sacrificing, etc.; as, his actions would provoke a *saint.*

☞ Some of the better-known saints are entered in this Dictionary under their names, as Benedict, Dominic, Paul, or Peter.

— *v.* To make a saint of; to canonize; as, Joan of Arc has been *sainted.*

Saint Au'gus·tine (sānt ô'gŭs·tēn). A port in Florida. It is the oldest town in the United States, founded in 1565.

Saint Ber·nard' (bẽr·närd'). A giant, powerful dog which takes its name from the hospice of Saint Bernard in the Alps.

Saint Bernard. (1/30)

saint'ed (sān'tĕd), *adj.* **1.** Being a saint; saintly; as, *sainted* men. **2.** Gone to heaven; dead; as, my *sainted* mother.

Saint Got'thard (sānt gŏt'ẽrd; gŏth'ẽrd). A mountain range of the Alps in southern Switzerland, a pass over this range, and a railway tunnel 9 miles long under the pass.

Saint He·le'na (sānt hĕ·lē'nȧ). A British island in the South Atlantic Ocean, the scene of Napoleon's exile, 1815–1821.

Saint Law'rence (lô'rẽns). A river in eastern North America. It flows 760 miles from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

—, Gulf of. A gulf of the Atlantic Ocean between eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

Saint Lou'is (lōō'ĭs; lōō'ĭ). A large city in eastern Missouri, on the Mississippi River.

saint'ly (sānt'lĭ), *adj.* Very holy and virtuous; of or like a saint. — **saint'li·ness,** *n.*

Saint Nich'o·las (sānt nĭk'ô·lȧs). A bishop of the fourth century who has become in legend the same as Santa Claus.

Saint Paul' (pôl'). A city in southeastern Minnesota, on the Mississippi River.

Saint Pe'ters·burg (pē'tẽrz·bûrg). See LENINGRAD.

Saint Thom'as (tŏm'ȧs). An island in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Saint Val'en·tine's Day (văl'ĕn·tīnz). February 14, a day on which it is customary for friends to send greetings.

Saint Vi'tus's dance (vī'tŭs·ĭz). A nervous disease, especially of children.

saith (sĕth). A solemn or poetic form of the verb *say* used when the time is the present; as, thus *saith* the Lord.

sake (sāk), *n.* **1.** Purpose; motive; end; as, to work for the *sake* of being busy. **2.** Purpose of seeking or getting; as, to work for the *sake* of money; purpose of pleasing, helping, satisfying, etc.; as, for the *sake* of his mother. **3.** The good or well-being of a person or group; welfare, safety, etc.; as, for his country's *sake.*

sa·laam' (sȧ·läm'), *n.* A low ceremonious bow, made as an Oriental greeting. — **sa·laam',** *v.*

sal'a·ble (sāl'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Fit to be sold; as, *salable* vegetables; also, likely to be bought.

sal'ad (săl'ăd), *n.* A cold dish served with a dressing (***sal'ad dress'ing***) made with oil, vinegar or lemon, seasonings, etc. A salad may be made of greens, fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables, or of combinations of these things.

sal'a·man'der (săl'ȧ·măn'dẽr), *n.* A lizardlike animal, once popularly supposed to be able to live in fire.

Salamander. (1/3)

sal'a·ried (săl'ȧ·rĭd), *adj.* Receiving a salary; as, *salaried* employees.

sal'a·ry (săl'ȧ·rĭ), *n.; pl.* SALARIES (-rĭz). Money paid to a person at set times, as monthly, for work done.

sale (sāl), *n.* **1.** The act, business, or fact of

selling; as, to make *sales*. **2.** The purpose of selling or being sold; as, a house offered for *sale*. **3.** A ready market; a demand; as, there is little *sale* for heavy clothes in summer. **4.** An auction; as, a *sale* of household furniture. **5.** A selling of goods at bargain prices; as, the store will have a *sale* next week.

sale′a·ble (sāl′ȧ·b'l). Same as SALABLE.

Sa′lem (sā′lĕm), *n.* The capital of Oregon, in the northwestern part of the State.

sal′e·ra′tus (săl′ĕ·rā′tŭs), *n.* Bicarbonate of soda.

sales′man (sālz′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who sells either in a store or to outside customers. — **sales′man·ship** (sālz′măn·ship), *n.* — **sales′wom′an**, *n.*

sa′li·ent (sā′lĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Standing out clearly to the mind; prominent; noticeable; as, the *salient* points in an argument.

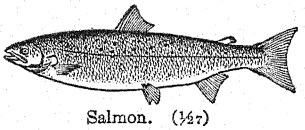
sa′line (sā′līn), *adj.* Consisting of salt; as, *saline* crystals; containing salt; as, a *saline* gargle; also, salty; as, a *saline* taste.

sa·li′va (sȧ·lī′vȧ), *n.* The fluid which forms naturally in the mouth; spit. — **sal′i·var′y** (săl′ĭ·vĕr′ĭ), *adj.*

sal′low (săl′ō), *adj.* Of a pale, yellowish, sickly color; as, *sallow* skin. — **sal′low·ness**, *n.*

sal′ly (săl′ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SALLIES (-ĭz). **1.** A rushing or bursting forth; especially, a rushing attack on besiegers made by the troops of a besieged place; a sortie. **2.** A flash of wit; a bright, witty, or amusing remark. **3.** A sallying forth; a jaunt; as, a *sally* into the country. — **sal′ly**, *v.*

salm′on (săm′ŭn), *n.* **1.** A large, soft-finned food fish with pinkish or reddish flesh. Salmon live in the sea near the coasts and ascend rivers to lay their eggs. See the colored picture of *fishes*. **2.** Also ***salmon pink***. The light reddish-orange color of the flesh of some kinds of salmon.



Salmon. (1/27)

sa′lon′ (sȧ′lôN′), *n.* A large room for social gatherings; a drawing room.

sa·loon′ (sȧ·lōōn′), *n.* **1.** A large drawing room, ballroom, etc.; also, a similar room on a passenger ship; as, the dining *saloon*. **2.** A shop where liquors are sold.

sal′si·fy (săl′sĭ·fĭ), *n.* A purple-flowered plant with a long, edible, fleshy root.

sal′ so′da (săl′ sō′dȧ). Washing soda.

salt (sôlt), *n.* **1.** A colorless or white crystalline substance used in seasoning foods, preserving meats and fish, and in making soap, glass, etc. **2.** [used in the *plural*, SALTS] In medicine, a saltlike cathartic substance. **3.** In chemistry, a compound formed by the action of an acid on a metal, by the union of an acid with ammonia, and in other ways. **4.** Something like salt in appearance or use; as, wit is the *salt* of good writing. — *adj.* **1.** Salted; as, *salt* pork; salty; briny; as, *salt* water. **2.** Coming from, living in, or covered by, salt, or sea water. — *v.* To preserve, season, treat, or feed with salt or a salt; as, to *salt* fish; to *salt* cattle. **salt′i·ness**, *n.* **salt′y**, *adj.*

salt′cel′lar (sôlt′sĕl′ẽr), *n.* A small dish for holding table salt.

Salt Lake Cit′y (sôlt lāk sĭt′ĭ). The capital of Utah, near Great Salt Lake.

salt lick. Same as LICK, *n.*, 3.

salt′pe′ter (sôlt′pē′tẽr), *n.* A chemical salt found in the earth, used in making explosives, as a fertilizer, to preserve meats, etc.

sa·lu′bri·ous (sȧ·lū′brĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Pleasantly invigorating; healthy; refreshing.

sal′u·tar′y (săl′ū·tĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Good for one's health; health-giving; beneficial.

sal′u·ta′tion (săl′ū·tā′shŭn), *n.* The act of saluting; also, the words or gesture used in greeting; as, "Dear Sir" and "My dear Miss Brown" are *salutations* in a letter.

sa·lute′ (sȧ·lūt′), *v.* **1.** To greet with courteous words, with a bow, etc. **2.** In the army or navy, to honor, as a person, a nation, or a festival, by a discharge of cannon, a dipping of the colors, etc.; as, to *salute* the President; to *salute* a foreign ship; also, to make the sign of respect to a superior officer that is required by drill regulations; as, to *salute* the colonel. — *n.* **1.** The act of saluting; especially, a gesture of greeting. **2.** In the army and navy, a discharge of a cannon, a dipping of the colors, etc., in honor of some person or event; as, the President's *salute* is twenty-one guns; especially, the position or gestures of a person saluting his superior officer; as, to give the *salute*.

Salute, 2.

Sal′va·dor, El (*English* ĕl săl′vȧ·dôr; *Spanish* säl′vä·thôr′). A republic in central America.

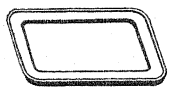
sal′vage (săl′vĭj), *n.* **1.** Money paid for saving a ship, its cargo or passengers, when wrecked or in peril. **2.** The act of saving a ship, etc.; also, the saving of possessions in danger of being lost; as, little time for the *salvage* of his furniture. **3.** That which is saved from a wreck, a fire, etc. — *v.* To rescue or save from wreckage, ruins, etc.

sal·va′tion (săl·vā′shŭn), *n.* **1.** The saving of a person from sin or from the punishment of sin, especially in the life after death. **2.** The saving from danger, evil, etc.; as, the *salvation* of a country. **3.** That which saves, preserves,

redeems, etc.; as, friends were his *salvation* from loneliness.

Sal·va'tion Ar'my (săl·vā'shŭn) A religious and charitable organization which aims to improve the spiritual and social condition of persons not reached by the churches.

salve (säv; săv), *n.* An oily or waxy substance applied to the skin to heal, soothe, protect, etc.
— *v.* To quiet or soothe with or as with a salve; as, to *salve* one's conscience.


Salver.

sal'ver (săl'vĕr), *n.* A tray.

sal'vi·a (săl'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* A plant which bears spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers.

sal'vo (săl'vō), *n.*; *pl.* SALVOS, SALVOES (-vōz). 1. In the army, a discharge of one gun after another in a battery. 2. In the navy, a discharge of two or more guns at the same target and at the same time. 3. A burst of applause.

Sam. Abbreviation for *Samuel.*

S. Am. Abbreviation for *South America.*

Sa·mar'i·tan (sȧ·măr'ĭ·tăn), *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of *Sa·mar'i·a* (sȧ·mâr'ĭ·ȧ), a city and ancient division of Palestine. 2. A person who is ready to help strangers in trouble, as was the good Samaritan in the Bible.

same (sām), *adj.* 1. Being no other; not different; identical. 2. Very much alike; similar. 3. Of one kind; alike in quality, type, etc.; as, books printed on the *same* paper.
— *pron.* The same person, thing, act, etc.
— **same'ness**, *n.*

S. Amer. Abbreviation for *South America.*

Saml. Abbreviation for *Samuel.*

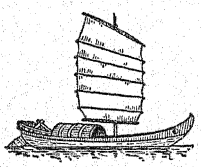
Sa·mo'a (sä·mō'ȧ), *n.* An island group in the southern central Pacific Ocean. Part of it belongs to the United States; part is a mandate of New Zealand.

Samovar.

sam'o·var (săm'ō·vär; săm'ō·vär'), *n.* An urn of brass or other metal used, as originally in Russia, for making tea.

samp (sămp), *n.* Maize crushed for cooking as a cereal; coarse hominy.

sam'pan (săm'păn), *n.* A small boat, especially a sailboat, used in the harbors of China and Japan.


Sampan.

sam'ple (sȧm'p'l), *n.* A part or piece that shows the quality of the whole; a specimen; as, a *sample* of cloth. — *v.* To judge the quality of by samples; to test; as, to *sample* cake.

sam'pler (sȧm'plĕr), *n.* 1. A person whose business it is to test samples. 2. A piece of needlework which shows samples of one's skill in embroidering letters, verses, etc.

Sam'son (săm's'n), *n.* Also **Samp'son** (săm'p's'n; săm's'n). 1. In the Bible, an Israelite judge who was renowned for his strength. 2. A man who is unusually strong.

Sam'u·el (săm'ū·ĕl), *n.* In the Bible: 1. A famous Hebrew judge and prophet. 2. Either of the Books of Samuel in the Old Testament.

san'a·to'ri·um (săn'ȧ·tō'rĭ·ŭm), *n.* A hospital located in a healthful place; a health resort; a sanitarium.

sanc'ti·fy (săngk'tĭ·fī), *v.*; SANC'TI·FIED (-fīd); SANC'TI·FY'ING. 1. To set apart as sacred or holy; to dedicate to religion; as, to *sanctify* the Sabbath. 2. To make free from sin; to make holy or saintly; as, men *sanctified* by grace. — **sanc'ti·fi·ca'tion** (săngk'tĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

sanc'ti·mo'ni·ous (săngk'tĭ·mō'nĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Outwardly pious; making a show of holiness; as, a *sanctimonious* person.

sanc'tion (săngk'shŭn), *n.* The approval or permission of those in authority; official consent.
— *v.* To give sanction to; to ratify; to approve; as, the town *sanctioned* plans for a new road.

sanc'ti·ty (săngk'tĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SANCTITIES (-tĭz). 1. Holiness; saintliness; sacredness; as, the *sanctity* of an oath. 2. A sacred object, rite, duty, etc.; as, the *sanctities* of religion.

sanc'tu·ar'y (săngk'tū·ĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SANCTUARIES (-ĭz). 1. A consecrated place, as a temple or church. 2. A place of refuge or safety; as, a bird *sanctuary.*

sanc'tum (săngk'tŭm), *n.* A room where a person can be in strict privacy; as, the library is father's *sanctum.*

sand (sănd), *n.* 1. Soil composed of fine loose grains that are tiny bits of broken rock. 2. Something like sand, as in gritty nature, lack of firmness, etc.; as, fame built on *sand.*
— *v.* 1. To cover, fill, or mix, with sand; as, the harbor is *sanded* up. 2. To scour with *sand;* as, to *sand* a table; also, to polish or smooth with sandpaper; as, to *sand* a floor.

Sandal, 1.

san'dal (săn'dăl), *n.* 1. A shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot. 2. A fancy slipper sometimes having openwork. 3. A kind of light rubber overshoe, often one covering the toe, with only a strap for the heel.

Sandal, 2.

san'dal·wood' (săn'dăl·wo͝od'), *n.* The close-grained, fragrant yellowish wood of a certain tree of India and the Malay Archipelago; also, the tree itself.

sand'bag' (sănd'băg'), *n.* A bag filled with sand, used as ballast in a boat or aircraft, as a part of a fortification wall, as a weapon, etc. — *v.*; -BAGGED' (-băgd'); -BAG'GING. 1. To bank with sandbags. 2. To hit or stun with a sandbag.

sand'man' (sănd'măn'), *n.* The spirit or fairy who makes children sleepy.

sand'pa'per (sănd'pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper with sand glued on one side, used in rubbing, smoothing, and polishing surfaces. — **sand'pa'per**, *v.*

sand'pip'er (sănd'pĭp'ẽr), *n.* A shore bird having a moderately long bill.

Sandpiper. (⅙)

sand'stone' (sănd'stōn'), *n.* Rock made of sand held together by a sort of natural cement.

sand'wich (sănd'wĭch), *n.* Two or more slices of bread, with food spread between them. — *v.* To put between two different things.

sand'y (săn'dĭ), *adj.*; SAND'I·ER (-dĭ·ẽr); SAND'I·EST. 1. Full of sand; covered with sand. 2. Of the color of sand; as, *sandy* hair. — **sand'i·ness**, *n.*

sane (sān), *adj.* Sound in mind; mentally healthy; rational; as, *sane* persons; also, very sensible; showing sound common sense.

San Fran·cis'co (săn frăn·sĭs'kō). A seaport and large city in western California.

sang (săng), *past tense* of SING.

san'gui·nar'y (săng'gwĭ·nĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Bloody; as, a *sanguinary* battle; also, bloodthirsty.

san'guine (săng'gwĭn), *adj.* 1. Red like blood; ruddy; as, a *sanguine* complexion. 2. Cheerful; hopeful; as, a *sanguine* person.

san'i·tar'i·um (săn'ĭ·târ'ĭ·ŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SANITARIUMS (-ŭmz), SANITARIA (-ȧ). 1. Same as SANATORIUM. 2. A hospital for persons with nervous or mental diseases.

san'i·tar'y (săn'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with health or the improvement of unhealthy conditions; as, *sanitary* laws. 2. Free from filth, infection, or other dangers to health.

san'i·ta'tion (săn'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* The use of scientific sanitary measures for the prevention of disease.

san'i·ty (săn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* State or quality of being sane; soundness of mind.

San Juan' (săn hwän'; *Spanish* sän). The capital of Puerto Rico.

sank (săngk), *past tense* of SINK.

sans (sănz; *French* sän), *prep.* Without.

San Sal'va·dor (*English* săn săl'vȧ·dôr; *Spanish* sän säl'vä·thôr'). The capital of El Salvador.

San'ta Claus, San'ta Klaus (săn'tȧ klôz; săn'tĭ). The saint who, according to legend, brings presents at Christmas.

San'ta Fe' (săn'tȧ fā'). Capital of New Mexico, founded about 1605.

San'ti·a'go (săn'tē·ä'gō), *n.* The capital of Chile.

San'to Do·min'go (săn'tō dō·mĭng'gō). 1. Same as DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. 2. The capital of the Dominican Republic.

sap (săp), *n.* The juices of a plant, especially the watery fluid which circulates through the wood of a tree or woody plant. The sap of the sugar maple, sugar cane, certain palms, etc., contains sugar. — **sap**, *v.*

sap (săp), *v.* 1. To destroy by digging under; to undermine; as, heavy tides *sapped* the sea wall. 2. To weaken gradually; as, illness was *sapping* his strength. — **sap'per**, *n.*

sa'pi·ence (sā'pĭ·ẽns), *n.* Wisdom; great learning. — **sa'pi·ent**, *adj.*

sap'less (săp'lĕs), *adj.* Without sap or strength; weak; as, *sapless* old age.

sap'ling (săp'lĭng), *n.* A young slender tree.

sap'phire (săf'ĭr), *n.* 1. A very hard, transparent, bright-blue precious stone. See the colored picture of *precious stones*. 2. The bright clear-blue color of the sapphire.

sap'py (săp'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Full of sap; vigorous. 2. Silly; foolish.

sap'suck'er (săp'sŭk'ẽr), *n.* An American woodpecker having a white patch that runs lengthwise of its wings.

Sapsucker. (⅙)

Sar'a·cen (săr'ȧ·sĕn), *n.* An Arab; hence, a Moslem. — **Sar'a·cen'ic** (săr'ȧ·sĕn'ĭk), *adj.*

Sar'ah (sâr'ȧ; sā'rȧ), *n.* Also **Sar'a.** In the Bible, the wife of Abraham and the mother of Isaac.

sar'casm (sär'kăz'm), *n.* A cutting remark; a stinging taunt; also, such remarks generally.

sar·cas'tic (sär·kăs'tĭk), *adj.* Having the habit of sarcasm; as, a *sarcastic* person; also, containing sarcasm. — **sar·cas'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sar·coph'a·gus (sär·kŏf'ȧ·gŭs), *n.*; *pl.* SARCOPHAGI (-jī); SARCOPHAGUSES (-gŭs·ĕz). A stone coffin or tomb.

sar·dine' (sär·dēn'; sär'dēn), *n.* A young, very small fish preserved in oil, and used for food.

Sardine. (¼)

sar·don'ic (sär·dŏn'ĭk), *adj.* Expressing or showing scorn and mockery; bitterly disdainful; sneering. — **sar·don'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sar'do·nyx (sär'dō·nĭks), *n.* A kind of onyx. See the colored picture of *precious stones*.

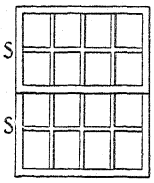
Sar·gas'so Sea (sär·găs'ō). A large tract of rather still water in the North Atlantic Ocean. It has large quantities of floating seaweed (*sar·gas'so*).

sar'sa·pa·ril'la (sär'sə·pə·rĭl'ə), *n.* **1.** A plant found in some Spanish American countries; also, its root, from which are made preparations used in medicine and for flavoring. **2.** Soda water flavored with sarsaparilla.

sar·to'ri·al (sär·tō'rĭ·əl), *adj.* Of or relating to a tailor or tailoring; as, a fine *sartorial* effect.

sash (săsh), *n.; pl.* SASHES (-ĕz). In a door or window, a frame for a pane of glass; also, the movable part of a window; as, to raise the *sash*.

sash (săsh), *n.; pl.* SASHES (-ĕz). A broad band, as of silk or ribbon, worn around the waist or over the shoulder.



S, *S* Window Sashes.

Sas·katch'e·wan (săs·kăch'ĕ·wŏn), *n.* A Province of western Canada.

sas'sa·fras (săs'ə·frăs), *n.* **1.** A tree of the laurel family. It has a strong aroma and bears yellow flowers. **2.** The dried bark of the root of this tree, used as a medicine and flavoring.

Sassafras.

sat (săt), *past tense & past part. of* SIT.

Sat. Abbreviation for *Saturday*.

Sa'tan (sā'tăn), *n.* The spirit who tempts men to sin; the Devil. — **sa·tan'ic** (sə·tăn'ĭk), *adj.*

satch'el (săch'ĕl), *n.* A small bag; a valise.

sate (sāt), *v.* **1.** To satisfy to the full; as, to *sate* one's thirst. **2.** To satisfy to the point of disgust; to cloy; as, *sated* with sweets.

sa·teen' (să·tēn'), *n.* A cotton cloth finished to resemble satin.

sat'el·lite (săt'ĕ·līt), *n.* **1.** An attendant of a prince or other great person; hence, a follower; a toady; as, a rich man and his *satellites*. **2.** In astronomy, a smaller body that revolves around a larger body; as, the moon is a *satellite*.

sa'ti·ate (sā'shĭ·āt), *v.* To satisfy beyond the limit of what is pleasant; to surfeit; to cloy.

sa·ti'e·ty (sə·tī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* Condition of one who is satiated; surfeit; as, he ate to *satiety*.

sat'in (săt'ĭn), *n.* A silk cloth with a shiny surface. — **sat'in,** *adj.* — **sat'in·y,** *adj.*

sat'in·wood' (săt'ĭn·wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** A hard, light-colored wood used for fine woodwork and furniture. **2.** A tree producing this wood.

sat'ire (săt'īr), *n.* **1.** A story, poem, etc., which holds up certain evils or foolish practices to scorn or ridicule. **2.** The use of wit, sarcasm, etc., in attacking or rebuking. — **sa·tir'ic** (sə·tĭr'ĭk), **sa·tir'i·cal** (-ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

sat'i·rist (săt'ĭ·rĭst), *n.* A person who uses satire; especially, a writer of satire.

sat'i·rize (săt'ĭ·rīz), *n.* To attack or ridicule with satire.

sat'is·fac'tion (săt'ĭs·făk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Act of satisfying. **2.** Something that satisfies.

sat'is·fac'to·ry (săt'ĭs·făk'tō·rĭ), *adj.* Giving satisfaction; satisfying. — **sat'is·fac'to·ri·ly,** *adv.*

sat'is·fy (săt'ĭs·fī), *v.;* SAT'IS·FIED (-fīd); SAT'IS·FY'ING. **1.** To give what is wanted or expected; to gratify; as, to *satisfy* the baby with his bottle; also, to quiet; to appease; as, to *satisfy* one's hunger. **2.** To give what is due; to pay or pay off; as, to *satisfy* a debt. **3.** To give assurance to; to convince; as, they were *satisfied* of his innocence; also, to answer convincingly.

sa'trap (sā'trăp; săt'răp), *n.* In ancient Persia, the governor of a province. — **sa'trap·y,** *n.*

sat'u·rate (săt'ū·rāt), *v.* To cause to take up all that can be soaked, dissolved, etc.; to absorb as much as can be held; as, to *saturate* a sponge with water. — **sat'u·ra'tion,** *n.*

Sat'ur·day (săt'ĕr·dĭ; săt'ĕr·dā), *n.* The seventh day of the week; the Jewish Sabbath.

Sat'urn (săt'ĕrn), *n.* **1.** The Roman god of the seed sowing. **2.** The planet that is next to the largest, remarkable for rings which encircle it.

sat'ur·nine (săt'ĕr·nīn), *adj.* Gloomy and heavy in mood or disposition; grave; as, a *saturnine* expression.

sat'yr (săt'ĕr; sā'tĕr), *n.* In Greek mythology, a forest god, represented as having a horse's ears and tail, and given to boisterous and wanton pleasures.

Satyr.

sauce (sôs), *n.* **1.** A dressing for meats, salads, and puddings. Gravies, mayonnaise, etc., are sauces. **2.** Stewed fruit; as, apple *sauce*.

sauce'pan' (sôs'păn'), *n.* A small cooking utensil with a handle.

Saucepan.

sau'cer (sô'sĕr), *n.* A small shallow dish on which to set a cup.

sau'cy (sô'sĭ), *adj.;* SAU'CI·ER (-sĭ·ĕr); SAU'CI·EST. Bold or forward; impudent; pert; also, amusingly pert. **sau'ci·ly,** *adv.* **sau'ci·ness,** *n.*

Cup and Saucer.

Sa·u'di A·ra'bi·a (sä·ōō'dĕ ə·rā'bĭ·ə). A kingdom in Arabia.

sauer'kraut' (sour'krout'), *n.* Finely cut cabbage fermented in a brine.

Saul (sôl), *n.* 1. In the Bible, the first king of Israel. 2. The apostle Paul.

saun'ter (sôn'tẽr; sän'tẽr), *v.* To walk about slowly and idly; to ramble.

sau'sage (sô'sĭj), *n.* Pork or other meat minced and highly seasoned; also, a tubular case filled with this.

sau·té' (sō·tā'), *adj.* Fried lightly and quickly in a little fat. — **sau·té'**, *v.*

sav'age (săv'ĭj), *adj.* 1. Of or belonging to the wilderness; wild; untamed. 2. Cruel and brutal; ferocious; as, a *savage* attack. — *n.* A savage person; a barbarian. — **sav'age·ly**, *adv.* — **sav'age·ness**, *n.* — **sav'age·ry**, *n.*

sa·van'na, sa·van'nah (sȧ·văn'ȧ), *n.* A treeless plain.

Sa·van'nah (sȧ·văn'ȧ), *n.* A city and port in eastern Georgia.

sa·vant' (să·väN'; săv'ănt), *n.* A learned man.

save (sāv), *v.* 1. To free from danger or peril; to rescue; as, to *save* a child from drowning. 2. To guard; to keep, as from injury, loss, etc.; to protect; as, to *save* fruits from spoiling. 3. To keep; to lay by or aside; as, to *save* money. 4. To deliver from sin or the punishment for sin; as, Christ died to *save* men. 5. To keep from being spent; as, a device that *saves* labor. 6. To avoid unnecessary waste, expense, etc. — *prep.* Except; as, he was present regularly, *save* on one occasion. — **sav'er** (sāv'ẽr), *n.*

sav'ing (sāv'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of rescuing, delivering, etc.; as, the *saving* of lives. 2. Something saved; especially, money saved through a period of years; as, to lose one's *savings*. — *adj.* 1. Delivering; making for safety or salvation; as, *saving* grace. 2. Economical; thrifty; as, a *saving* cook. 3. Making up for something else; as, a *saving* sense of humor.

sav'ior, sav'iour (sāv'yẽr), *n.* A person who saves from ruin or danger; as, Washington was the *savior* of his country.

Sav'iour (sāv'yẽr), *n.* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer; sometimes, God.

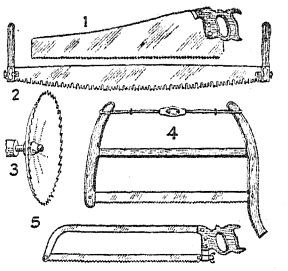
sa'vor, sa'vour (sā'vẽr), *n.* 1. The taste and odor of a thing; flavor or smell; as, the *savor* of roast meat. 2. Particular flavor or quality; as, life had lost its *savor* for him. — *v.* 1. To have the savor or trace; to smack; as, a decision that *savors* of injustice. 2. To flavor; as, soup *savored* with onion. — **sa'vor·less**, *adj.*

sa'vor·y, sa'vour·y (sā'vẽr·ĭ), *adj.* Pleasing to the taste or smell; as, *savory* sausages.

sa'vor·y (sā'vẽr·ĭ), *n.* An herb or mint used, when dry and powdered, as a seasoning.

saw (sô), *n.* A common saying; a proverb; a maxim.

saw (sô), *n.* A tool or instrument with a tooth-edged blade for cutting wood, metal, bone, etc.; also, a machine which operates a toothed blade. — *v.*, *past tense* SAWED; *past part.* SAWED or SAWN; *pres. part.* SAW'ING. 1. To cut with a saw; as, to *saw* wood; also, to form or shape by cutting with a saw; as, to *saw* planks. 2. To move through or over with sawing motions; as, to *saw* the air.



Saws. 1 Ripsaw; 2 Two-handed Saw; 3 Circular Saw; 4 Bucksaw; 5 Butcher's Saw.

saw (sô), *past tense* of SEE.

saw'buck' (sô'bŭk'), *n.* A sawhorse.

saw'dust' (sô'dŭst'), *n.* Fine particles of wood, etc., that fall from something being sawed.

saw'horse' (sô'hôrs'), *n.* A kind of frame or rack on which wood rests when being sawed.

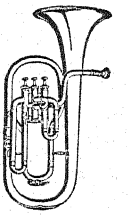
Sawhorse.

saw'mill' (sô'mĭl'), *n.* A mill or factory having machinery for sawing logs; also, a machine that saws logs.

sawn (sôn), *past part.* of SAW.

saw'yer (sô'yẽr), *n.* A person whose occupation is sawing logs, timber, etc.

sax'horn' (săks'hôrn'), *n.* A brass horn with a loud, full sound.


Saxhorn.

sax'i·frage (săk'sĭ·frĭj), *n.* A low plant with white, yellow, red, or purplish flowers, and tufts of leaves that grow from the root.

Sax'on (săk'sŭn), *n.* 1. A Germanic race that migrated in large numbers from northwestern Germany to England in the fifth and sixth centuries; also, an Anglo-Saxon. 2. The language of the Saxons. — **Sax'on**, *adj.*

Sax'o·ny (săk'sŏ·nĭ), *n.* 1. A state in eastern central Germany. 2. A province in central Prussia.

sax'o·phone (săk'sŏ·fōn), *n.* A musical instrument which is a bent cone-shaped metal tube played by blowing into one end.

Saxophone.

say (sā), *v.*; SAID (sĕd); SAY'ING. 1. To express in words; to utter; to tell. 2. To state as one's opinion or decision; to declare; to announce; as, we cannot yet *say* when school will close. 3. To repeat; to recite; as, to *say* one's prayers.

— *n.* **1.** That which a person says or wishes to say; as, he had his *say* on the matter. **2.** The power of deciding; as, the king had the final *say* about going to war.

say'ing (sā'ĭng), *n.* Something that is said; especially, a proverb.

says (sĕz), *3d person singular, present tense,* of SAY.

S.C. Abbreviation for *South Carolina.*

scab (skăb), *n.* **1.** A crust that forms over a sore, wound, etc.; also, a disease, either of animals or plants, marked by the formation of such crustlike spots; as, potato *scab.* **2.** A workman who accepts lower wages than those the trade-union has declared fair; also, a workman who takes the place of a striking workman. — **scab'by,** *adj.*

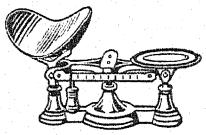
scab'bard (skăb'ẽrd), *n.* A case in which the blade of a sword, dagger, etc., is thrust when the weapon is not in use.

scaf'fold (skăf'ōld; skăf'ŭld), *n.* **1.** An elevated platform built as a support for workmen and their tools and materials, while building, painting, plastering, etc. **2.** A platform on which a criminal is executed by hanging, etc.

scaf'fold·ing (skăf'ōl·dĭng; skăf'ŭl·dĭng), *n.* A scaffold or group of scaffolds; also, material for scaffolds.

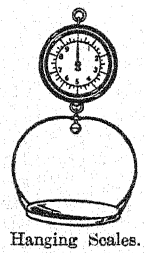
scald (skôld), *v.* **1.** To burn with hot liquid or steam; as, to *scald* one's hand. **2.** To bring to a heat just below the boiling point; as, to *scald* milk. **3.** To pain as though by scalding; as, tears *scald* her cheek. — **scald,** *n.*

scale (skāl), *n.* Either pan of a balance; hence, the balance itself; as, to weigh sugar on the *scales.* — *v.* To weigh in scales.



Counter Scales.

scale (skāl), *n.* **1.** One of the many small hard plates which cover part of the body of a fish, snake, etc.; hence, any thin plate resembling such a scale; as, metal *scales* in armor. **2.** One of the small dry pieces of skin shed in some diseases. — *v.* **1.** To strip or clear of scales or a scale; as, to *scale* fish; also, to shed scales; to break off in scalelike pieces. **2.** To throw a thin flat stone so that its edge cuts the air.



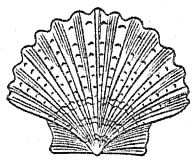
Hanging Scales.

scale (skāl), *n.* **1.** Formerly, a ladder; a series of steps; now, anything which is divided into regular spaces as a help in drawing, measuring, finding distances, etc.; as, a ruler is a *scale.* **2.** A number of like things arranged in order from the highest to the lowest; a graduated series; as, the *scale* of prices. **3.** The size of a picture, plan, or model of a thing in proportion to the size of the thing itself; as, a map drawn to a *scale* of an inch to 75 miles. **4.** A standard by which something can be measured, judged, etc.; as, a *scale* to estimate ability. **5.** In music, a series of tones going up or down in pitch according to a certain scheme.

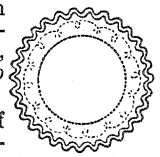
— *v.* **1.** To climb by or as if by a ladder or scale; to ascend; as, to *scale* a wall. **2.** To arrange in a scale or graded series. **3.** To reduce according to some fixed ratio; as, to *scale* down prices.

scal'lion (skăl'yŭn), *n.* Same as LEEK.

scal'lop (skŏl'ŭp; skăl'ŭp), *n.* **1.** A shellfish whose rounded shell has two parts, or valves, each of which is ribbed. **2.** A rounded or angular division, such as on the edge in lace or embroidery. — *v.* **1.** To embroider, cut, or edge with scallops; as, to *scallop* a collar. **2.** To bake with crumbs, butter, etc.; as, to *scallop* oysters.



Scallop Shell.



Doily edged with Scallops.

scalp (skălp), *n.* The part of the skin and flesh of the head usually covered with hair. — *v.* To remove the scalp by cutting or tearing; as, Indians sometimes *scalped* their victims.

scal'pel (skăl'pĕl), *n.* A small straight knife with a thin sharp blade, used by surgeons when operating.

Scalpel.

scal'y (skāl'ĭ), *adj.;* SCAL'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SCAL'I·EST. Covered with scales; as, *scaly* fish. — **scal'i·ness,** *n.*

scamp (skămp), *n.* A worthless fellow.

scamp (skămp), *v.* To do hastily and incompletely; to skimp; as, they *scamped* their work.

scam'per (skăm'pẽr), *v.* To run or move lightly and hurriedly; as, mice *scampered* through the room. — **scam'per,** *n.*

scan (skăn), *v.;* SCANNED; SCAN'NING. **1.** To read or mark verses so as to show their divisions into feet. **2.** To look over point by point; to examine with some care.

scan'dal (skăn'dăl), *n.* **1.** Disgrace; dishonor; as, his rough playing is a *scandal* to the team. **2.** Talk that injures a person's good name; slander; as, to suffer from *scandal.* — **scan'dal·ize,** *v.* — **scan'dal·mon'ger,** *n.*

scan'dal·ous (skăn'dăl·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Having a morally harmful influence; offensive; as, *scandalous* conduct. **2.** Spreading scandal or harmful gossip; slanderous; as, a *scandalous* story. — **scan'dal·ous·ly,** *adv.*

Scan'di·na'vi·a (skăn'dĭ·nā'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* The peninsula of Norway and Sweden. — **Scan'di·na'vi·an**, *n.* & *adj.*

scant (skănt), *adj.* 1. Scarcely enough; barely sufficient; as, a *scant* lunch; also, just short of; not quite full; as, a *scant* quart of milk. 2. Having scarcely enough; as, he is *scant* of money. — *v.* To make scant; to skimp.

scant'ling (skănt'lĭng), *n.* A piece of lumber, such as is used for an upright in building.

scant'y (skăn'tĭ), *adj.*; SCANT'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); SCANT'I·EST. Scant, especially in quantity; scarcely large enough; meager.

scape'goat' (skāp'gōt'), *n.* 1. In ancient Jewish rites, a goat on whose head the sins of the people were symbolically placed. The goat was then permitted to escape into the wilderness. 2. A person or thing that bears the blame for others.

scape'grace' (skāp'grās'), *n.* A reckless, somewhat wicked, person.

scar (skär), *n.* A mark left after a wound, sore, etc., has healed; as, the cut left an ugly *scar;* also, the lasting effect of some unhappy experience. — **scar**, *v.*

scar'ab (skăr'ăb), *n.* 1. A beetle that the ancient Egyptians held sacred as the emblem of resurrection and immortality. 2. A representation of this beetle carved from stone, a gem, etc. Scarabs were much used as charms.

Scarab. (½)

scarce (skârs), *adj.* 1. Not plentiful or abundant; as, food is *scarce.* 2. Uncommon; rare; as, the 1804 dollar is a *scarce* coin. — **scarce'ness**, *n.* — **scar'ci·ty** (skâr'sĭ·tĭ), *n.*

scarce'ly (skârs'lĭ), *adv.* 1. Barely; hardly; not quite; as, *scarcely* enough. 2. Almost not; very nearly not; as, he *scarcely* ever laughs. 3. Surely not; very probably not; as, you will *scarcely* ask John to give up his pleasures.

scare (skâr), *v.* To frighten suddenly; to startle; also, to frighten away. — **scare**, *n.* — **scar'y** (skâr'ĭ), *adj.*

scare'crow' (skâr'krō'), *n.* 1. A crude figure set up to scare away birds and animals that would destroy crops. 2. A ragged, dirty person, who looks like such a figure.

scarf (skärf), *n.*; *pl.* SCARVES (skärvz) or SCARFS (skärfs). 1. A long band of silk, wool, etc., worn loosely around the neck, over the shoulders, or on the head. 2. A long narrow strip, as of lace, used on a dresser, sideboard, etc. — *v.* To wrap, cover, or adorn, with a scarf.

scar'let (skär'lĕt), *n.* 1. A very bright red color with a tinge of orange. 2. Scarlet cloth or clothes. — *adj.* Of the color scarlet.

scar'let fe'ver. A contagious disease marked by sore throat, a high fever, and a scarlet rash.

scath'ing (skā̷th'ĭng), *adj.* Hurting, especially by fiery words; bitterly severe; as, *scathing* criticism. — **scath'ing·ly**, *adv.*

scat'ter (skăt'ẽr), *v.* To throw, cast, sow, or place here and there; to spread, to distribute, or to go in different directions; to disperse; as, to *scatter* grain; the crowd *scattered.*

scat'ter·ing (skăt'ẽr·ĭng), *adj.* 1. Being or becoming scattered; as, a *scattering* crowd. 2. Divided among many different persons or things; as, there was a large *scattering* vote.

scaup duck (skôp). A duck with black neck and head, and white breast. See DUCK.

scav'en·ger (skăv'ĕn·jẽr), *n.* A person who removes refuse, waste, etc., from the streets; also, any animal which lives largely on refuse.

sce·na'ri·o (sē·nä'rĭ·ō; sē·nâr'ĭ·ō), *n.*; *pl.* SCENARIOS (-ōz). The story of the plot of a motion picture, showing the action scene by scene and the part played by each actor.

scene (sēn), *n.* 1. A division of an act in a play. 2. A single striking episode in a play or story; as, the parting *scene* in Evangeline. 3. The place and the time of the action in a play or story. 4. [usually used in the *plural*, SCENES] The painted slides or drops used as a background on the stage; scenery; as, a shifter of *scenes.* 5. Something which attracts or holds one's gaze; a view. 6. A display of feeling, as of anger.

scen'er·y (sēn'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SCENERIES (-ĭz). 1. The painted scenes used upon a stage, and the furnishings, etc., that go with them. 2. Picturesque out-of-door scenes.

sce'nic (sē'nĭk; sĕn'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with scenery; as, *scenic* effects; also, affording views of natural scenery; as, a *scenic* route.

scent (sĕnt), *v.* 1. To become aware of or trace by means of the sense of smell; as, the dog *scented* a rabbit; hence, to get an inkling of; to detect the existence of; as, to *scent* a plot. 2. To fill with an odor; to perfume. — *n.* 1. An odor; a smell. 2. An odor left by some animal or person no longer in a place, or given forth by flowers, etc., at a distance; as, dogs followed the fox's *scent.* 3. Power of smell; sense of smell; as, dogs have keen *scent.* 4. Course of pursuit; track of discovery; as, to throw one off the *scent.* 5. An artificial perfume; as, a bottle of *scent.* — **scent'less**, *adj.*

scep'ter, scep'tre (sĕp'tẽr), *n.* A staff borne by a ruler as a sign of authority.

scep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), **scep'ti·cal**, etc. Same as SKEPTIC, etc.

sched'ule (skĕd'ūl), *n.* 1. A written or printed list; as, a *schedule* of a merchant's debts. 2. A list of the times set for certain events; a timetable; as, a *schedule* of trains; also, a plan of work.

Sceptre.

— *v.* To make a schedule of; as, to *schedule* classes for the next term; also, to add to a schedule; as, to *schedule* a new train.

scheme (skēm), *n.* 1. A plan or program of something to be done; as, a *scheme* for irrigating the desert. 2. A crafty plot. 3. An arrangement that shows method; a systematic design; as, his *scheme* of life.
— *v.* To form schemes; to plan how to do or get something. — **schem'er** (skēm'ĕr), *n.* — **schem'ing**, *adj.*

schism (sĭz'm), *n.* 1. Any split or division; especially, a division in a Christian church. 2. The offense of those who break away from a church; as, to be guilty of *schism.* — **schismat'ic** (sĭz·măt'ĭk), *adj.* & *n.*

Schles'wig-Hol'stein (shlās'vĭĸ·hōl'shtīn), *n.* A province in northern Prussia.

schol'ar (skŏl'ĕr), *n.* 1. A student in a school; a pupil. 2. A person who knows a great deal about one or more subjects; as, Longfellow was a *scholar* and a poet. — **schol'ar·ly**, *adj.*

schol'ar·ship (skŏl'ĕr·shĭp), *n.* 1. The qualities or learning of a scholar; as, a historian must have *scholarship.* 2. Money given to a student to help him pay for further education.

scho·las'tic (skō·lăs'tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with schools, pupils, education, or scholarship.

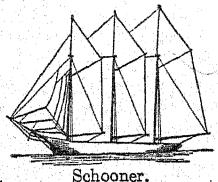
school (skōōl), *n.* A large number of one kind of fish or water animals swimming and feeding together; as, a *school* of mackerel.

school (skōōl), *n.* 1. An institution for teaching and learning; as, public and private *schools;* the pupils who attend such an institution; as, the whole *school* has measles; a session of school; as, there will be no *school* today. 2. A place of instruction for any particular branch of knowledge; as, a law *school.* 3. A body of persons who share the same opinions, beliefs, practices, etc.; as, the conservative *school.*
— *v.* To teach; to train; to drill; as, to *school* a child in good manners.

school'book'
school'boy'
school'fel'low
school'girl'
school'house'
school'man
school'mas'ter
school'mate'
school'mis'tress
school'room'
school'teach'er
school'yard'

school'ing (skōōl'ĭng), *n.* Education.

schoon'er (skōōn'ĕr), *n.* A fore-and-aft rigged vessel. A schooner originally had only two masts, but later longer vessels were built with three or more masts.


Schooner.

sci'ence (sī'ĕns), *n.* 1. A branch of knowledge in which what is known is presented in an orderly fashion; as, chemistry is a *science.* 2. A branch of study which is concerned with collecting facts, finding the laws which explain those facts, or applying those laws so that the facts may be of use to men. The science that deals with facts and laws is often called ***pure science;*** the science that deals with the application of these laws is called ***applied science.*** Einstein is interested in pure *science;* Edison was a leader in applied *science.*

sci'en·tif'ic (sī'ĕn·tĭf'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with science or scientists. 2. Using or applying the laws of science or a science; highly skilled; as, *scientific* farming; a *scientific* boxer. — **sci'en·tif'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sci'en·tist (sī'ĕn·tĭst), *n.* 1. A person engaged in scientific investigation. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Scientist***] A Christian Scientist.

scim'i·tar, scim'i·ter (sĭm'ĭ·tĕr), *n.* A curved sword, used chiefly by Arabs and Persians.

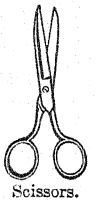
Scimitar.

scin·til'la (sĭn·tĭl'ȧ), *n.* A spark; the least bit; as, not a *scintilla* of truth in his story.

scin'til·late (sĭn'tĭ·lāt), *v.* To sparkle; to gleam or glow; as, his talk *scintillates* with wit.

sci'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* 1. A shoot or other part of a plant used in grafting or in growing new plants. 2. A descendant; as, a *scion* of kings.

scis'sors (sĭz'ĕrz), *n. pl.* A two-bladed, two-handled instrument for cutting cloth, paper, etc.; small shears.


Scissors.

scoff (skŏf), *v.* To show one's contempt by jeers, taunts, etc.; to jeer. — **scoff**, *n.* — **scoff'er**, *n.*

scold (skōld), *v.* To find fault with angrily or sternly; to chide harshly; as, to *scold* a servant. — *n.* A person who scolds often or as a habit. — **scold'er**, *n.*

scold'ing (skōl'dĭng), *n.* The act of a person who scolds; also, the reproof given by such a person. — **scold'ing**, *adj.* — **scold'ing·ly**, *adv.*

scol'lop (skŏl'ŭp). Same as SCALLOP.

scone (skōn), *n.* A baking-powder biscuit shaped like a quarter-circle, and eaten as a teacake.

scoop (skōōp), *n.* 1. A large shovel, as for shoveling coal; also, a shovellike utensil for digging into a soft substance and lifting out a portion; as, a sugar *scoop.* 2. A similarly shaped bucket of a dredge, a grain elevator, etc. 3. The act of scooping; also, a motion made with or as if with a scoop; as, to catch a fly with a *scoop* of the hand. 4. A scoopful; as, use two *scoops* of sugar. 5. A cavity made by scooping. — **scoop**, *v.* — **scoop'ful**, *n.*

Scoop, 1.

scoot (skōōt), *v.* In colloquial use, to move off quickly and suddenly; to dart. — **scoot'er**, *n.*

scope (skōp), *n.* **1.** The extent of a person's power to understand; mental range; as, a book beyond the *scope* of third grade pupils. **2.** Extent covered, reached, viewed, etc.; range; field; as, a subject broad in *scope*. **3.** Room for growth, expansion, etc.; chance to develop; as, little *scope* to show his power.

scorch (skôrch), *v.* To burn on the surface; to burn so as to brown, dry, or shrivel.

score (skōr), *n.* **1.** A line such as a cut, a scratch, or a slash; as, *scores* made by wheels on a pavement. **2.** Amount owed; debt; as, to pay one's *score*. **3.** Account; reason; as, absent on the *score* of illness. **4.** A record of points made or lost, as in a game; as, to keep *score*. **5.** The number twenty; as, a *score* of boys. **6.** The music of a composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices written on staves one above another; as, the orchestral *score* of an opera.

— *v.* **1.** To set down in an account; to record. **2.** To keep the score in a game. **3.** To make or count a point or points in a game; to tally; hence, to win; as, to *score* a great success. **4.** To grade; to mark; as, to *score* the examinations.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* **1.** A feeling of anger and disgust; bitter contempt. **2.** A person or thing held in contempt; as, the *scorn* of honest persons.

— *v.* To hold in scorn; especially, to refuse or reject with contempt; to disdain; as, he *scorned* gifts which he knew were bribes. — **scorn'er**, *n.*

scorn'ful (skôrn'fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful; as, to be *scornful* of weakness in others.
scorn'ful·ly, *adv.* **scorn'ful·ness**, *n.*

scor'pi·on (skôr'pĭ·ŭn), *n.* A spiderlike creature with a long body and a narrow tail bearing a poisonous sting at the tip.

Scorpion. (⅔)

Scot (skŏt), *n.* A native of Scotland; one of the Scotch.

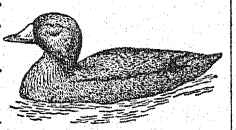
Scot. Abbreviation for *Scotland* or *Scottish*.

scotch (skŏch), *v.* **1.** To cut; to gash. **2.** To make harmless for a time by wounding, crippling, etc.; to crush; as, to *scotch* an enemy.

Scotch (skŏch), *adj.* Of or relating to Scotland or the people of Scotland; Scottish; as, *Scotch* tweeds.
— **Scotch**, *n.*

Scotch'man (skŏch'-măn), *n.* A Scot.

sco'ter (skō'tĕr), *n.* A black sea duck of Europe and America.


Scoter. (¼)

scot'-free' (skŏt'frē'), *adj.* Unhurt; clear; safe; as, to get off *scot-free*.

Scot'land (skŏt'lănd), *n.* The northern division of Great Britain.

Scots (skŏts), *adj.* Scotch; as, *Scots* law; a pound *Scots*. — *n.* The Scottish language.

Scott (skŏt), Sir Walter, 1771–1832. Scottish novelist and poet.

Scot'tish (skŏt'ĭsh), *adj.* Of or having to do with the Scots; Scotch. — **Scot'tish**, *n.*

scoun'drel (skoun'drĕl), *n.* A wicked rascal.

scour (skour), *v.* To go or move about searching; as, to *scour* the countryside.

scour (skour), *v.* **1.** To rub hard, as with a gritty substance in order to clean; as, to *scour* knives. **2.** To free or clear from dirt, impurities, grease, etc., by scouring, by flushing, etc. — *n.* A scouring; as, give the sink a good *scour*.

scour'er (skour'ĕr), *n.* One that scours.

scourge (skûrj), *v.* **1.** To whip; to lash; to flog. **2.** To inflict severe suffering upon; to afflict; as, the country was *scourged* with pestilences. — **scourge**, *n.*

scout (skout), *v.* **1.** To go about in search of information; especially, to spy. **2.** To serve as a boy or girl scout. — *n.* **1.** A person, a group, a boat, or a plane that scouts; as, an army *scout*. **2.** The act of scouting. **3.** A member of the Boy Scouts or of the Girl Scouts.

scout (skout), *v.* To scorn; to flout.

scout'mas'ter (skout'màs'tĕr), *n.* The leader of a band of scouts or troop of boy scouts.

scow (skou), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat with square ends, used chiefly for loading and unloading vessels, and for carrying refuse.

scowl (skoul), *v.* To wrinkle up the brows in anger, sullenness, etc. — **scowl**, *n.*

scrab'ble (skrăb''l), *v.* **1.** To scratch or scrape as with hands or paws; as, the children *scrabbled* in the sand for shells. **2.** To work wearily or long; as, to *scrabble* for a living. **3.** To scramble. — **scrab'ble**, *n.*

scrag (skrăg), *n.* Something lean and bony; especially, the back or nape of the neck of a sheep (or of mutton). — *v.*; SCRAGGED (skrăgd); SCRAG'GING. In colloquial use, to seize, pull, or twist the neck of.

scrag'gly (skrăg'lĭ), *adj.* Irregular; jagged.

scrag'gy (skrăg'ĭ), *adj.*; SCRAG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SCRAG'GI·EST. **1.** Rough; rugged. **2.** Lean; scrawny.

scram'ble (skrăm'b'l), *v.* **1.** To move or climb on the knees or on hands and knees; to climb stumblingly. **2.** To struggle ahead by jostling; as, to *scramble* for a seat. **3.** To cook the mixed whites and yolks of eggs by stirring them while frying. — **scram'ble**, *n.*

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

scrap (skrăp), *n.;* SCRAPPED (skrăpt); SCRAP'PING. **1.** A small bit; a piece; a fragment. **2.** Discarded material; waste; refuse; as, fish *scrap*. — *v.* To discard as useless; as, to *scrap* machinery; to make into scrap or scraps. — *adj.* Made up of scrap or scraps; as, *scrap* iron.

scrap'book' (skrăp'bo͝ok'), *n.* A blank book in which printed items, pictures, etc., are kept.

scrape (skrāp), *v.* **1.** To remove by drawing a knife over and over; as, to *scrape* grease from a pan; also, to clean, smooth, etc., by rubbing off the covering; as, to *scrape* a pan. **2.** To rub so as to make a grating noise; to scuff; as, to *scrape* one's feet. **3.** To get with as much trouble as if by scraping; as, to *scrape* together a few dollars.
— *n.* **1.** Act of scraping; also, a grating sound; as, to hear the *scrape* of chairs; a line or scratch; as, there is a *scrape* on this table. **2.** A trying situation in which a person finds himself because of his own fault. — **scrap'er** (skrāp'ẽr), *n.*

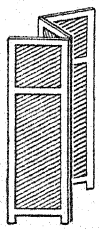
scratch (skrăch), *v.* **1.** To scrape or rub with the claws, nails, etc.; as, to *scratch* one's head. **2.** To scrape with claws, nails, or an instrument so as to leave a mark or marks. **3.** To draw over a rough surface; as, to *scratch* a match; also, to make a scraping noise; as, his pen *scratches* as he writes. **4.** To erase by scraping; as, to *scratch* out a name; hence, to cancel.
— *n.* **1.** The act of scratching; as, give my back a *scratch*. **2.** A mark or line made by scratching. **3.** The line from which contestants start in a race; hence, a beginning with nothing; as, the rich man came up from *scratch*.
— **scratch'er,** *n.*

scrawl (skrôl), *v.* To write hastily and carelessly; to scribble. — **scrawl,** *n.*

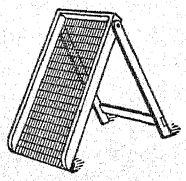
scraw'ny (skrô'nĭ), *adj.* Thin; lean.

scream (skrēm), *v.* To cry out loudly and shrilly as in fright, pain, etc. — **scream,** *n.*

screech (skrēch), *v.* To utter a shrill and piercing cry; to scream harshly. — **screech,** *n.*

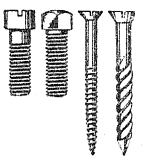

Screen, 1.

screen (skrēn), *n.* **1.** A curtain, partition, etc., used to hide or to protect. **2.** A kind of sieve set in a frame for separating finer parts from coarser parts; as, a coal *screen*. **3.** In warfare, a protective formation or body of ships, troops, etc.; also, a curtain of heavy smoke (***smoke screen***). **4.** The curtain, wall, or the like, on which motion pictures are projected; hence, motion pictures in general.


Sand Screen.

— *v.* **1.** To separate by a screen or screens. **2.** To hide or shield with or as with a screen; as, trees *screened* the house. **3.** To sift with a screen; as, to *screen* sand. **4.** To present, as a motion picture, on the screen.

screw (skro͞o), *n.* **1.** A nail-shaped piece of metal with a winding ridge, or thread, around its shank, used for fastening and holding pieces together. **2.** Also ***screw pro·pel'ler.*** A wheellike device for propelling steamboats, airplanes, etc. It has a central hub and radiating blades. **3.** The thread of a screw. **4.** The act of screwing tight; a twist; as, give a *screw* to the cork.


Screws.

— *v.* **1.** To insert a screw in something; to attach by means of a screw or screws; as, to *screw* a bracket to a wall. **2.** To tighten by turning a screw, by turning a top of something around on a screwlike thread, etc.; as, to *screw* on the top of a fruit jar. **3.** To force as if by using screws; as, to *screw* a secret out of a person.

screw' driv'er *or* **screw'driv'er** (skro͞o'drīv'ẽr), *n.* A tool for turning screws.

scrib'ble (skrĭb''l), *v.* To write, especially carelessly. — **scrib'ble,** *n.*

scrib'bler (skrĭb'lẽr), *n.* A person who scribbles; especially, a writer of inferior material; an author of small reputation.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* **1.** A person who copies writing; a copyist. **2.** Jokingly, a writer.

scrim (skrĭm), *n.* A light, loosely woven cotton or linen cloth.

scrim'mage (skrĭm'ĭj), *n.* A confused struggle; in football, the play which follows the snapping back of the ball. — **scrim'mage,** *v.*

scrimp (skrĭmp), *v.* To be very saving or economical; to economize.

scrip (skrĭp), *n.* Formerly, paper money for an amount less than a dollar.

script (skrĭpt), *n.* **1.** Letters and figures as written by hand. **2.** A type used in printing but resembling handwriting. **3.** Written matter that includes a summary and other details of a motion picture, or the lines to be said by a radio broadcaster, or the like.

Scrip'ture (skrĭp'tu͟r), *n.* Also **Scrip'tures** (-tu͟rz), *n. pl.* The books of the Old Testament, of the New Testament, or of both; the Bible. — **scrip'tur·al,** *adj.*

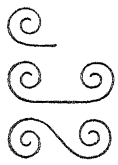
scrive'ner (skrĭv'nẽr; skrĭv'ĕn·ẽr), *n.* A scribe; hence, a writer; an author.

scrof'u·la (skrŏf'ū·lȧ), *n.* A disease which shows in the swelling of glands under the skin, especially of the neck and face.

Scroll, 1.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* **1.** A roll of paper or parchment on which

something is written or engraved. 2. An ornamental pattern found in carving, printing, etc.



Scroll, 2.

Scrooge (skrōōj), *n.* In Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, a miser who was softened by his Christmas Eve vision of a poor but cheerful home.

scrub (skrŭb), *n.* A thick growth of small or stunted shrubs or trees. — *adj.* 1. Undersized; stunted; as, *scrub* oaks. 2. Untrained and undeveloped; as, a *scrub* team.

scrub (skrŭb), *v.*; SCRUBBED; SCRUB'BING. To rub hard in washing; to wash by rubbing with a brush, against a washboard, etc. — **scrub**, *n.*

scrub'by (skrŭb'ĭ), *adj.*; SCRUB'BI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SCRUB'BI·EST. 1. Undersized and inferior; shabby; as, a *scrubby* cur. 2. Covered with scrub; as, *scrubby* land.

scruff (skrŭf), *n.* The loose skin of the back of the neck; as, the *scruff* of the neck.

scru'ple (skrōō'p'l), *n.* 1. A point of conscience or honor which makes one uneasy; as, to have *scruples* about dancing. 2. Hesitation or doubt coming from such scruples. — **scru'ple**, *v.*

scru'pu·lous (skrōō'pŭ·lŭs), *adj.* Having or showing scruples; very careful and strict. **scru'pu·lous·ly**, *adv.* **scru'pu·lous·ness**, *n.*

scru'ti·nize (skrōō'tĭ·nīz), *v.* To look at or over with great care; to examine very closely.

scru'ti·ny (skrōō'tĭ·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SCRUTINIES (-nĭz). A careful looking over; a close examination.

scud (skŭd), *v.*; SCUD'DED; SCUD'DING. To move or run swiftly; as, sailboats *scudding* out to sea. — *n.* 1. The act of scudding. 2. Light, vapory clouds driven by the wind.

scuff (skŭf), *v.* To shuffle; to scrape; as, to *scuff* the feet; to *scuff* up dust.

scuf'fle (skŭf''l), *v.* 1. To struggle or move about noisily. 2. To push one's way through a confused crowd. — **scuf'fle**, *n.*

scull (skŭl), *n.* 1. An oar used in propelling a boat by a person standing at the stern. 2. One of a pair of short oars, usually less than ten feet long. 3. A boat propelled by one or more pairs of sculls. — **scull**, *v.* — **scull'er**, *n.*

scul'ler·y (skŭl'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SCULLERIES (-ĭz). A small room near a kitchen, with a sink, etc.

scul'lion (skŭl'yŭn), *n.* A servant who assists the cook, washes dishes, etc.

sculp'tor (skŭlp'tẽr), *n.* A person who carves, cuts, or chisels marble, stone, etc., into statues.

sculp'ture (skŭlp'tūr), *n.* 1. The act or process of making statues, groups of figures, etc., in marble, bronze, etc.; the art or work of a sculptor. 2. A statue, etc., made by or as by a sculptor. — **sculp'ture**, *v.* — **sculp'tur·al**, *adj.*

Sculpture, 2.

scum (skŭm), *n.* 1. A film of matter that rises to the top of a liquid that is boiling, fermenting, etc.; also, a foul, slimy coating on stagnant water. 2. The lowest and basest class of people.

scup'per (skŭp'ẽr), *n.* An opening in the side of a ship through which water on deck is drained overboard.

scurf (skûrf), *n.* Tiny flakes or scales of dry skin; as, dandruff is a form of *scurf*.

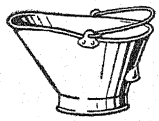
scur'ril·ous (skûr'ĭ·lŭs), *adj.* Coarsely jesting; obscene. — **scur·ril'i·ty** (skŭ·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

scur'ry (skûr'ĭ), *v.*; SCUR'RIED (-ĭd); SCUR'RYING. To hurry briskly. — **scur'ry**, *n.*

scur'vy (skûr'vĭ), *adj.*; SCUR'VI·ER (-vĭ·ẽr); SCUR'VI·EST. Mean; contemptible.

scur'vy (skûr'vĭ), *n.* A disease marked by weakness, anemia, spongy, bleeding gums, foul breath, and loosening teeth.

scutch'eon (skŭch'ŭn). Same as ESCUTCHEON.



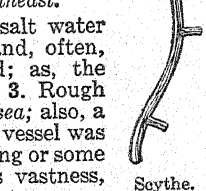
Scuttle.

scut'tle (skŭt''l), *n.* A pail or hod for carrying coal.

scut'tle (skŭt''l), *v.* To run hurriedly from view; to scurry.

scut'tle (skŭt''l), *n.* A small opening with a lid or cover, as in the roof of a house, or in the deck, on the side, or at the bottom of a ship. — *v.* To sink by cutting holes through the bottom or sides; as, to *scuttle* a ship.

Scyl'la (sĭl'ȧ), *n.* 1. A dangerous headland on a narrow strait, in southwestern Italy. It lies opposite the whirlpool Charybdis. Hence, ***be·tween' Scyl'la and Cha·ryb'dis*** (kȧ·rĭb'dĭs), between two dangers only one of which can be escaped. 2. In ancient mythology, a female monster who was a menace to sailors.



Scythe.

scythe (sīth), *n.* An instrument for mowing grass, grain, etc. by hand.

S.D., S.Dak. Abbreviations for *South Dakota*.

S.E. Abbreviation for *southeast*.

sea (sē), *n.* 1. A body of salt water not as large as the ocean and, often, nearly surrounded by land; as, the Black *Sea*. 2. The ocean. 3. Rough water; as, there was a high *sea;* also, a heavy wave or swell; as, the vessel was struck by a *sea*. 4. Something or some condition suggesting a sea's vastness, depth, lack of landmarks, etc.; as, a

sea of faces. — *adj.* **1.** Of or from the sea or ocean. **2.** Of or having to do with a ship or ships. **3.** Found in or on the sea or near the sea.

sea a·nem′o·ne (*ȧ*·nĕm′ō·nē). A polyp that looks like a flower because of its shape, its bright colors, and the many tentacles around its mouth.

Sea Anemone. (⅓)

sea′board′ (sē′bōrd′), *n.* The seacoast or land bordering it.

sea′coast′ (sē′kōst′), *n.* The shore of the ocean; also, the land bordering the ocean.

sea cow. A large water animal such as the manatee.

sea dog. **1.** A dogfish. **2.** Also ***sea calf.*** A small seal that lives near shore. **3.** A sailor who has been long at sea.

sea′far′er (sē′fâr′ĕr), *n.* A person who travels over the ocean. — **sea′far′ing,** *n.* & *adj.*

sea′girt′ (sē′gûrt′), *adj.* Surrounded by sea.

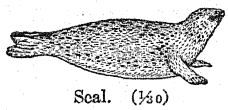
sea′go′ing (sē′gō′ĭng), *adj.* Made for ocean travel; as, *seagoing* ships.

sea gull. Any gull that frequents the sea.

sea horse. **1.** A mythological animal half horse and half fish. **2.** A small fish having a horselike head, and a tail that curls like the tail of a monkey. **3.** A walrus.

Sea Horse.

seal (sēl), *n.* **1.** A marine animal found chiefly near the seacoast or floating on ice in cold regions. Seals have short, flat, webbed limbs adapted for swimming. They are hunted for fur, hides, and oil. **2.** The dressed fur of this animal. **3.** A leather made from the skin of a seal. — *v.* To hunt seals. — **seal′er,** *n.*



Seal. (1/40)

seal (sēl), *n.* **1.** A device having a cut or raised design that can be stamped or impressed on wax, paste, etc.; also, the piece of wax, wafer, etc., bearing such an impression; as, a red *seal* closing a letter. **2.** Something which is a proof of a document's genuineness, such as a stamped design bearing an emblem. **3.** A stamp which may be used in sealing a letter or package; as, the Christmas *seals* of the Red Cross. **4.** Something which makes secure, such as a pledge; as, under *seal* of secrecy; also, something which closes tightly; as, a fruit-jar rubber is a *seal.* — *v.* **1.** To mark or stamp with a seal. **2.** To close with a seal; to shut tightly and safely with a seal. **3.** To confine; to close in; as, the ship was *sealed* in ice. **4.** To settle forever; as, his actions *sealed* his fate. — **seal′er,** *n.*

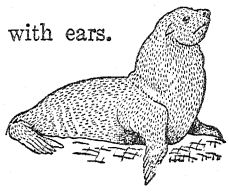
Seal, 1.

seal′er·y (sēl′ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SEALERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The occupation of those who catch seals for their fur, etc. **2.** A place where seals are hunted.

sea lev′el. The surface of the sea; especially, midway between high and low water. This level is used as the starting point in measuring height of land.

sea li′on. A large seal with ears.

seal′skin′ (sēl′skĭn′), *n.* The dressed fur of seal; also a coat, cape, etc., made of this fur.



Sea Lion. (1/40)

seam (sēm), *n.* **1.** The fold, line, groove, etc., made by sewing together or joining the edges of two pieces of material; as, the *seams* of a skirt. **2.** A layer of a mineral, metal, etc.; as, a *seam* of coal. **3.** A wrinkle; a furrow. — **seam,** *v.* — **seam′less,** *adj.*

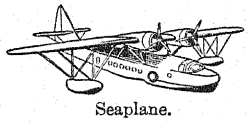
sea′man (sē′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who assists in the management of a ship at sea; a mariner; a common sailor. — **sea′man·ship,** *n.*

sea mew (mū). Same as SEA GULL.

seam′stress (sēm′strĕs; sĕm′strĕs), *n.* A woman who does plain sewing.

sé′ance′ (sā′äNs′; sā′äns), *n.* **1.** A sitting; a meeting for discussion. **2.** A meeting of spiritualists to receive messages from the dead.

sea′plane′ (sē′plān′), *n.* An airplane which is made so that it can rise from or alight on the water.



Seaplane.

sea′port′ (sē′pōrt′), *n.* A port, harbor, or town, accessible to seagoing vessels.

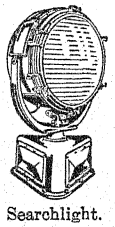
sear (sēr), *v.* **1.** To dry by heat; to wither. **2.** To burn; to char; as, to *sear* a wound.

sear (sēr), *adj.* Sere; dry; withered.

search (sûrch), *n.* **1.** To make a hunt for something; as, to *search* the house. **2.** To examine the clothing, etc., of, for something concealed; as, all suspects were *searched.* **3.** To examine with an instrument; to probe; as, the doctor *searched* the wound for a bullet. — *n.* Act of searching; also, an attempt to get, find, or seek out. — **search′er,** *n.*

search′ing (sûr′chĭng), *adj.* That searches deeply or thoroughly. — **search′ing·ly,** *adv.*

search′light′ (sûrch′līt′), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for throwing a powerful beam of light on objects at a distance. **2.** The beam of light thrown by this apparatus.



Searchlight.

sea′shore′ (sē′shōr′), *n.* The land on the edge of the sea; the shore; the seacoast. Also ***sea′side′*** (sē′sīd′).

sea'sick' (sē'sĭk'), *adj.* Nauseated by the pitching or rolling of a ship. — **sea'sick'ness**, *n.*

sea'son (sē'z'n), *n.* **1.** One of the four divisions of the year, spring, summer, autumn, or winter. **2.** A period of time which has some special character; as, the Christmas *season*. **3.** The proper or fitting time; as, do not visit your friends out of *season*. — *v.* **1.** To make pleasant to the taste by use of salt, pepper, spices, etc. **2.** To give a distinctive quality to; to flavor. **3.** To make suitable for use or ready for use by aging, drying, etc.; to mature; as, to *season* lumber. — **sea'son·er**, *n.*

sea'son·a·ble (sē'z'n·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Occurring or coming at the proper time; timely.

sea'son·al (sē'z'n·ăl), *adj.* Of a season or seasons; coming at a particular season. — **sea'son·al·ly**, *adv.*

sea'son·ing (sē'z'n·ĭng), *n.* Something that seasons or is used to season.

seat (sēt), *n.* **1.** The place on or at which a person sits. **2.** A chair, bench, stool, etc.; also, the part of a chair, etc., on which a person sits. **3.** The part of the body which bears one's weight when sitting; also, the corresponding part of the trousers, etc. **4.** A place which serves as a capital, a center, etc. — *v.* **1.** To place in or on a seat; as, to *seat* guests. **2.** To provide seats for; as, the hall *seats* 500 persons. **3.** To put in a seat; as, to *seat* a chair.

sea ur'chin (ûr'chĭn). A small animal covered with spines. It lives on the sea bottom between rocks, or buries itself in sand.

Sea Urchin.

sea wall. An embankment or wall to prevent destruction by sea waves.

sea'ward (sē'wẽrd), *n.* The direction away from land and to the sea. — *adj.* **1.** Directed or located toward the sea. **2.** From the sea; as, a *seaward* breeze. — *adv.* Toward the sea. Also written ***sea'wards*** (sē'wẽrdz).

sea'weed' (sē'wēd'), *n.* A plant growing in the sea, such as kelp.

sea'wor'thy (sē'wûr'ŧhĭ), *adj.* Fit or safe for a sea voyage; as, a *seaworthy* ship.

se·ba'ceous (sē·bā'shŭs), *adj.* Of fat or fatty matter; especially, secreting an oily substance; as, the *sebaceous* glands of the skin.

se·cede' (sē·sēd'), *v.* To withdraw one unit from a federation, group, etc.

se·ces'sion (sē·sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* The act of seceding; formal withdrawal from a group or union.

se·clude' (sē·klōōd'), *v.* To keep away from others; to shut off by oneself or itself.

se·clu'sion (sē·klōō'zhŭn), *n.* The act of secluding; also, the state of being secluded.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *n.* **1.** A sixtieth part of a minute, either of time or of a degree. **2.** In colloquial use, a moment; an instant.

sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), *adj.* **1.** Coming, happening, etc., after the first; as, the *second* time. See NUMBER, *Table*. **2.** Next lower in rank, value, importance, etc., than the first; as, *second* honors. **3.** Of the same kind or character as the first; another; as, a *second* Lincoln. — *adv.* In the second place, rank, etc. — *n.* **1.** A person or thing that is second. **2.** A person who supports another, as in a duel; an aid. — *v.* To serve as a second; to support.

sec'ond·ar'y (sĕk'ŭn·dĕr'ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Second in rank, value, occurrence, etc.; inferior; lesser; sometimes, coming after the primary; higher than the elementary; as, *secondary* schools; *secondary* education. **2.** Belonging to a second or later stage of development. **3.** Naming the feathers on the second joint of a bird's wing.

sec'ond-class' (sĕk'ŭnd·klȧs'), *adj.* Next below the first, highest, or best class.

sec'ond·hand' (sĕk'ŭnd·hănd'), *adj.* **1.** Not new; as, a *secondhand* automobile. **2.** Selling secondhand goods; as, a *secondhand* store. **3.** Not original; taken from someone else.

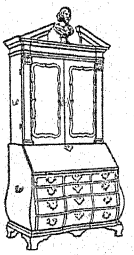
sec'ond·ly (sĕk'ŭnd·lĭ), *adv.* In the second place.

sec'ond-rate' (sĕk'ŭnd·rāt'), *adj.* Inferior.

se'cre·cy (sē'krĕ·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SECRECIES (-sĭz). **1.** The state or quality of being secret; privacy. **2.** The action or the fact of keeping a secret. **3.** A secret way; as, to work in *secrecy*.

se'cret (sē'krĕt), *adj.* **1.** Hidden from the knowledge of others; as, to keep one's plans *secret*. **2.** Faithful in not revealing; secretive. **3.** Done in secrecy; covert; stealthy; also, working in secrecy; engaged in detecting, spying, etc.; as, ***se'cret a'gent***, ***se'cret serv'ice***, etc. **4.** Kept from general knowledge; as, a *secret* password; also, keeping certain things secret; as, a *secret* society. — *n.* **1.** Something kept or intended to be kept from others' knowledge. **2.** Something which cannot be explained; a mystery; as, the *secrets* of nature. **3.** Secrecy.

sec're·tar'y (sĕk'rĕ·tĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SECRETARIES (-ĭz). **1.** A person who is employed to attend to records, letters, etc., of a private or confidential nature; a confidential clerk. **2.** An officer of a business corporation or society who has charge of the correspondence, records, etc., and who keeps minutes of meetings. **3.** [written with a capital letter, ***Secretary***] A government official in charge of the affairs of a department. **4.** A writing desk. — **sec're·tar'i·al** (sĕk'rĕ·târ'ĭ·ăl), *adj.*



Secretary, 4.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

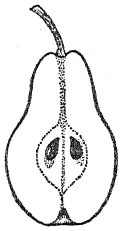
se·crete′ (sē·krēt′), *v.* 1. To conceal. 2. To separate elements from the blood and make them into a new substance; as, certain glands *secrete* saliva.

se·cre′tion (sē·krē′shŭn), *n.* The act or process of secreting; as, the *secretion* of bile by the liver; also, something secreted.

se·cre′tive (sē·krē′tĭv), *adj.* Careful or faithful in keeping secrets. **se·cre′tive·ly**, *adv.* **se·cre′tive·ness**, *n.*

se′cret·ly (sē′krĕt·lĭ), *adv.* In a secret way.

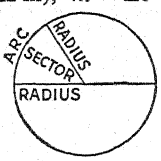
sect (sĕkt), *n.* A group of persons holding opinions or beliefs in common; especially, a religious denomination. — **sec·tar′i·an** (sĕk·târ′ĭ·ăn), *adj.*


Section of a Pear.

sec′tion (sĕk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of cutting; also, a part cut off or separated; a division, as a chapter or paragraph of a book, a part of a country, etc. 2. The appearance that a thing has or would have if cut straight through; as, the cross *section* of a tire shows the layers of material.

sec′tion·al (sĕk′shŭn·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a section, or a division of a whole; hence, local; as, *sectional* warfare. 2. Made up of separate sections; as, a *sectional* bookcase.

sec′tion·al·ism (sĕk′shŭn·ăl·ĭz′m), *n.* Local feeling, prejudice, etc.



Sector.

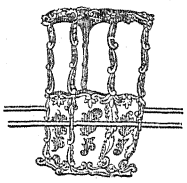
sec′tor (sĕk′tĕr), *n.* 1. A part of a circle between two radii. 2. A definite part of the region assigned to a military leader as his area of operations.

sec′u·lar (sĕk′ū·lĕr), *adj.* 1. Having to do with this world; worldly. 2. Living among ordinary people instead of in a monastery; as, a *secular* priest.

se·cure′ (sē·kūr′), *adj.* 1. Free from fear, care, etc.; confident; sure. 2. Safe; as, *secure* from his enemies. 3. Certain; assured; as, the final victory is *secure*. — *v.* 1. To make safe; to guard. 2. To make a debt or creditor sure of payment; as, to *secure* a debt by a promissory note. 3. To fasten tightly, as a door; also, to imprison. 4. To get or make sure of something; as, I *secured* the right information. — **se·cure′ly**, *adv.*

se·cu′ri·ty (sē·kū′rĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SECURITIES (-tĭz). 1. Freedom from fear, doubt, etc. 2. A means of protection, safety, etc. 3. Something given as a pledge of payment; as, he has enough *security* to borrow the money. 4. A person who promises to pay another person's debt if he does not. 5. [used in the *plural*, SECURITIES] A bond, stock certificate, etc.; as, to sell *securities*.

secy. Abbreviation for *secretary*.


Sedan, 1.

se·dan′ (sē·dăn′), *n.* 1. Also ***se·dan′ chair.*** A chair or covered vehicle for carrying one person, usually borne on poles by two men. 2. An automobile with a permanent top and front and back seats.

se·date′ (sē·dāt′), *adj.* Quiet; calm; sober. **se·date′ly**, *adv.* **se·date′ness**, *n.*

sed′a·tive (sĕd′ă·tĭv), *adj.* Tending to calm or soothe pain, etc. — **sed′a·tive**, *n.*

sed′en·tar′y (sĕd′ĕn·tĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Marked by or requiring much sitting; as, a *sedentary* job; also, settled; not moving about.

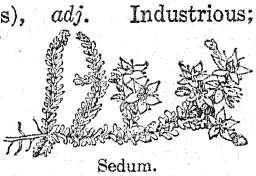
sedge (sĕj), *n.* A plant that is like grass but has solid stems and grows in tufts in marshes.

sed′i·ment (sĕd′ĭ·mĕnt), *n.* 1. The material from a liquid that settles to the bottom; the dregs. 2. The mass of stones, sand, etc., deposited by a river where the current is slow. — **sed′i·men′ta·ry**, *adj.*

se·di′tion (sē·dĭsh′ŭn), *n.* The causing of discontent, insurrection, or resistance against a government. — **se·di′tious**, *adj.*

se·duce′ (sē·dūs′), *v.* To persuade a person to do wrong; to lead astray. — **se·duc′er** (sē·dūs′ĕr), *n.* — **se·duc′tion** (sē·dŭk′shŭn), *n.* — **se·duc′tive** (sē·dŭk′tĭv), *adj.*

sed′u·lous (sĕd′ū·lŭs), *adj.* Industrious; careful; painstaking. — **sed′u·lous·ly**, *adv.*


Sedum.

se′dum (sē′dŭm), *n.* A plant with juicy stems and leaves, and yellow, white, or pinkish flowers.

see (sē), *n.* The city which is the seat of a bishop and his church; hence, a diocese.

see (sē), *v.*; *past tense* SAW; *past part.* SEEN; *pres. part.* SEE′ING. 1. To notice something through the eyes; to look at. 2. To make sure; as, *see* that you do not fall; also, to attend to; as, *see* to this order at once. 3. To escort; as, he *saw* her to the train. 4. To meet and talk with a person; to visit; as, to *see* a sick friend. 5. To understand; as, to *see* the point. 6. To learn or know by observation, experience, etc.; as, he *saw* service overseas. 7. To look; as, *See!* the boat is coming.

seed (sēd), *n.* 1. A baby plant curled up in a resting stage with food and protective coatings, but capable, under proper conditions, of growing to be a plant like the one that produced it. 2. Any small seedlike fruit; as, the *seeds* of a strawberry. 3. Descendants; as, the *seed* of David. 4. The source from which anything comes; as, the *seeds* of discontent.

— *v.* **1.** To sprinkle with or as with seed; to plant; as, to *seed* a field. **2.** To bear or shed seeds; as, the plant *seeded* early. **3.** To take the seeds out of something; as, to *seed* raisins. — *adj.* Grown or used for seed; as, *seed* corn. **seed'er,** *n.* **seed'less,** *adj.*

seed'case' (sēd'kās'), *n.* Any dry, hollow fruit, such as a pod, that contains seeds.

seed'ling (sēd'lĭng), *n.* **1.** A plant grown from seed. **2.** Any young tree.

seeds'man (sēdz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. **1.** A person who sows seed. **2.** A dealer in seeds.

seed'y (sēd'ĭ), *adj.;* SEED'I·ER (-ĭ·ēr); SEED'I·EST. **1.** Having many seeds; full of seeds. **2.** In colloquial use, shabby; wretched.

see'ing (sē'ĭng), *n.* Sight; vision.

see'ing (sē'ĭng), *conj.* In view of the fact that; since; as, *seeing* you like it.

seek (sēk), *v.;* SOUGHT; SEEK'ING. **1.** To try to find something; as, to *seek* help. **2.** To try to reach a person or place; to try to get something; as, he *seeks* fame. **3.** To try; to attempt. — **seek'er,** *n.*

seem (sēm), *v.* **1.** To appear; as, she *seemed* pleased. **2.** To appear to exist; as, there *seems* no reason for worry. **3.** To appear to a person's own mind; as, I *seem* to feel no pain.

seem'ing (sēm'ĭng), *adj.* Pretended; apparent; as, *seeming* love. — *n.* Appearance. —**seem'ing·ly,** *adv.*

seem'ly (sēm'lĭ), *adj.;* SEEM'LI·ER (-lĭ·ēr); SEEM'LI·EST. Suitable; proper. — *adv.* In a becoming manner. — **seem'li·ness,** *n.*

seen (sēn), *past part.* of SEE.

seep (sēp), *v.* To leak through something; to ooze; to percolate.

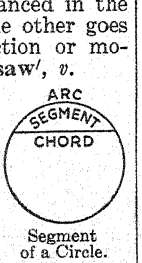
seep'age (sēp'ĭj), *n.* The act or process of seeping; also, the liquid that seeps through.

se'er, *n.* **1.** (sē'ēr) A person who sees. **2.** (sēr) A person who foresees or foretells events.

seer'suck'er (sēr'sŭk'ēr), *n.* Linen or cotton cloth woven in alternating plain and puckered stripes.

see'saw' (sē'sô'), *n.* **1.** A children's game of riding on the ends of a plank balanced in the middle, one end going up while the other goes down; also, the plank. **2.** An action or motion like that of a seesaw. — **see'saw',** *v.*

seethe (sēth), *v.* **1.** To boil or be boiled; hence, to stir up as if by boiling; as, the *seething* water of the rapids. **2.** To make or become excited; as, the crowd *seethes* in the street.



Segment of a Circle.

seg'ment (sĕg'mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Any of the parts into which a thing is divided or naturally separates. **2.** A part cut off from a geometrical figure, such as a circle, by means of a line. — **seg'ment,** *v.*

se'go (sē'gō), *n.* A lilylike plant, called also *se'go lil'y*, that has a three-petaled flower and an edible bulb. The sego is the State flower of Utah.

Sego.

seg're·gate (sĕg'rē·gāt), *v.* To set apart. — **seg're·ga'tion,** *n.*

sei·gneur' (sēn·yûr'), *n.* A lord or gentleman; a feudal lord.

seine (sān; sēn), *n.* A large weighted fishing net. — *v.* To fish with a seine.

Seine (sān), *n.* A river in northern France.

seis'mic (sīz'mĭk; sīs'mĭk), *adj.* Having to do with an earthquake; as, *seismic* shocks.

seis'mo·graph (sīz'mō·grăf; sīs'-), *n.* An instrument to register earthquake shocks.

seis·mol'o·gy (sīz·mŏl'ō·jĭ; sīs·mŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies the facts about earthquakes. — **seis·mol'o·gist,** *n.*

seize (sēz), *v.* **1.** To take possession of a thing by force. **2.** To take hold of a person or thing suddenly or with force; to grasp. **3.** To arrest; as, the burglars were *seized.* **4.** To grasp with the mind; to understand. — **sei'zure** (sē'zhēr), *n.*

seiz'ing (sēz'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of grasping or taking a thing suddenly. **2.** On boats, the work of lashing things together with rope; also, the rope used.

sel'dom (sĕl'dŭm), *adv.* Not often; rarely.

se·lect' (sē·lĕkt'), *adj.* **1.** Picked; chosen; as, a *select* group; choice; exclusive; as, a *select* hotel. **2.** Careful in choosing anything; as, she is *select* in making friends. — *v.* To pick out; to choose; as, *select* your books carefully. **se·lec'tive,** *adj.* **se·lec'tor,** *n.*

se·lec'tion (sē·lĕk'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of selecting; choice. **2.** The thing chosen; as, this is my *selection;* a part of a story, a piece of music, etc., selected for reading, recitation, playing, or the like.

se·lect'man (sē·lĕkt'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. In New England towns, except in Rhode Island, one of from three to nine persons who are chosen to carry on the public business.

self (sĕlf), *n.; pl.* SELVES (sĕlvz). **1.** A person regarded as an individual apart from everyone else; as, a man's *self.* **2.** A particular side of a person's character; as, his better *self* warned him. **3.** Selfishness; as, *self* is his chief thought.

self- (sĕlf-). A prefix which means: **1.** Of oneself, himself, herself, itself, or themselves; as, ***self'-ap·point'ment,*** appointment of oneself. **2.** By oneself; thus, a ***self'-in·flict'ed*** wound is a wound inflicted by oneself; also, by means of something in itself; automatic or automatically; thus, a ***self'-wind'ing*** clock is one that is

able by means of a device to wind itself. **3.** To, for, or toward, oneself; thus, a *self'-addressed'* envelope is one addressed to oneself.

self'-as·ser'tive (sĕlf'ă·sûr'tĭv), *adj.* Inclined to insist on one's own rights, ideas, etc.

self'-cen'tered (sĕlf'sĕn'tẽrd), *adj.* Interested chiefly in one's own self; selfish.

self'-com·pla'cent (sĕlf'kŏm·plā'sĕnt), *adj.* Satisfied with one's own character and acts.

self'-con·ceit' (sĕlf'kŏn·sēt'), *n.* Too much satisfaction with oneself.

self'-con'fi·dent (sĕlf'kŏn'fĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Sure, or too sure, of one's own strength, ability, etc. — **self'-con'fi·dence**, *n.*

self'-con'scious (sĕlf'kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* Too much aware of oneself, one's feelings, appearance, etc., when in the presence of other people; embarrassed. — **self'-con'scious·ness**, *n.*

self'-con·tained' (sĕlf'kŏn·tānd'), *adj.* Sufficient in itself; also, not talkative.

self'-con·trol' (sĕlf'kŏn·trōl'), *n.* Control of one's own feelings, acts, etc.

self'-de·fense' (sĕlf'dē·fĕns'), *n.* The act of defending oneself. Also *self'-de·fence'*.

self'-de·ni'al (sĕlf'dē·nī'ăl), *n.* The act of going without something that one desires or needs. — **self'-de·ny'ing** (-dē·nī'ĭng), *adj.*

self'-de·ter'mi·na'tion (sĕlf'dē·tûr'mĭ·nā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The act or power of deciding things for oneself; as, the boy has great *self-determination*. **2.** Decision by the people of a territory as to the kind of government their territory shall have.

self'-es·teem' (sĕlf'ĕs·tēm'), *n.* Self-respect; also, self-conceit.

self'-ev'i·dent (sĕlf'ĕv'ĭ·dĕnt), *adj.* Perfectly clear without needing proof.

self'-ex·pres'sion (sĕlf'ĕks·prĕsh'ŭn), *n.* Expression of one's own ideals, feelings, etc.

self'-gov'ern·ment (sĕlf'gŭv'ẽrn·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** Self-control. **2.** The action of citizens in governing themselves as a political unit. — **self'-gov'ern·ing**, *adj.*

self'-im·por'tant (sĕlf'ĭm·pôr'tănt), *adj.* Having or showing too great an idea of one's own importance. — **self'-im·por'tance**, *n.*

self'-in'ter·est (sĕlf'ĭn'tẽr·ĕst), *n.* Selfish interest in one's own affairs.

self'ish (sĕl'fĭsh), *adj.* Caring too much for one's own interests, advancement, etc.; as, a *selfish* child; also, having to do with a person who thinks too much of securing or advancing his own personal interests; as, *selfish* pleasure. **self'ish·ly**, *adv.* **self'ish·ness**, *n.*

self'-made' (sĕlf'mād'), *adj.* **1.** Made by oneself or itself. **2.** Having risen from poverty and low position by one's own efforts.

self'-mov'ing (sĕlf'mōōv'ĭng), *adj.* Moving by its own power.

self'-pos·sessed' (sĕlf'pŏ·zĕst'), *adj.* Having or showing self-control; calm. — **self'-pos·ses'sion** (-pŏ·zĕsh'ŭn), *n.*

self'-pres'er·va'tion (sĕlf'prĕz'ẽr·vā'shŭn), *n.* The keeping of oneself from injury, etc.

self'-re·li'ance (sĕlf'rē·lī'ăns), *n.* Dependence on one's own powers, judgment, etc.; self-confidence. — **self'-re·li'ant**, *adj.*

self'-re·spect' (sĕlf'rē·spĕkt'), *n.* Proper respect for oneself. — **self'-re·spect'ing**, *adj.*

self'-re·straint' (sĕlf'rē·strānt'), *n.* Self-control.

self'-right'eous (sĕlf'rī'chŭs), *adj.* Just, upright, etc., according to one's own ideas.

self'-sac'ri·fice (sĕlf'săk'rĭ·fīs; -fīz), *n.* Sacrifice of oneself or one's desires, etc. — **self'-sac'ri·fic'ing** (-fīz'ĭng; -fīs'ĭng), *adj.*

self'same' (sĕlf'sām'), *adj.* Exactly the same; the very same.

self'-sat'is·fied (sĕlf'săt'ĭs·fīd), *adj.* Satisfied with oneself. — **self'-sat'is·fac'tion**, *n.*

self'-seek'ing (sĕlf'sēk'ĭng), *n.* The act or habit of working chiefly for one's own success.

self'-start'er (sĕlf'stär'tẽr), *n.* An automatic, or partly automatic, device for starting an engine, as on an automobile.

self'-styled' (sĕlf'stīld'), *adj.* Called a certain thing by oneself only.

self'-suf·fi'cient (sĕlf'sŭ·fĭsh'ĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Needing no help from other people; independent. **2.** Self-satisfied; self-important.

self'-sup·port'ing (sĕlf'sŭ·pōr'tĭng), *adj.* Supporting oneself or itself without outside aid. — **self'-sup·port'**, *n.*

self'-willed' (sĕlf'wĭld'), *adj.* Governed by one's own will; obstinate; stubborn.

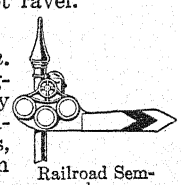
sell (sĕl), *v.*; SOLD; SELL'ING. **1.** To betray a person, duty, etc.; as, the traitors *sold* their king to the enemy. **2.** To exchange something in return for money or something else of value; as, he *sold* the farm for $2,500. **3.** To be sold or priced; as, corn *sells* high.

sell'er (sĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who sells or deals in goods; a tradesman. **2.** A thing which sells readily; as, a best *seller* among books.

sel'vage, sel'vedge (sĕl'vĭj), *n.* The edge of cloth so woven that it will not ravel.

selves (sĕlvz), *n., pl.* of SELF.

sem'a·phore (sĕm'ă·fōr), *n.* A system of signaling, as a wig-wag system, or a system used by railroads in which certain positions of lights, moving arms, flags, etc., always mean certain things. — **sem'a·phore**, *v.*



Railroad Semaphore.

sem'blance (sĕm'blăns), *n.* 1. Outward appearance; as, the *semblance* of courage. 2. A likeness; an image.

se·mes'ter (sē·mĕs'tẽr), *n.* Half a year; especially, one of the two terms into which many colleges divide the school year.

sem'i- (sĕm'ĭ-). A prefix which means: 1. Half; as in *sem'i·cir'cle*, a half circle.

sem'i·an'nu·al	sem'i·di·vine'
sem'i·an'nu·al·ly	sem'i·for'mal
sem'i·dai'ly	sem'i·month'ly
sem'i·de·vel'oped	sem'i·year'ly

2. Nearly half; partly; as, in *sem'i·blind'*, partly blind.

sem'i·cir'cle (sĕm'ĭ·sûr'k'l), *n.* Half of a circle. — **sem'i·cir'cu·lar** (sĕm'ĭ·sûr'kū·lẽr), *adj.*

sem'i·civ'i·lized (sĕm'ĭ·sĭv'ĭ·līzd), *adj.* Partly civilized.

sem'i·co'lon (sĕm'ĭ·kō'lŏn), *n.* A written or printed mark [;] used between parts of a sentence that require a more distinct separation than would be shown by a comma.

sem'i·nar'y (sĕm'ĭ·nĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SEMINARIES (-ĭz). 1. An academy or private school of high school rank. 2. An institution for training priests or ministers.

sem'i·pre'cious (sĕm'ĭ·prĕsh'ŭs), *adj.* Naming gems not ranked with those of highest value; as, garnets are *semiprecious* stones.

Sem'ite (sĕm'īt; sē'mīt), *n.* A member of a Caucasian race which includes the Jews and Arabs, the ancient Phoenicians, Assyrians, etc. — **Se·mit'ic** (sē·mĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

sem'i·tone' (sĕm'ĭ·tōn'), *n.* In music, the tone produced when two keys next to each other, as on a piano, are struck; also, a half step.

sen'ate (sĕn'ĭt; sĕn'ât), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, the supreme council of the state. 2. [written with a capital letter, *Senate*] The upper and smaller branch of the legislature in many countries, such as the United States, France, Canada, etc. 3. Any lawmaking body; as, a State *senate*.

sen'a·tor (sĕn'â·tẽr), *n.* A member of a senate. — **sen'a·tor·ship'**, *n.*

sen'a·to'ri·al (sĕn'â·tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or suitable for, a senator or senate; as, *senatorial* duties. 2. In the United States, entitled to elect a senator; as, *senatorial* districts.

send (sĕnd), *v.*; SENT; SEND'ING. 1. To cause a person or thing to go. 2. To cause something to happen or come; to bestow, grant, or inflict; as, fate *sent* hardships. 3. To cause a messenger to go, a message to be carried, etc.; as, *send* me a letter. — **send'er**, *n.*

Sen'e·ca (sĕn'ẽ·kâ), *n.* An Indian of an Iroquois tribe. See FIVE NATIONS.

se'nile (sē'nīl; sē'nĭl), *adj.* Old; aged.

sen'ior (sēn'yẽr), *adj.* 1. Older. *Senior* is often used [abbreviation *Sr.*] after the name of the older of two persons of the same name; as, James White, *Sr.* 2. Higher in rank, office, etc.; as, the *senior* member. 3. Having to do with the last year of the course in American high schools, colleges, etc. — *n.* 1. A person who is older, higher in rank, etc., than someone else. 2. A student in the final year in an American high school, college, etc. — **sen·ior'i·ty** (sēn·yŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sen'na (sĕn'â), *n.* 1. A plant or tree that grows in warm regions, and has five-petaled flowers followed by green pods. 2. The dried leaflets of this plant, used as a medicine.

se·ñor' (sā·nyôr'), *n.*; *pl.* SEÑORES (sā·nyō'rās). A Spanish title of courtesy to a gentleman, meaning *Mr.* or *sir;* also, a gentleman.

se·ño'ra (sā·nyō'rä), *n.* A Spanish title of courtesy to a lady, meaning *Mrs.* or *madam;* also, a lady.

se'ño·ri'ta (sā'nyō·rē'tä), *n.* A Spanish title of courtesy to a young lady, meaning *Miss;* also, a young lady.

sen·sa'tion (sĕn·sā'shŭn), *n.* 1. A feeling; as, a *sensation* of heat. 2. A condition of excitement; also, the thing that causes this condition. — **sen·sa'tion·al**, *adj.*

sense (sĕns), *n.* 1. Feeling; sensation; as, a *sense* of weariness. 2. Mind or power of thought; judgment or understanding. 3. The special mechanism or particular means by which any living thing receives and responds to things through sight, hearing, taste, smell, touch, pain, or temperature. 4. The ability to judge or estimate a thing; as, a keen *sense* of distance. 5. A natural understanding or appreciation; as, a *sense* of rhythm. 6. One of the different meanings which a word, statement, etc., can have; hence, meaning; as, the *sense* of his words became clear. 7. An opinion or feeling; as, the general *sense* of the meeting. — *v.* To feel, realize, understand, etc.; as, to *sense* danger.

sense'less (sĕns'lĕs), *adj.* Without sense; unconscious; hence, stupid; unwise. **sense'less·ly**, *adv.* **sense'less·ness**, *n.*

sen'si·bil'i·ty (sĕn'sĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SENSIBILITIES (-tĭz). 1. The ability to receive or feel sensations. 2. The amount of emotion or feeling of which a person is capable.

sen'si·ble (sĕn'sĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being felt, seen, etc.; noticeable. 2. Capable of seeing, feeling, etc.; as, the ear is *sensible* to sounds. 3. Aware; satisfied; as, he is *sensible* of having done wrong. 4. Having good sense; reasonable; intelligent; as, a *sensible* girl. — **sen'si·bly** (sĕn'sĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

sen'si·tive (sĕn'sĭ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Having sense or feeling; as, a *sensitive* tooth. 2. Easily or strongly affected; as, a *sensitive* child. 3. Readily changed or affected by the action of a certain thing; as, *sensitive* to light.
sen'si·tive·ly, *adv.* **sen'si·tive·ness**, *n.*

sen'so·ry (sĕn'sō·rĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with sensation or the senses. 2. Carrying feelings from a part of the body to the brain or spinal cord; as, *sensory* nerves.

sen'su·al (sĕn'shōō·ăl; sĕns'ū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with pleasing the senses; as, *sensual* delight. 2. Devoted to the pleasures of the senses; as, a *sensual* person.

sen'su·ous (sĕn'shōō·ŭs; sĕns'ū·ŭs), *adj.* Having to do with the senses or with things that can be seen, felt, heard, etc.; as, *sensuous* pleasure. — **sen'su·ous·ly**, *adv.*

sent (sĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of SEND.

sen'tence (sĕn'tĕns), *n.* 1. An opinion; hence, a decision; judgment; as, to pass *sentence* on a man; also, a punishment; as, a long *sentence* for the crime. 2. In grammar, a group of words so put together that they express a thought. — *v.* To pass or give judgment on a person; to announce the punishment of a person.

sen·ten'tious (sĕn·tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* Using wise sayings, proverbs, etc.; hence, using pompous language; as, a *sententious* gentleman.

sen'tient (sĕn'shĕnt; sĕn'shĭ·ĕnt), *adj.* Using, or capable of using, the senses; having feeling; as, man is a *sentient* being.

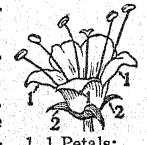
sen'ti·ment (sĕn'tĭ·mĕnt), *n.* 1. Feeling; hence, thought or judgment influenced by feeling; as, a strong religious *sentiment*. 2. An opinion; a notion.

sen'ti·men'tal (sĕn'tĭ·mĕn'tăl), *adj.* 1. Influenced by tender feelings, emotion, etc. 2. Affecting the emotions; as, *sentimental* music; also, having too much sentiment; as, a *sentimental* girl. — **sen'ti·men'tal·ism**, *n.* — **sen'ti·men'tal·ist**, *n.* — **sen'ti·men·tal'i·ty**, *n.* — **sen'ti·men'tal·ly**, *adv.*

sen'ti·nel (sĕn'tĭ·nĕl), *n.* A sentry; a guard.

sen'try (sĕn'trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SENTRIES (-trĭz). A sentinel; a guard.

se'pal (sē'păl; sĕp'ăl), *n.* A leaflike part, or division, of the calyx of a flower.



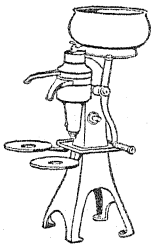
1, 1 Petals; 2, 2 Sepals.

sep'a·ra·ble (sĕp'ȧ·rȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being separated.

sep'a·rate (sĕp'ȧ·rāt), *v.* 1. To divide; to take, put, or come apart. 2. To keep apart by filling up the space between; as, a valley *separates* the ranges. 3. To part; to cease to be together. — **sep'a·ra'tion**, *n.*

sep'a·rate (sĕp'ȧ·rĭt), *adj.* 1. Not connected; as, two *separate* apartments. 2. Divided from each other; apart; as, once joined but now *separate*. 3. Single; particular; as, the *separate* pieces. — **sep'a·rate·ly**, *adv.*

sep'a·ra'tor (sĕp'ȧ·rā'tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that separates, as a machine for separating cream from milk.


Cream Separator.

se'pi·a (sē'pĭ·ȧ), *n.* 1. A rich brown pigment made from a fluid obtained from cuttlefishes. 2. A dark-brown color.

se'poy (sē'poi), *n.* A native of India hired as a soldier by a European nation.

Sept. Abbreviation for *September*.

Sep·tem'ber (sĕp·tĕm'bĕr), *n.* The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

sep'tic (sĕp'tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with blood poisoning; also, bearing, or produced by, germs that cause poisoning or decay.

Sep'tu·a·gint (sĕp'tū·ȧ·jĭnt), *n.* The Greek version of the Old Testament.

sep'ul·cher, sep'ul·chre (sĕp'ŭl·kĕr), *n.* A grave or tomb. — *v.* To bury. — **se·pul'chral** (sē·pŭl'krăl), *adj.*

sep'ul·ture (sĕp'ŭl·tūr), *n.* Burial.

se'quel (sē'kwĕl), *n.* 1. Something that follows or comes afterwards, as a book that starts a story where another leaves it. 2. A result.

se'quence (sē'kwĕns), *n.* 1. The condition or fact of following or coming after something else. 2. A result; a sequel. 3. The order in which things are or should be connected, related, etc.; as, the *sequence* of events.

se·ques'ter (sē·kwĕs'tĕr), *v.* To withdraw oneself or another person to a quieter place, less prominent position, etc.

se'quin (sē'kwĭn; sĕk'ĭn), *n.* 1. A gold coin of Italy and Turkey. *Not now used.* 2. A spangle used as an ornament on dresses, etc.

se·quoi'a (sē·kwoi'ȧ), *n.* 1. A giant tree of California that grows about 300 feet tall and has pointed leaves and small oval cones; also, its wood. 2. Same as REDWOOD.

ser'aph (sĕr'ăf), *n.*; *pl.* SERAPHIM (sĕr'ȧ·fĭm), SERAPHS (sĕr'ăfs). An angel of a very high order of celestial beings. — **se·raph'ic** (sē·răf'ĭk), *adj.*

Serb (sûrb), *n.* A member of a Slavic tribe inhabiting Serbia. — *adj.* Serbian.

Ser'bi·a (sûr'bĭ·ȧ), *n.* Formerly, a Balkan kingdom; now, the southeastern part of Yugoslavia. — **Ser'bi·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

sere (sēr), *adj.* Dry; withered.

ser'e·nade' (sĕr'ĕ·nād'), *n.* Music as sung or played in the open air at night under the window of some lady. — **ser'e·nade'**, *v.*

se·rene' (sē·rēn'), *adj.* 1. Bright; clear; as, *serene* skies. 2. Quiet; calm. — **se·rene'ly**, *adv.* — **se·ren'i·ty** (sē·rĕn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

serf (sûrf), *n.* A slave; hence, a person of a class similar to slaves, who worked the land. — **serf'dom**, *n.*

serge (sûrj), *n.* Woolen cloth woven with raised diagonal lines, used for suits, coats, etc.

ser'geant (sär'jĕnt), *n.* 1. Same as SERGEANT AT ARMS. 2. A noncommissioned army officer ranking next above a corporal. 3. A police officer usually ranking just below a captain.

ser'geant at arms'; *pl.* SERGEANTS AT ARMS. An officer, as in a legislative assembly, who keeps order.

se'ri·al (sē'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* Arranged in, or appearing in, parts or numbers that follow regularly; as, a *serial* story. — **se'ri·al**, *n.* — **se'ri·al·ly**, *adv.*

se'ries (sē'rēz; sē'rĭz), *n. sing. & pl.* A number of things, events, etc., arranged in order and connected by being alike in some way.

se'ri·ous (sē'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Solemn; thoughtful; earnest. 2. Requiring much thought or work; as, a *serious* task. 3. Dangerous; harmful; as, a *serious* accident.
se'ri·ous·ly, *adv.* **se'ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

ser'mon (sûr'mŭn), *n.* 1. A public speech, usually by a priest or minister, for the purpose of giving religious instruction. 2. A serious talk to a person about his conduct, duty, etc.

ser'pent (sûr'pĕnt), *n.* 1. A snake; especially, a large snake. 2. An evil, sly, or crafty person.

ser'pen·tine (sûr'pĕn·tēn; -tīn), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or like, a serpent; hence, sly; crafty; as, *serpentine* tricks. 2. Winding; turning in and out; as, a *serpentine* path.

ser'pen·tine (sûr'pĕn·tēn), *n.* A mineral, usually dull green, and often spotted.

ser'ried (sĕr'ĭd), *adj.* Crowded; dense; as, *serried* ranks.

se'rum (sē'rŭm), *n.* The watery part of an animal fluid, such as blood, separated from the solid part; especially, such a fluid obtained as an antitoxin from the blood of animals and used to prevent or cure diseases.

serv'ant (sûr'vănt), *n.* A person hired by, and under the command of, someone else.

serve (sûrv), *v.* 1. To act as a servant, helper, slave, etc.; also, to worship or obey; as, to *serve* God. 2. To perform the official duties of a position; as, he *serves* on many committees. 3. To do duty as a soldier, sailor, etc.; as, he *served* at the front; also, to benefit; as, scientists *serve* the world. 4. To agree, or to be forced, to spend a length of time in doing something; as, he is *serving* a prison sentence. 5. To wait on the persons at a table; tea is *served;* also, to wait on customers. 6. To treat; to act toward; as, he *served* me a cowardly trick. 7. To supply or furnish; as, the company *serves* us with light. 8. To be useful, helpful, or satisfactory; to suit; as, this tree *served* as a shelter; also, to be enough for; as, this will *serve* four persons. 9. In tennis, etc., to put the ball in play; as, *serve* into this court. 10. In law, to deliver; to put a thing into effect; as, to *serve* a summons. — *n.* In tennis, etc., the act of serving a ball; a turn at serving; the ball served; as, that was a perfect *serve.* — **serv'er**, *n.*

serv'ice (sûr'vĭs), *n.* 1. The occupation or condition of a servant; the act, fact, or means, of serving; as, to render *service.* 2. Duty done or demanded; as, two hours of *service* per day. 3. An official religious duty; a religious rite; as, the marriage *service.* 4. The performance of official or professional duties; as, she needs medical *service.* 5. A branch of public employment, or the persons employed in it; as, civil *service.* 6. Military or naval duty, organization, or performance. 7. A set of dishes, silverware, etc.; as, a dinner *service.* 8. Help; benefit; as, he was of great *service* to us. 9. In tennis, etc., a serve. — *v.* To do some work of maintenance, repair, etc.; as, to *service* a car.

serv'ice·a·ble (sûr'vĭs·ă·b'l), *adj.* Prepared for, or capable of, service; useful; as, horses are very *serviceable* to man.

ser'vi·ette' (sûr'vĭ·ĕt'), *n.* A table napkin.

ser'vile (sûr'vĭl; sûr'vīl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or consisting of, slaves. 2. Like or suited to a slave or servant; as, *servile* tasks.

ser·vil'i·ty (sûr·vĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition or manner of a servile person.

ser'vi·tor (sûr'vĭ·tĕr), *n.* A servant.

ser'vi·tude (sûr'vĭ·tūd), *n.* The condition of a slave; bondage.

ses'a·me (sĕs'ă·mē), *n.* An East Indian plant which has flattish seeds that yield a valuable oil (***sesame oil***); also, the seeds.

ses'sion (sĕsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. A single meeting of a court, lawmaking body, school, etc. 2. A whole series of meetings; as, Congress was in *session* for six months. 3. The time during which a court, congress, etc., meets; as, four-hour *sessions.*

set (sĕt), *v.;* SET; SET'TING. 1. To cause to sit; as, to *set* a hen; also, of hens, to sit on eggs; as, a *setting* hen. 2. To put, place, or fix, in a position, condition, or location; as, *set* the dish on the table. 3. To allot; to assign; as, he *set* him a hard lesson to learn. 4. To move or go in a fixed direction; to cause to be, become,

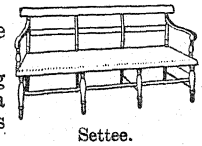
do, etc. **5.** To put in order for proper use or action; as, to *set* a machine for work; also, to put on or take on, or cause to take on, a fixed or rigid shape; as, the cement quickly *set*. **6.** To think of with a certain regard; to estimate; as, always *set* duty before pleasure. **7.** To wager; to risk. **8.** In making bread, to lay aside dough, batter, etc., and wait for the yeast to work in it. **9.** To fit with music. — *n.* **1.** The position or direction in which a person or thing is set; as, I liked the *set* of his shoulders. **2.** A group or series of persons or things taken together; as, a *set* of china; especially, a group of persons closely joined by common interests, amusements, etc.; as, the girls of our *set*. **3.** A change of shape, as in a metal, which becomes fixed. **4.** In a theater and in making motion pictures, an artificial setting, as of a room or street, for a scene. **5.** An apparatus for receiving or transmitting radio signals. **6.** In tennis, a block of games forming one part of a match.

set (sĕt), *past tense & past part.* of SET. — *adj.* **1.** Regular; as, a *set* battle; a *set* rule. **2.** Intentional; carefully thought out and expressed; as, his *set* purpose. **3.** Fixed; rigid; as, *set* features. **4.** Built in; as, a *set* tub for washing.

set′back′ (sĕt′băk′), *n.* A checking of progress; a reverse.

Seth (sĕth), *n.* In the Bible, a son of Adam.

set·tee′ (sĕ·tē′), *n.* A long seat with a back; also, a medium-sized sofa with arms and a back.



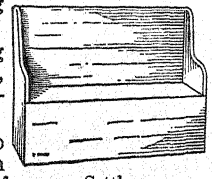
Settee.

set′ter (sĕt′ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that sets; as, a *typesetter*. **2.** One of a breed of hunting dogs trained to stand stiffly and point at game. Varieties are the ***English setter***, the ***Gordon setter***, and the ***Irish setter***.

English Setter. (1/11)

set′ting (sĕt′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of a person or thing that sets; as, the *setting* of type. **2.** That in which something is set or mounted; as, a gold *setting*. **3.** The background, as of time and place, of the action of a story, play, etc.; scenery; surroundings. **4.** The music composed for a poem, psalm, etc. **5.** The eggs that a fowl sits on for hatching at one time.

set′tle (sĕt′l), *n.* A long wooden bench with arms, a high solid back, and an enclosed foundation.



Settle.

set′tle (sĕt′l), *v.* **1.** To place to stay, especially in repose; as, she *settled* herself in a chair. **2.** To locate permanently; as, to *settle* down in the country; to *settle* colonies. **3.** To make close or compact; as, to *settle* the contents of a barrel; also, to make smooth, dry, or passable; as, to *settle* the ground; to sink gradually to a lower level; as, the foundation *settled* about a foot. **4.** To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to fix; as, to *settle* one's opinion; to establish in life, in business, in a home, etc. **5.** To direct one's attention, will, or effort; as, she *settled* down to her work. **6.** To fix by agreement; as, to *settle* a price. **7.** To give legally; as, he *settled* the property on his wife. **8.** To put in order; to adjust; to arrange; as, to *settle* one's affairs. **9.** To clear a liquid of dregs or impurities by causing them to sink; to make pure or clear in such a way. **10.** To make quiet; to calm; as, rest will *settle* your nerves. **11.** To determine something in doubt; to decide; as, to *settle* questions of law. **12.** To adjust accounts; hence, to pay a bill; also, to adjust differences; to come to an agreement; as, to *settle* a quarrel.

set′tle·ment (sĕt′l·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** The act of settling; also, the condition of being settled. **2.** Establishment in life, in business, marriage, etc. **3.** That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed. **4.** A bestowal or giving possession legally; as, a marriage *settlement* of $10,000. **5.** Payment of an account. **6.** Adjustment of doubts or differences; as, *settlement* of an argument. **7.** Colonization; occupation by settlers; also, a colony. **8.** A small village. **9.** A community formed by a religious body; as, a Shaker *settlement*. **10.** An institution in a poor and crowded district to give help to the community.

set′tler (sĕt′lẽr), *n.* A colonist.

sev′en (sĕv′ĕn), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*. — **sev′enth** (sĕv′ĕnth), *n. & adj.*

sev′en·fold′ (sĕv′ĕn·fōld′), *adj.* Having seven things or parts; seven times as much or as many; repeated seven times. — (sĕv′ĕn·fōld′), *adv.* Seven times as great or as many.

sev′en·teen′ (sĕv′ĕn·tēn′), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*. — **sev′en·teenth′** (-tēnth′), *n. & adj.*

sev′en·ty (sĕv′ĕn·tĭ), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*. — **sev′en·ti·eth** (sĕv′ĕn·tĭ·ĕth), *n. & adj.*

sev′er (sĕv′ẽr), *v.* **1.** To separate two or more persons, things, or ideas; to divide. **2.** To part by cutting, etc.; as, his arm was *severed* from his body. **3.** To make a separation, division, or distinction. — **sev′er·ance**, *n.*

sev′er·al (sĕv′ẽr·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Individual; single; also, respective; peculiar; as, each went his *several* way; also, different; various; as, two *several* items. **2.** Consisting of more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry.

se·vere′ (sẽ·vẽr′), *adj.* **1.** Serious in feeling or manner; grave; austere. **2.** Very strict; harsh; as, a *severe* ruler. **3.** Strictly methodical;

accurate; also, not using unnecessary ornament; very plain; as, a *severe* style. 4. Sharp; distressing; extreme; as, *severe* pain. 5. Difficult to be endured; as, a *severe* test. — se·vere'ly, *adv.* — se·vere'ness, *n.*

se·ver'i·ty (sē·vĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* SEVERITIES (-tĭz). Severe quality or condition.

Sev'ern (sĕv'ĕrn), *n.* A river in western England.

sew (sō), *v.; past tense* SEWED (sōd); *past part.* SEWED or SEWN; *present part.* SEW'ING. 1. To unite or fasten by stitches; to work with needle and thread. 2. To close by sewing.

sew'age (sū'ĭj), *n.* Waste liquid or matter carried off by sewers.

sew'er (sō'ĕr), *n.* One that sews.

sew'er (sū'ĕr), *n.* An artificial, usually underground, drain to carry off water and waste.

sew'er·age (sū'ĕr·ĭj), *n.* 1. The removal and disposal of sewage by sewers. 2. The system of sewers in a city, town, etc. 3. Waste liquid or matter carried off by sewers.

sew'ing (sō'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act or occupation of one who sews. 2. Needlework.

sewn (sōn), *past part.* of SEW.

sex (sĕks), *n.* 1. One of the two divisions of human beings, animals, or plants, distinguished as male and female. 2. The character of being male or female. — **sex'u·al** (sĕk'shōō·ăl; sĕks'ū·ăl), *adj.*

sex'tant (sĕks'tănt), *n.* An instrument for measuring distances by means of estimating angles, used especially at sea to observe altitudes so as to determine latitude and longitude.

sex·tet', sex·tette' (sĕks·tĕt'), *n.* 1. In music, a composition for six voices or instruments; also, the six performers of such a piece. 2. Any group of six persons or things.

sex'ton (sĕks'tŭn), *n.* An official in a church who takes care of the church building and property, rings the bell for service, etc.

Sgt. Abbreviation for *Sergeant.*

shab'by (shăb'ĭ), *adj.;* SHAB'BI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHAB'BI·EST. 1. Threadbare and faded from wear; much worn. 2. Dressed in worn clothes. 3. Mean; as, *shabby* treatment. **shab'bi·ly,** *adv.* **shab'bi·ness,** *n.*

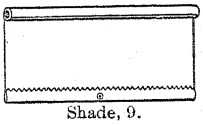
shack (shăk), *n.* In colloquial use, a hut.

shack'le (shăk''l), *n.* 1. [usually in the *plural,* SHACKLES] Something that confines the legs or arms so as to prevent their free motion; especially, a manacle; a fetter. 2. Something which checks or prevents free action, as if by fetters. 3. Any device for making something fast or secure. — *v.* To bind or fasten with a shackle; to chain.

shad (shăd), *n. sing. & pl.* A North American food fish related to the herring. It is found along the Atlantic coast and ascends the larger rivers in great numbers in the spring to spawn. See the colored picture of *fishes.*

shad'bush' (shăd'bŏŏsh'), *n.* A bush or small tree that bears spikes of white flowers in early spring.

shade (shād), *n.* 1. Partial darkness or obscurity. 2. Space sheltered from light or heat, especially from the sun. 3. A secluded place. 4. A dark color or a special variety of a color; as, maroon is a *shade* of red; also, degree of darkness or lightness of a color; as, four *shades* of brown. 5. A very small difference, variation, or degree of thought, belief, expression, etc.; as, *shades* of meaning. 6. [used in the *plural*] The shadows which gather as darkness falls. 7. Spirit; ghost; as, *shades* of my forefathers. 8. A thing that shades; a screen; a shelter. 9. An adjustable screen, usually on a roller, used to shut out or regulate the light passing through a window.



Shade, 9.

10. In painting, drawing, etc., the representation of the effect of shade. — *v.* 1. To shelter from light or heat; to screen. 2. To darken; to obscure. 3. To mark with degrees of light or color; as, to *shade* a drawing. 4. To undergo or show slight differences or variations of color, value, meaning, etc.; as, the sky *shades* from pale blue to deep blue.

shad'ow (shăd'ō), *n.* 1. Shade within certain limits; partial darkness in a space from which rays of light are cut off by a body; also, any image thus made on a surface that cuts across it; as, a man's *shadow.* 2. Shelter; as, under the *shadow* of the flag. 3. A small degree or portion; as, not a *shadow* of a doubt. 4. Influence that casts a spell, gloom, etc.; as, the accident cast a *shadow* over their happiness. 5. A shadowy form; a reflected image in a mirror or in water; also, an imaginary vision. 6. A specter; a ghost. 7. An imperfect and faint representation. 8. Trace; remnant; as, like a *shadow* of himself. 9. That which follows like a shadow; a constant follower. 10. A shaded portion of a picture. — *v.* 1. To cut off light from; to throw a shadow upon. 2. To make obscure, dim, or dark. 3. To represent faintly; as, to *shadow* forth a plan. 4. To follow and watch closely; as, the detective *shadowed* the suspect. 5. To mark with different degrees of light; to shade. — **shad'ow·y,** *adj.*

shad'y (shād'ĭ), *adj.;* SHAD'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHAD'I·EST. 1. Abounding in shade; sheltered from the sun's rays; as, a *shady* nook; also, casting shade; as, a *shady* hat. 2. In colloquial use, questionable; unreliable; dishonorable. — **shad'i·ness,** *n.*

shaft (shăft), *n.* 1. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, a spear; a lance; also, the slender stem of an arrow; hence, an arrow. 2. A pole; a flagstaff; also, the pole of a wagon or other vehicle. 3. Something that is suggestive of the handle of an arrow, spear, etc.; a long slender part, especially when round, such as the stem of a tree, feather, etc., the handle of certain tools, instruments, etc., a column or other tall monument. 4. The main part of a column; also, a vertical opening or passage through the floors of a building; as, an air *shaft*. 5. In machinery, a bar to support rotating pieces, such as pulleys, or to help move them. 6. In mining, an opening made for finding or mining ore, raising water, etc.

H Head of a Spear; *S* Shaft.

shag (shăg), *n.* 1. Coarse, matted wool, hair, etc. 2. The long, coarse nap of cloth.

shag'bark' (shăg'bärk'), *n.* See HICKORY.

shag'gy (shăg'ĭ), *adj.*; SHAG'GI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SHAG'GI·EST. 1. Rough with or as if with long hair or wool; as, a *shaggy* collie. 2. Thick and rough; tangled, or rough in surface; as, *shaggy* hair. — **shag'gi·ness**, *n.*

shah (shä), *n.* The title of the chief ruler in certain Eastern countries, especially Persia.

shake (shāk), *v.*; *past tense* SHOOK; *past part.* SHAK'EN (shāk'ĕn); *pres. part.* SHAK'ING. 1. To tremble or make tremble; to quiver. 2. To make less firm; to weaken. 3. To move back and forth or to and fro; to vibrate, wave, flap, etc.; as, to *shake* one's head. 4. To cause to be, become, go, move, etc., by agitating; as, we *shook* off fear. — **shake**, *n.* — **shak'y**, *adj.*

Pepper Shaker.

shak'er (shāk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that shakes; as, a salt *shaker*. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Shaker***] A member of a certain religious sect.

Shake'speare (shāk'spẽr), William, 1564–1616. An English poet and dramatist. — **Shake·spear'e·an** (shāk·spẽr'ē·ăn), *adj.*

shak'o (shăk'ō), *n.*; *pl.* SHAKOS (-ōz). A kind of stiff military cap.

Shako.

shale (shāl), *n.* Rock formed of densely packed clay, mud, or silt.

shall (shăl), *v.*; *past tense* SHOULD. 1. Am or are going to or expecting to; as, I *shall* write today. 2. Is or are compelled to; must.

shal'lop (shăl'ŭp), *n.* A light open boat.

shal'low (shăl'ō), *adj.* Not deep; as, *shallow* water; superficial; as, a *shallow* mind. — *n.* A shallow place in a body of water; a shoal. — **shal'low·ness**, *n.*

shalt (shălt), *2d person sing., pres. tense,* of SHALL.

sham (shăm), *n.* 1. A fraud; a substitute; an imitation. 2. A cover that gives something a different appearance; as, a pillow *sham*. — *adj.* False; pretended; as, a *sham* battle; unreal; as, *sham* jewelry. — **sham**, *v.*

sham'ble (shăm'b'l), *v.* To walk awkwardly and unsteadily; to shuffle along. — **sham'ble**, *n.*

sham'bles (shăm'b'lz), *n. pl.* A slaughterhouse.

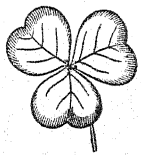
shame (shām), *n.* 1. A painful feeling or emotion caused by having done something wrong, improper, immodest, etc. 2. Disgrace; dishonor. 3. That which brings disgrace or reproach. — *v.* 1. To make ashamed; to humiliate. 2. To dishonor; to disgrace. 3. To bring or drive a person by shame; as, he *shamed* him into doing it. — **shame'ful**, *adj.*

shame'faced' (shām'fāst'), *adj.* 1. Modest; timid; bashful. 2. Ashamed.

shame'less (shām'lĕs), *adj.* Without shame; brazen; impudent. — **shame'less·ly**, *adv.*

sham·poo' (shăm·pōō'), *v.* To cleanse and rub the hair and scalp, usually with soap and water. — *n.* 1. The act or process of shampooing. 2. A preparation to be used in shampooing; as, a liquid *shampoo*.

sham'rock (shăm'rŏk), *n.* A three-leaved plant used as a floral emblem by the Irish.


Shamrock.

Shang'hai' (shăng'hī'), *n.* A large city and port in eastern China.

shang·hai' (shăng·hī'; shăng'-hī), *v.*; SHANG·HAIED' (-hīd'; -hīd); SHANG·HAI'ING. To drug and make insensible and put on a ship to serve as a sailor.

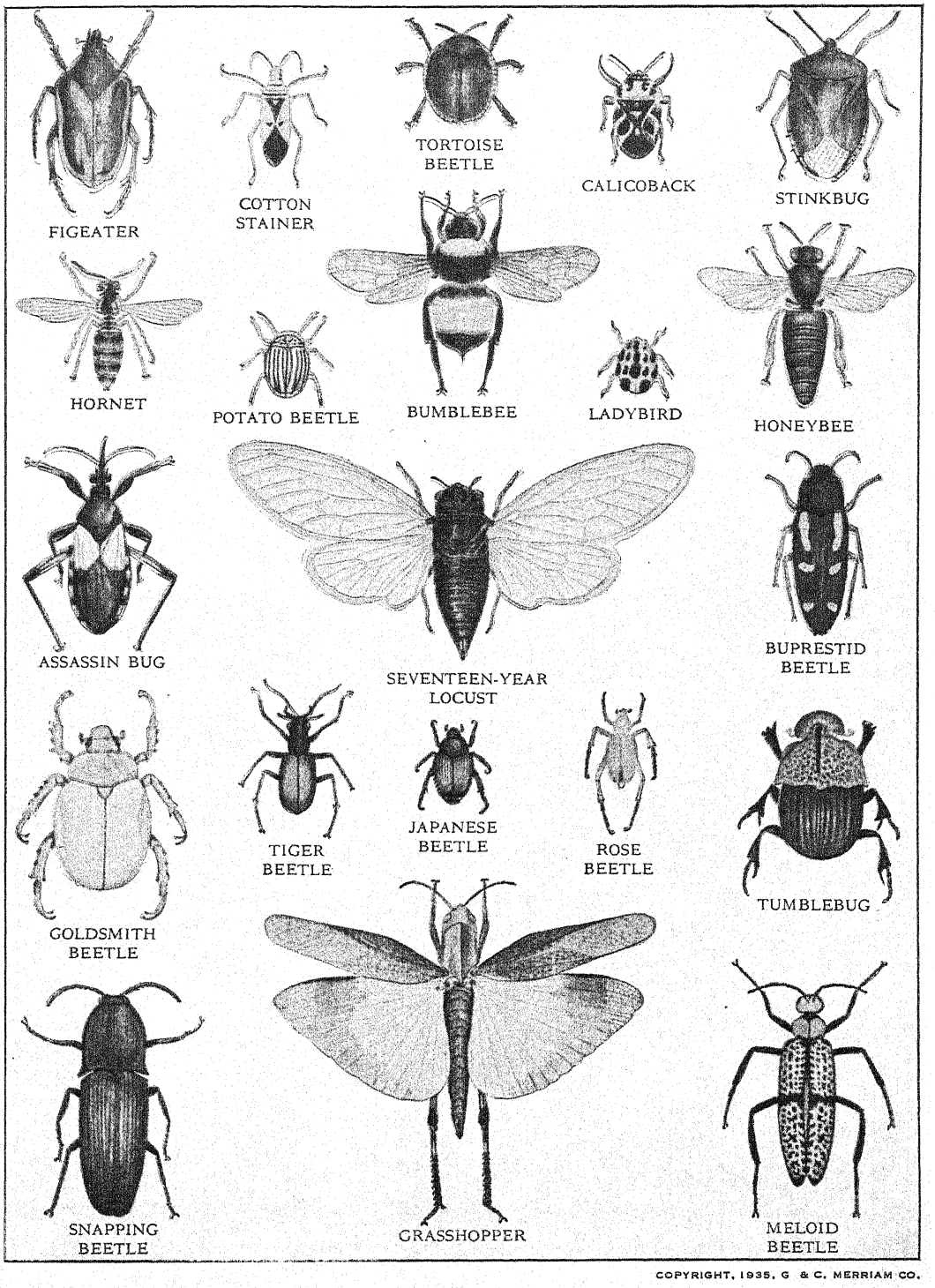
shank (shăngk), *n.* 1. The lower part of the leg; in man, the shin; in animals, the corresponding part. 2. The entire leg; as, to rest one's weary *shanks*. 3. That part of a tool, instrument, etc., such as a key, anchor, or knob, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. 4. In shoes, the narrow part of the sole beneath the instep; also, the piece of metal or fiber that gives it form.

shan't (shänt; shânt). A colloquial contraction of SHALL NOT.

shan'ty (shăn'tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHANTIES (-tĭz). A rough, small building; a hut.

shape (shāp), *n.* 1. External appearance; form; outline. 2. Bodily outline; figure. 3. Definite arrangement and form; as, beginning to take *shape*. 4. In colloquial use, condition or state; as, everything was in good *shape*. 5. A thing having a particular form or figure. — *v.* 1. To form or create; to mold; to fashion.

INSECTS OF AMERICA



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2. To give a particular shape to. 3. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; as, to *shape* the course of a vessel. 4. To take on a definite shape.

shape'less (shāp'lĕs), *adj.* Without shape or regular form.

shape'ly (shāp'lĭ), *adj.*; SHAPE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SHAPE'LI·EST. Well-formed; trim.

share (shâr), *n.* A plowshare.

share (shâr), *n.* 1. A portion belonging to one person; as, he has had his *share* of good luck; especially, the part given or belonging to one of a number owning together any property, business, etc.; as, he owned one tenth *share* of the concern. 2. Any of a certain number of equal portions into which any property, etc., is divided; especially, any of the equal interests, each represented by a certificate, into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided; as, he owned one hundred *shares* of stock.
— *v.* 1. To divide and distribute in portions; to apportion. 2. To partake of, use, experience, or enjoy with others; as, to *share* a room. 3. To have a share; to take part; as, to *share* with one's friends. — **shar'er** (shâr'ĕr), *n.*

share'crop'per (shâr'krŏp'ĕr), *n.* A farmer who works land for a landlord in return for a share of the value of the crop.

share'hold'er (shâr'hōl'dĕr), *n.* A person who owns a share or shares in a business, etc.

shark (shärk), *n.* A large fish abundant in warm seas. Sharks feed on other fishes, and the larger ones are dangerous to man.

sharp (shärp), *adj.* 1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; not blunt or dull; keen; as, a *sharp* knife. 2. Ending in a point or edge; not rounded; angular; as, a *sharp* hill; *sharp* features. 3. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty; as, *sharp* sand. 4. Rapid; as, a *sharp* stream; a *sharp* pulse. 5. Steep; abrupt; as, a *sharp* ascent; a *sharp* curve. 6. Well-defined; sharp-cut; distinct; as, the hill stands out *sharp* against the sky. 7. Affecting the senses or feelings as if pointed or cutting. 8. Cold; nipping; as, *sharp* weather. 9. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; painful; as, *sharp* pain. 10. Cutting; biting; showing rebuke, anger, etc.; as, a *sharp* rebuke; a *sharp* look. 11. Severe; harsh. 12. Keen in spirit or action; having quick perception. 13. Eager; keen; as, a *sharp* appetite. 14. Fierce; violent; as, a *sharp* battle. 15. Brisk; active; energetic; as, a *sharp* run. 16. Very attentive; as, to keep a *sharp* watch. 17. Quick-witted; clever; witty; also, shrewd. 18. Very active; strong; as, *sharp* liquor. 19. In music, above the true pitch; also, higher by a half step.
— *adv.* 1. In a sharp manner. 2. In colloquial use, precisely; exactly; as, at ten o'clock *sharp*. 3. Briskly; quickly; abruptly. 4. In music, higher than the true pitch.
— *n.* 1. A sharp edge or point. 2. In music, a sharp tone or note; also, a sign (♯) which means that the pitch of a tone or note is to be made higher by a half step.
— *v.* In music, to raise in pitch by a half step; to sing or play above the true pitch.
sharp'ly, *adv.* **sharp'ness**, *n.*

sharp'en (shär'pĕn), *v.* To make or become sharp or sharper. — **sharp'en·er**, *n.*

sharp'er (shär'pĕr), *n.* A cheater; a swindler.

sharp'shoot'er (shärp'shōōt'ĕr), *n.* A person skilled in shooting; a good marksman.

shat'ter (shăt'ĕr), *v.* 1. To dash, burst, or part violently into fragments; as, the dynamite *shattered* a rock. 2. To damage; wreck; disorder; derange; as, a *shattered* mind.

shave (shāv), *v.*; *past tense* SHAVED; *past part.* SHAVED or SHAV'EN (shāv'ĕn); *present part.* SHAV'ING. 1. To cut or pare off by means of a razor or other edged instrument; especially, to remove hair close to the skin with a razor. 2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; as, to *shave* the face. 3. To cut off closely; as, a lawn *shaven* close. 4. To skim along or near the surface of.
— *n.* 1. A tool for cutting or shaving. 2. The act or operation of shaving, especially the beard. 3. In colloquial use, the act of passing close to, so as almost to graze; also, a narrow escape; as, a close *shave*.

shav'ing (shāv'ĭng), *n.* A thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, etc.; as, wood *shavings*.

shawl (shôl), *n.* A square or oblong piece of wool, cotton, silk, or other material, used especially by women as a loose covering for the head or shoulders.

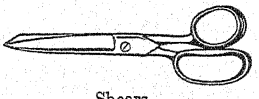
shay (shā), *n.* In colloquial use, a chaise.

she (shē), *pronoun; possessive* HERS (hûrz); *objective* HER. This or that female.

sheaf (shēf), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES (shēvz). 1. A bundle of grain, straw, or other plants. 2. Any collection of things bound together; as, a *sheaf* of arrows; a *sheaf* of flowers, etc.

shear (shēr), *v.*; *past tense* SHEARED; *past part.* SHEARED or SHORN; *present part.* SHEAR'ING. 1. To cut off the hair; to shave. 2. To cut, clip, or sever something from, especially wool from sheep, nap from cloth, etc., with shears. 3. To cut off; to clip. — *n.* A machine for shearing. — **shear'er**, *n.*

shears (shērz), *n. pl.* Any of various instruments consisting of two blades fastened together so that the edges slide one by the other, used for cutting cloth, etc.; large scissors.


Shears.

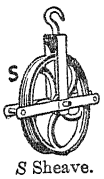
sheath (shēth), *n.*; *pl.* SHEATHS (shēthz). 1. A

case for the blade of a sword, hunting knife, etc. 2. Any covering like a sheath in form, use, etc.; as, the *sheath* of a leaf.

sheathe (shēth), *v.* 1. To put into a sheath; as, to *sheathe* one's sword. 2. To cover with something which guards or protects; as, to *sheathe* a ship's bottom with copper.

sheave (shēv), *n.*; *pl.* SHEAVES. A grooved wheel or pulley, as on a pulley block.

sheave (shēv), *v.* To gather and tie up stalks of wheat, rye, etc., into a sheaf or sheaves.



S Sheave.

sheaves (shēvz), *n.*, *pl.* of SHEAF.

She'ba (shē'bȧ), *n.* An ancient country in southern Arabia.

shed (shĕd), *v.*; SHED; SHED'DING. 1. To pour forth or down in drops; as, to *shed* tears; to pour out or forth; as, to *shed* blessings. 2. To cause to flow or fall from a cut or wound; as, to *shed* blood. 3. To spread abroad; as, the sun *sheds* light and heat. 4. To throw off; as, raincoats *shed* water; to cast aside, as some natural covering; as, a snake *sheds* his skin.

shed (shĕd), *n.* A flimsy structure built for shelter or storage; as, a wagon *shed*.

sheen (shēn), *n.* Brightness; glitter; gloss.

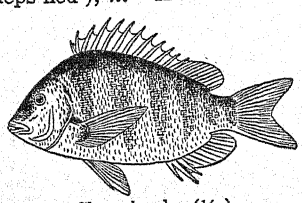
sheep (shēp), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. An animal of the goat kind, bred and raised for its flesh (***mutton***), its fleece (***wool***), and its skin. 2. Any timid, weak, defenseless person. 3. The skin of a sheep; sheepskin; as, a book bound in *sheep*. — **sheep'herd'er**, *n.*

Sheep.

sheep'fold' (shēp'fōld'), *n.* A fold, or pen, for sheep. It is also called ***sheep'cote'*** (shēp'kōt'; -kŏt').

sheep'ish (shēp'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a sheep in meekness, stupidity, etc.; hence, bashful; timid. **sheep'ish·ly**, *adv.* **sheep'ish·ness**, *n.*

sheeps'head' (shēps'hĕd'), *n.* A food fish of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States.


Sheepshead. (1/12)

sheep'skin' (shēp'skĭn'), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep; also, a leather prepared from such a skin; a parchment. 2. A diploma from a school or college, often written on a parchment.

sheer (shēr), *adj.* 1. Being exactly what it seems to be; pure and unqualified; as, *sheer* nonsense. 2. Very steep; almost straight up and down; as, a *sheer* drop. 3. Very thin or transparent; as, *sheer* muslin. — *adv.* 1. Completely. 2. Straight up and down.

sheer (shēr), *v.* To turn aside; as, to *sheer* off in order to avoid a collision.

sheet (shēt), *n.* 1. A broad piece of cloth, especially one used as an article of bedding next to the body. 2. A broad piece of paper, as for writing or printing; hence, a printed piece of paper, such as a newspaper, magazine, etc.; as, this *sheet* appears weekly. 3. Any broad surface; as, a *sheet* of water. 4. Anything which is very thin as compared with its length and width; as, a *sheet* of iron. — *v.* To wrap in, or cover with, a sheet.

sheet (shēt), *n.* 1. A rope or chain which is used to adjust the angle at which the sail of a boat is set to catch the wind. 2. [used in the *plural*, SHEETS] The space in the bow (***fore-sheets***) or in the stern (***stern sheets***) of an open boat, which is not occupied by the thwarts. — *v.* To haul by means of a sheet; as, "to *sheet* home" means to haul a square sail so it is set flat to the wind.

sheet'ing (shēt'ĭng), *n.* Cloth suitable for use in making sheets for beds, etc.

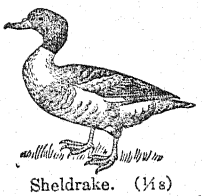
sheik, sheikh (shēk; shāk), *n.* An Arab chief. It is now often used as a title of respect.

shek'el (shĕk'ĕl), *n.* An ancient weight and money unit; also, a coin.

Shekel.

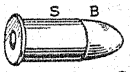
shel'drake' (shĕl'drāk'), *n.* An Old World duck, somewhat resembling a goose.

shelf (shĕlf), *n.*; *pl.* SHELVES (shĕlvz). 1. A thin, flat, and usually long and narrow, piece of board or metal fastened against a wall above the floor to hold things. 2. A ledge, reef, shoal, or the like, in a river, lake, ocean, etc. 3. A flat, jutting piece of rock.


Sheldrake. (1/15)

shell (shĕl), *n.* 1. A stiff, hard covering of an animal, such as a turtle, an oyster, a beetle, etc.; also, the hard outside covering of certain nuts, fruits, and seeds, such as a walnut, a coconut, etc. 2. The tough outer covering of an egg, as of a bird. 3. Shell material; as, a comb of *shell* (***tortoise shell***). 4. Something resembling a shell, as in shape, position, material, etc.; as, the *shell* of a ship; a *shell* of paste filled with custard. 5. A metal or paper case which holds the explosive charge and the shot or projectile

Shell, 1 (Cockleshell).



B Bullet, *S* Shell, of a Revolver Cartridge.

to be fired from a rifle, cannon, etc. 6. A light, long, narrow racing boat, rowed by oars. — *v.* 1. To take out of the shell, husk, etc.; as, to *shell* peas, or walnuts. 2. To separate the kernels of corn, oats, etc., from the cob or husk; as, to *shell* corn. 3. To shoot shells at or upon; to bombard; as, to *shell* a town. — *adj.* Made of shell; also, ornamented with shell, such as tortoise shell; as, a *shell* comb.

shel·lac' (shĕ·lăk'; shĕl'ăk), *n.* A resin used in making varnishes and phonograph records, in stiffening hats, etc. — *v.*; SHEL·LACKED'; SHEL·LACK'ING. To coat or treat with shellac.

shell'fish' (shĕl'fĭsh'), *n.* An animal that lives in water and has a shell. Oysters, clams, lobsters, etc., are shellfish.

shell shock. A nervous condition, resembling hysteria, appearing in soldiers exposed to modern warfare.

shel'ter (shĕl'tẽr), *n.* 1. Anything which covers or protects; a protection; a screen; a refuge; as, to seek *shelter* under a tree. 2. The condition of being protected. — **shel'ter,** *v.*

shelve (shĕlv), *v.* 1. To slope gradually; as, the shore *shelves* off. 2. To place or store on shelves, as goods in a shop. 3. To furnish with shelves. 4. To dismiss from service or use; as, the company *shelved* him on a pension.

shelves (shĕlvz), *n., pl.* of SHELF.

She'ol (shē'ōl), *n.* The underworld; Hades.

shep'herd (shĕp'ẽrd), *n.* A man employed to tend sheep. — *v.* To guard as a shepherd guards his sheep; hence, to herd, lead, or drive as one does sheep. — **shep'herd·ess,** *n.*

shep'herd, *or* **shep'herd's, dog.** A collie.

sher'bet (shûr'bĕt), *n.* 1. A drink made of sweetened fruit juice. 2. A water ice, usually of fruit juice to which milk, the white of egg, or gelatin is added before freezing.

sher'iff (shĕr'ĭf), *n.* The chief executive officer of a county.

sher'ry (shĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SHERRIES (-ĭz). A still white wine, which darkens with age, originally made in Jerez, a city in Spain.

Shet'land Is'lands (shĕt'lănd). A group of islands north of Scotland.

shew (shō), *v.* Same as SHOW.

shib'bo·leth (shĭb'ō·lĕth), *n.* A watchword; a pet phrase; as, the *shibboleths* of socialists.

shied (shīd), *past tense & past part.* of SHY.

shield (shēld), *n.* 1. A defensive plate or framework of metal, wood, or leather, carried on the arm to protect oneself in battle. 2. Anything which serves as a defense or protection.

S Shield, 12th century.

— *v.* To cover with or as with a shield; to protect; to defend, as from assault, injury, etc. — **shield'-bear'er,** *n.* — **shield'-shaped',** *adj.*

shi'er (shī'ẽr), **shi'est,** *adj., comparative & superlative* of SHY.

shift (shĭft), *v.* 1. To exchange one thing for another of the same kind; to replace; as, he *shifted* his clothes for dry ones. 2. To change or remove from one person, place, etc., to another; as, he *shifted* the bag to his other shoulder. 3. To make one's living; to manage; as, he must *shift* for himself. — *n.* 1. The act of shifting; transfer; as, a *shift* of officers from one regiment to another. 2. An effort; as, to make a *shift;* a scheme or trick used to gain an end; as, he tried every *shift* to get money. 3. A group of workmen who work together, alternating with other groups; as, the night *shift* in the mine. 4. In football, a change in the position of the linemen, made just before the ball is put in play.

shift'less (shĭft'lĕs), *adj.* Lazy.

shift'y (shĭf'tĭ), *adj.*; SHIFT'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); SHIFT'I·EST. Full of tricks or ways of getting things done; hence, tricky; not to be relied upon; as, a *shifty* young fellow.

shil'ling (shĭl'ĭng), *n.* A silver coin of England and many of the British dominions, of about the same value as the United States quarter.

shil'ly-shal'ly (shĭl'ĭ·shăl'ĭ), *v.*; SHIL'LY-SHAL'LIED (-shăl'ĭd); SHIL'LY-SHAL'LY·ING. To be undecided; to hesitate.

shim'mer (shĭm'ẽr), *v.* To shine with a wavering light; to glimmer; as, *shimmering* silks. **shim'mer,** *n.* **shim'mer·y,** *adj.*

shin (shĭn), *n.* The front part of the leg below the knee. — *v.*; SHINNED; SHIN'NING. To climb a pole, tree, etc., by grasping it with arms and legs and hitching oneself gradually upward.

shine (shīn), *v.*; SHONE, SHINED; SHIN'ING (shīn'ĭng). 1. To send out rays of light; as, the sun *shone* all day yesterday. 2. To be glossy; to gleam; as, to *shine* like polished silver; also, to make glossy; as, he *shined* his shoes. 3. To be splendid or brilliant; to show brilliant mental power; as, he *shone* in conversation. 4. To be clear or evident; as, joy *shone* in his eyes. — *n.* 1. Brightness; radiance, as of light. 2. Brilliance; splendor. 3. Sunshine; fair weather; as, we shall go, rain or *shine.* 4. A polish given to shoes; as, to get a *shine.*

shin'er (shīn'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that shines; especially, a small, silvery, fresh-water American fish.

Shiner. (¼)

shin'gle (shĭng'g'l), *n.* Very coarse, pebbly gravel, such as may often be found on the seashore. — **shin'gly** (shĭng'glĭ), *adj.*

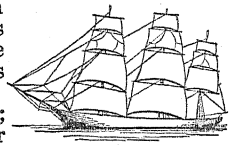
shin'gle (shĭng'g'l), *n.* 1. A piece of board, cut with one end thinner than the other, used for covering roofs, etc., the thick end of one board overlapping the thin end of another. 2. A sign, as on a doctor's or lawyer's office. — *v.* 1. To cover with shingles; as, to *shingle* a house. 2. To cut or bob hair so that the outline of the back of the head is clearly shown.

shin'gles (shĭng'g'lz), *n.* A skin disease, caused by nervousness and marked by inflamed blotches spreading around the body at the waist.

shin'ny (shĭn'ĭ), *n.* A game of hockey as played with a curved stick and a ball or block of wood, usually by schoolboys.

shin'y (shīn'ĭ), *adj.*; SHIN'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SHIN'I·EST. Bright; radiant; also, polished.

ship (shĭp), *n.* 1. Any large seagoing vessel. 2. An airship; also, an airplane. 3. A ship's company; as, the whole *ship* knew the master's plan.


Ship.

— *v.*; SHIPPED (shĭpt); SHIP'PING. 1. To put or receive on board a vessel, as for transportation; hence, to transport, whether by ship or by train, truck, or other conveyance; as, they *shipped* his car back to Philadelphia. 2. To take or draw into a boat; as, to *ship* the gangplank; to *ship* oars; also, to place in position for use on a boat; as, to *ship* the rudder. 3. To take a job, or engage a person for a job, on a ship; as, to *ship* a crew at New York. — ***ship a sea.*** To have a wave come over the side of a vessel.

ship'board'	**ship'load'**	**ship'-rigged'**
ship'build'er	**ship'mas'ter**	**ship'way'**
ship'build'ing	**ship'mate'**	**ship'wright'**
ship ca·nal'	**ship'own'er**	**ship'yard'**

-ship (-shĭp). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *lord* + *-ship* (lordship). It means: 1. State or quality of; thus, *friendship* is the state of those who are friends. 2. Office, position, etc., of; thus, a *clerkship* is a position held by a clerk. 3. Art or skill of; thus, *horsemanship* is the art of a horseman. 4. Something made up of or formed by; thus, a *township* is formed by a town.

ship bis'cuit. Hardtack.

ship'ment (shĭp'mĕnt), *n.* The act of shipping, or sending goods by any method of transportation; also, the goods shipped.

ship of the line. In old times, a ship of war large enough to be in the line of battle.

ship'per (shĭp'ẽr), *n.* A person who ships or sends goods by any form of transportation.

ship'ping (shĭp'ĭng), *n.* 1. The business of a person who ships goods; the sending of goods from place to place. 2. The body of ships gathered in one place; as, the *shipping* in the harbor; also, the whole body of ships belonging to one country; as, United States *shipping.*

ship'shape' (shĭp'shāp'), *adj.* Trim; tidy. — *adv.* Trimly; neatly; tidily.

ship'worm' (shĭp'wûrm'), *n.* A strange, wormlike, marine clam which bores into wood and injures wharves, piles, and wooden ships.

ship'wreck' (shĭp'rĕk'), *n.* 1. A wrecked ship. 2. The loss or destruction of a ship, as by sinking or being driven on shore or on rocks. 3. Ruin; total loss. — **ship'wreck'**, *v.*

shire (shīr; *as an ending,* -shĭr *or* -shẽr), *n.* A county. *English.*

shirk (shûrk), *v.* To get out of doing what one ought to do; to avoid one's duty. — **shirk**, *n.* — **shirk'er**, *n.*

shirr (shûr), *n.* In sewing, a series of close, parallel, stitched lines, sewed in such a way as to make a gather between the lines. — *v.* 1. To make a shirr or shirrs in. 2. To break eggs into a dish with cream or crumbs and bake in the oven or cook in hot water.

shirt (shûrt), *n.* 1. A loose upper garment for men and boys, usually worn just under a coat or vest. 2. A close-fitting undergarment covering the upper part of the body next to the skin. — **shirt'less**, *adj.* — **shirt'mak'er**, *n.*

shirt'ing (shûr'tĭng), *n.* Cloth suitable for making shirts.

shirt'waist' (shûrt'wāst'), *n.* A blouse or shirt, usually with ends that are tucked in at the waist under a skirt or trousers.

shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *n.* One of the small pieces into which a brittle thing, like glass, may break; as, smashed to *shivers.* — **shiv'er**, *v.*

shiv'er (shĭv'ẽr), *v.* To tremble; to quiver; to quake, as from cold or fear. — *n.* A trembling. — **shiv'er·y**, *adj.*

shoal (shōl), *n.* A great number collected together; a throng; as, a *shoal* of bluefish.

shoal (shōl), *n.* 1. A place where a sea, lake, river, etc., is shallow; a shallow. 2. A sand bank or bar which makes the water shallow at that point. — *adj.* Having little depth; shallow; as, *shoal* water. — *v.* To become shallow gradually. — **shoal'y**, *adj.*

shoat (shōt), *n.* A young hog; a pig.

shock (shŏk), *n.* A conical pile of sheaves of grain, such as wheat or rye, set up in the field.

shock (shŏk), *n.* 1. The sudden, violent collision of bodies in a fight; as, the *shock* of battle. 2. Any collision, or violent shake or jar; as, an earthquake *shock.* 3. Any sudden and violent mental agitation; as, a *shock* of surprise. 4. The effect of a charge of electricity passing through the body of man or animal. 5. A sick

condition resulting from wounds, blows, loss of blood, etc., and causing great weakness, restlessness, and rapid breathing. 6. In colloquial use, a stroke of paralysis.
— *v.* 1. To surprise, terrify, disgust, etc.; as, his violence *shocked* his friends. 2. To drive into or out of, as if by a shock; as, they *shocked* him into telling the truth.

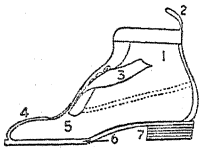
shock (shŏk), *n.* A thick, bushy mass; as, a *shock* of red hair.

shock'ing (shŏk'ĭng), *adj.* Causing horror, disgust, etc.; offensive. — **shock'ing·ly**, *adv.*

shod (shŏd), *past tense & past part.* of SHOE.

shod'dy (shŏd'ĭ), *n.* 1. Material obtained by pulling apart old woolen or cotton cloth; also, an inferior cloth made from such material. 2. Refuse or waste material of any kind. 3. Any inferior person or thing that attempts to give an appearance of being of higher quality.
— *adj.* 1. Made of shoddy; as, *shoddy* overcoats. 2. Not genuine; sham; as, a *shoddy* nobility.

shoe (shōō), *n.* 1. A covering for the human foot. It has a thick and somewhat stiff sole and heel, and a lighter upper. 2. Something resembling a shoe, such as a metal plate (***horse-shoe***) on a horse's foot, a metal band on the bottom of the runner of a sled or sleigh, the part (***brake shoe***) of a brake which presses on the wheel of a vehicle, etc. 3. The outside casing of an automobile tire, protecting the air-filled inner tube.



Shoe. 1 Top; 2 Strap; 3 Tongue; 4 Toe; 5 Vamp; 6 Sole; 7 Heel.

— *v.*; SHOD (shŏd); SHOE'ING. 1. To put a shoe or shoes on; to furnish with shoes; as, the cost of *shoeing* a family. 2. To cover with a shoe; as, to *shoe* a sleigh runner with steel.
shoe'brush', *n.* **shoe'mak'er**, *n.*
shoe'lace', *n.* **shoe'string'**, *n.*

shone (shōn; shŏn), *past tense & past part.* of SHINE.

shoo (shōō), *interj.* An exclamation used to frighten away animals, chickens, etc. — **shoo**, *v.*

shook (shōōk), *past tense* of SHAKE.

shoot (shōōt), *v.*; SHOT; SHOOT'ING. 1. To move, rush, or let fly forcibly; as, to *shoot* an arrow; a *shooting* star. 2. To strike with something propelled from a gun, a bow, etc.; as, to *shoot* a deer. 3. To cause a missile to be driven forth from; as, to *shoot* a gun; to operate a gun or other weapon; as, he is *shooting* at a target. 4. To propel with a snap of the thumb or finger; as, to *shoot* marbles. 5. To push into or out of a fastening; as, to *shoot* a bolt in a door. 6. To vary with streaks of different color; as, silk *shot* with silver. 7. To push forward; to stick out; as, he *shot* out his tongue. 8. To pass rapidly along, down, etc.; as, to *shoot* the rapids in a canoe; to stream or spurt out; as, tears *shot* from his eyes. 9. To throw or cast; as, to *shoot* dice. 10. In making motion pictures, to photograph; as, to *shoot* a scene. 11. To spring or grow up rapidly; as, boys *shooting* up into manhood.
— *n.* 1. A hunting party; as, to be invited to a *shoot*. 2. A new growth shot out from a root or branch of a plant. 3. A rapid thrust.

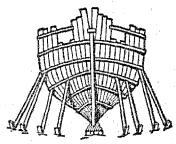
shoot'ing star (shōōt'ĭng). A meteor.

shop (shŏp), *n.* 1. A workman's place of business; as, a plumber's *shop*. 2. Any building or room where goods are sold at retail; a store. 3. Any place in which workmen are employed. 4. The details about a person's own work; as, to talk *shop*. 5. A factory.
— *v.*; SHOPPED (shŏpt); SHOP'PING. To visit shops or stores for the purpose of looking over and purchasing goods. — **shop'per**, *n.*
shop'keep'er **shop'man** **shop'win'dow**

shop'lift'er (shŏp'lĭf'tẽr), *n.* A person who steals goods that are exposed for sale in a shop. — **shop'lift'ing**, *n.*

shop'worn' (shŏp'wōrn'), *adj.* Somewhat worn or marred by having been kept on display for some time in a shop.

shore (shōr), *n.* A prop, such as a timber, placed against something to hold it up. — *v.* To support or hold up something with a shore.


Hull of a Ship supported by Shores.

shore (shōr), *n.* The land along the edge of a body of water; especially, seacoast.

shorn (shōrn), *past part.* of SHEAR.

short (shôrt), *adj.* 1. Not long or tall; as, a *short* dress; a *short* pole. 2. Not great in distance; as, a *short* journey. 3. Brief in time; as, a *short* breath; a *short* delay. 4. Cut down to a brief length; as, a *short* speech; sometimes, rudely brief; curt; as, a *short* answer. 5. Not coming up to the regular standard; as, he gave him *short* measure. 6. Less than what the accounts call for; as, the cashier was *short* in his money on hand. 7. Less than; not equal to; as, she was little *short* of perfect. 8. Insufficiently furnished; not having enough; as, he was *short* of money. 9. Crisp; crumbly; as, a *short* piecrust. 10. Of vowels, having the sound of *a* in *add*, *e* in *end*, *i* in *ill*, *o* in *odd*, *oo* in *foot*, or *u* in *up*.
— *n.* 1. Something which is shorter than the usual or regular length; especially, a fish, lobster, etc., less than the length required for legal catching. 2. [used in the *plural*, SHORTS] Short trousers; also, loose-fitting light pants reaching part way to the knee, for wear in playing tennis, etc. 3. [used in the *plural*] Waste matter thrown aside in manufacturing, as tobacco cuttings, wool fleece, etc., and used

for inferior grades of product. **4.** [used in the *plural*] A by-product in the milling of wheat, which includes some fine bran and a little flour. — *adv.* **1.** Briefly; suddenly; also, harshly; curtly. **2.** So as to reach less than the regular distance; as, to fall or throw *short* of the mark. **short′-lived′**, *adj.* **short′-tem′pered**, *adj.* **short′sight′ed**, *adj.* **short′-wind′ed**, *adj.*

short′age (shôr′tĭj), *n.* A lack in the amount needed; especially, a lack of money which ought to be on hand; as, a *shortage* in his accounts.

short′cake′ (shôrt′kāk′), *n.* A dessert made of a crisp cake, split, buttered, and spread with sweetened fruit, such as strawberries or peaches.

short cir′cuit. In electricity, a circuit through a small resistance. — **short′-cir′cuit** (shôrt′sûr′kĭt), *v.*

short′com′ing (shôrt′kŭm′ĭng; shôrt′kŭm′-ĭng), *n.* A failure; as, his many *shortcomings*.

short′en (shôr′t'n), *v.* **1.** To make or become short or shorter; to lessen. **2.** To make crisp, as pastry, with butter, lard, etc.

short′en·ing (shôr′t'n·ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of making or becoming short or shorter. **2.** Any substance, such as butter, lard, etc., which shortens pastry, cake, or the like.

short′hand′ (shôrt′hănd′), *n.* A rapid method of writing by using symbols and abbreviations for letters, words, etc.; stenography.

short′horn′ (shôrt′hôrn′), *n.* A short-horned animal; especially, one of a breed of cattle.

short′ish (shôr′tĭsh), *adj.* Rather short.

short′ly (shôrt′lĭ), *adv.* **1.** In a short time; soon. **2.** In a few words; briefly. **3.** Abruptly.

short′ness (shôrt′nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being short.

short′stop′ (shôrt′stŏp′), *n.* In baseball, a player whose position in the field is between second base and third base.

shot (shŏt), *n.* **1.** The act of shooting. **2.** A projectile for a gun, cannon, etc. **3.** Something forcefully thrown, cast forth, or let fly. **4.** A guess; also, an attempt; as, I should like another *shot* at that job. **5.** A pointed or critical remark; as, they gave him a *shot* about his slowness. **6.** The flight of a missile or the distance it travels; hence, range; as, within *earshot* of their talk. **7.** A person who shoots. **8.** A ball-shaped weight used in a throwing contest. **9.** A small round ball of lead discharged along with others like it from a gun; as, the duck was riddled with *shot*. **10.** In games, a stroke, throw, push, etc.; as, a long *shot* in hockey. **11.** In motion pictures, a picture of one scene; also, the action of taking a picture of one scene.

shote (shōt), *n.* A young hog; a shoat.

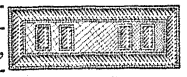
shot′gun′ (shŏt′gŭn′), *n.* A gun with a smooth bore, used to fire shot at short range.

should (sho͝od), *past tense* of SHALL. **1.** Was or were going to or expecting to; as, I wrote that I *should* leave the next day. **2.** Ought to; as, you *should* have let me know. **3.** Happen or happens to; as, if it *should* snow.

shoul′der (shōl′dĕr), *n.* **1.** The part of the body of a person or animal on each side of the neck. **2.** The part of a coat, dress, etc., that is at the wearer's shoulder; as, the *shoulders* of a dress. **3.** A part that resembles a person's shoulder; as, the *shoulder* of a bottle. **4.** The edge of a road. **5.** A cut of meat that includes the upper joint of an animal's foreleg, together with part of the neck and chest. — *v.* **1.** To push or thrust with one's shoulder; to jostle; as, he *shouldered* his way through the crowd. **2.** To take upon one's shoulders; to bear; as, he *shouldered* the basket.

shoul′der blade. The flat triangular bone in a person's shoulder.

shoul′der strap. A strap worn on or over one's shoulder; as, the *shoulder straps* of overalls; especially, in the army and navy, a narrow strap, on some uniforms, that bears the insignia of rank; as, the *shoulder straps* of a major.

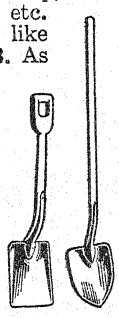

Shoulder Strap.

shouldst (sho͝odst). An old form for SHOULD, second person singular.

shout (shout), *v.* **1.** To utter a sudden, loud cry, as of joy, pain, sorrow, etc. **2.** To bring to a certain state by shouting; as, to *shout* oneself hoarse. — *n.* A sudden, loud cry.

shove (shŭv), *v.* **1.** To push with a steady force; as, to *shove* a table across the floor. **2.** To push along or away, carelessly or rudely; as, he *shoved* her out of the way. — **shove**, *n.*

shov′el (shŭv′l), *n.* **1.** A broad scoop, used to lift and throw snow, earth, coal, etc. **2.** Something that looks or is used like a shovel, as a part of a machine. **3.** As much as a shovel will hold; as, he tossed up a *shovel* of earth. — *v.*; SHOV′ELED, SHOV′ELLED; SHOV′-EL·ING, SHOV′EL·LING. **1.** To lift or throw with a shovel. **2.** To dig or clean out with a shovel; as, to *shovel* a ditch. **3.** To throw or carry roughly or in a mass, as if with a shovel; as, to *shovel* food into one's mouth.


Shovels.

shov′el·er, shov′el·ler (shŭv′-'l·ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who shovels. **2.** A common wild duck, so called from its broad bill.

show (shō), *v.*; *past tense* SHOWED; *past part.* SHOWN or SHOWED; *pres. part.* SHOW′ING. **1.** To place in sight; to exhibit; to display. **2.** To reveal; as, he won't *show* himself here again. **3.** To bestow; to confer; as, the king *showed* no mercy. **4.** To make it possible to see, as by

pointing or guiding; as, they *showed* him the town. 5. To teach; to instruct; as, he *showed* me how to knit. 6. To prove; as, to *show* I am right. 7. To direct; to usher; as, *show* him to the door. 8. To appear; as, anger *showed* in his face. — ***show off.*** To make a display of one's abilities or possessions.
— *n.* 1. The act of showing or the thing shown; exhibition; display; as, a cattle *show*. 2. A false appearance; a pretense; as, a *show* of friendship to cover dislike. 3. Proud display; parade; as, a great *show* of wisdom or wealth.

show'case' (shō'kās'), *n.* A case or box with glass sides, etc. in which something is protected and displayed; as, a *showcase* full of candy.

show'er (shou'ĕr), *n.* 1. A short fall of rain over a small area; sometimes, a similar fall of sleet. 2. Something like a shower; as, a *shower* of tears. 3. A party for a bride where gifts are given; as, a linen *shower*. 4. A shower bath.
— *v.* 1. To wet with liquid in the form of a spray, fine streams, or drops. 2. To bestow freely; to rain; as, they *showered* gifts upon her. 3. To spatter, as with raindrops. 4. To fall in or as in a shower.

show'er bath (shou'ĕr). A bath in which water is showered upon the bather; also, the apparatus or a room for a shower bath.

show'ing (shō'ĭng), *n.* A display; exhibition.

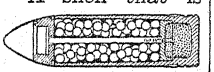
show'man (shō'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A person who exhibits, or helps to exhibit, a show. — **show'man·ship,** *n.*

shown (shōn), *past part.* of SHOW.

show'y (shō'ĭ), *adj.;* SHOW'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SHOW'I·EST. Making an attractive show; striking; gaudy; as, *showy* clothes; a *showy* flower.
show'i·ly, *adv.* **show'i·ness,** *n.*

shrank (shrăngk), *past tense* of SHRINK.

shrap'nel (shrăp'nĕl), *n.* A shell that is filled with bullets and arranged to burst at a desired distance from the gun so as to scatter the bullets among the enemy troops.



Cross Section of a Shrapnel Shell.

shred (shrĕd), *v.;* SHRED or SHRED'DED; SHRED'DING. To tear or divide into small pieces or long and narrow pieces; as, *shredded* coconut.
— *n.* A long narrow piece cut or torn off; a piece; a fragment.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* 1. A woman who scolds or quarrels constantly. 2. A small, mouse-like animal with long, pointed snout, tiny eyes, and velvety fur. Shrews eat worms and bugs.

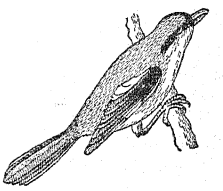
shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* Sharp-witted; keen.
shrewd'ly, *adv.* **shrewd'ness,** *n.*

shrew'ish (shrōō'ĭsh), *adj.* Like a shrew; scolding; peevish.

shriek (shrēk), *v.* 1. To utter a high, shrill sound; to cry out with a high note, as in terror or pain. 2. To make a sound like this; as, the wind *shrieked.* — **shriek,** *n.*

shrift (shrĭft), *n.* Confession of guilt, revelation of a secret, etc. — ***short shrift.*** A short time to confess before dying; hence, a brief delay; as, he gave the fellow only a *short shrift.*

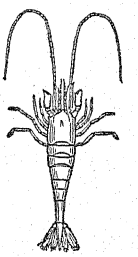
shrike (shrīk), *n.* A grayish bird about the size of a robin, that catches grasshoppers, mice, and small birds, and often sticks them on thorns before eating them.



Shrike. (⅓)

shrill (shrĭl), *adj.* Having a sharp, high sound; piercing; as, a *shrill* whistle. — *v.* To make a shrill sound; as, the whistle *shrilled* loudly.
shrill'ness, *n.* **shril'ly,** *adv.*

shrimp (shrĭmp), *n.* 1. A small shellfish used as food. 2. The meat of shrimps used as food. 3. A small or unimportant person.



Shrimp. (⅔)

shrine (shrīn), *n.* 1. A case or box for sacred relics such as the bones of saints. 2. The tomb of a saint or other holy person. 3. An object, such as an altar, temple, etc., or a place that is considered sacred; as, Lincoln's monument is a *shrine* to all lovers of freedom.
— *v.* To place in or furnish with a shrine; to enshrine.

shrink (shrĭngk), *v.; past tense* SHRANK or SHRUNK; *past part.* SHRUNK or SHRUNK'EN; *pres. part.* SHRINK'ING. 1. To cower; to move away in fear so as to keep from meeting something; as, she *shrank* from pain. 2. To make or become smaller; as, the sweater *shrank.*

shrink'age (shrĭngk'ĭj), *n.* The amount by which something shrinks.

shrive (shrīv), *v.; past tense* SHRIVED (shrīvd) or SHROVE; *past part.* SHRIV'EN (shrĭv'ĕn) or SHRIVED; *pres. part.* SHRIV'ING (shrīv'ĭng). 1. In old use, to hear confessions and give absolution to; as, to *shrive* a king. 2. To confess one's sins, especially to a priest; as, to *shrive* oneself.

shriv'el (shrĭv''l), *v.;* SHRIV'ELED, SHRIV'ELLED; SHRIV'EL·ING, SHRIV'EL·LING. To draw or be drawn into wrinkles; to shrink and wither.

shroud (shroud), *n.* 1. The cloth placed over or around a dead body. 2. Something that covers or shelters like a shroud. 3. A rope, usually one of a pair, that goes from the masthead of a boat to the side to support the mast.
— *v.* To cover with or as with a shroud.

shrove (shrōv), *past tense* of SHRIVE.

shrub (shrŭb), *n.* A plant smaller than a tree, with woody stems and low-growing branches.

shrub'ber·y (shrŭb'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* SHRUBBERIES (-ĭz). 1. A group of shrubs; shrubs. 2. A plantation or collection of shrubs.

shrug (shrŭg), *v.;* SHRUGGED; SHRUG'GING. To draw or hunch up the shoulders with doubt, uncertainty, etc. — **shrug**, *n.*

shrunk (shrŭngk), *past tense & past part.* of SHRINK.

shrunk'en (shrŭngk'ĕn), *past part.* of SHRINK.

shuck (shŭk), *n.* A shell, husk, or pod. — *v.* To remove the shuck from; as, to *shuck* nuts.

shud'der (shŭd'ĕr), *v.* 1. To tremble or shake, as with fear, horror, etc. — **shud'der**, *n.*

shuf'fle (shŭf''l), *v.* 1. To mix in a disorderly mass; as, they *shuffled* everything into a drawer. 2. To mix cards by changing their order in the pack. 3. To move with a clumsy, dragging gait; as, he *shuffled* his feet as he walked. 4. To shift from place to place; as, we *shuffled* the chairs around. 5. To do something carelessly or lazily; especially, to dance in a slow, lagging manner, sliding and tapping the feet.
— *n.* 1. The act of shuffling; the mixing up of cards in the pack; also, a turn or the right to mix the cards; as, it is your *shuffle*. 2. A lazy, dragging movement; a clumsy, dragging gait; a sliding or scraping dance step.
— **shuf'fler** (shŭf'lĕr), *n.*

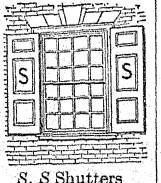
shuf'fle·board' (shŭf''l·bōrd'), *n.* A game in which disks are shoved along a board, floor, deck, etc., in an attempt to reach certain marks; also, a board on which the game is played.

shun (shŭn), *v.;* SHUNNED; SHUN'NING. To avoid; to keep away from something.

shunt (shŭnt), *v.* 1. To shove or put aside or out of the way. 2. To turn off to one side; to switch; as, to *shunt* a car to another track.
— *n.* A turning aside; also, something, as a railroad switch, used to turn things aside.

shut (shŭt), *v.;* SHUT; SHUT'TING. 1. To close; as, to *shut* a door. 2. To forbid entrance to something; to bar; as, to *shut* the ports of a country by blockade. 3. To imprison by enclosing or by closing the way out; as, to *shut* him in his room. 4. To fold together; to close by bringing parts together.

shut'ter (shŭt'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that shuts. 2. A movable cover for a window, to keep out light, etc.; a blind.



S, S Shutters

shut'tle (shŭt''l), *n.* 1. In weaving, an instrument used to carry the thread back and forth from side to side through the threads that run lengthwise. 2. In a sewing machine, a thread holder that slides, rotates, etc., to carry the lower thread up to the top thread to make a stitch; also, any instrument used for the same purpose; as, a tatting *shuttle*. 3. A train (*shuttle train*) that goes back and forth over a short route.
— *v.* To move back and forth like a shuttle.

shy (shī), *adj.;* SHI'ER (shī'ĕr) or SHY'ER; SHI'EST or SHY'EST. 1. Easily frightened; timid; as, *shy* deer. 2. Bashful; as, a *shy* child.
shy'ly, *adv.* **shy'ness**, *n.*

shy (shī), *v.;* SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING. To start suddenly aside in fright, as a horse; as, the horse *shied* at a shadow. — **shy**, *n.*

shy (shī), *v.;* SHIED (shīd); SHY'ING. To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling; as, he *shied* a stone at a pole. — **shy**, *n.*

Shy'lock (shī'lŏk), *n.* 1. A merciless moneylender in *The Merchant of Venice*. 2. A hardhearted, greedy person.

si (sē), *n.* In music, a syllable used in naming the seventh note of the scale.

Si·am' (sī·ăm'; sī'ăm), *n.; officially* **Thai'land** (tī'lănd). A kingdom in southeastern Asia. — **Si'a·mese'** (sī'ə·mēz'; -mēs'), *adj. & n.*

Si·be'ri·a (sī·bēr'ĭ·ə), *n.* The part of Soviet Russia in northern Asia, between the Ural Mountains and the Pacific. — **Si·be'ri·an**, *n. & adj.*

sib'yl (sĭb'ĭl; sĭb''l), *n.* A prophetess.

Sic'i·ly (sĭs'ĭ·lĭ), *n.* An Italian island, southwest of Italy. — **Si·cil'i·an** (sĭ·sĭl'ĭ·ăn; sĭ·sĭl'yăn), *n. & adj.*

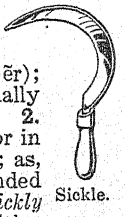
sick (sĭk), *adj.* 1. Affected with disease; ill; not well. 2. Having to do with illness or with someone who is ill. 3. Affected or attended by an inclination to vomit; nauseated; as, a *sick* headache; *sick* at the stomach. 4. Filled with a feeling, as sorrow, longing, etc., that causes bodily suffering; as, *sick* with longing for one's home. 5. Tired of something from having too much of it; as, he got *sick* of waiting.
— *n.* A sick person; also, persons who are sick.

sick'en (sĭk'ĕn), *v.* To make or become sick.

sick'en·ing (sĭk'ĕn·ĭng), *adj.* Causing sickness; nauseating; as, a *sickening* sight.

sick'ish (sĭk'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat sick, or nauseated; also, somewhat sickening.
sick'ish·ly, *adv.* **sick'ish·ness**, *n.*

sick'le (sĭk''l), *n.* A farm tool that consists of a sharp curved metal blade fitted with a short handle, used to cut grass, etc.


Sickle.

sick'ly (sĭk'lĭ), *adj.;* SICK'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SICK'LI·EST. 1. Somewhat sick; usually or often ailing; as, a *sickly* child. 2. Caused by sickness; as, a *sickly* color in her cheeks; associated with sickness; as, a *sickly* appetite. 3. Having or attended with disease; as, a *sickly* place; a *sickly* year. 4. Causing sickness; unhealthy; as, a

sickly swamp. 5. Appearing as if sick; weak; pale; as, a *sickly* color; a *sickly* light. 6. Sickening; as, a *sickly* taste. — **sick'li·ness**, *n.*

sick'ness (sĭk'nĕs), *n.* 1. Illness; poor health. 2. A form of disease; an ailment; a malady; as, pneumonia is a dangerous *sickness*.

side (sīd), *n.* 1. A border, or edge, of an object; especially, one of the longer edges, as contrasted with an end. 2. An outer part or surface; as, the bright *side* of things; one *side* of the paper. 3. The right or left part of the trunk of a body; as, a pain in one's *side;* a *side* of beef. 4. A place, space, direction, etc., away from or beyond a central point or line; as, he set it to one *side*. 5. Any position viewed as opposite to another; as, he took one *side* of the question; also, the party that supports either of these positions; as, my *side* worked hard to win. 6. A line of descent traced from either parent; as, on my mother's *side* I am Irish.
— *adj.* 1. Having to do with a side or the sides; as, *side* armor. 2. Directed from or toward the side; as, a *side* blow; a *side* glance. 3. Indirect; incidental; not main; as, a *side* issue.

side'board' (sīd'bōrd'), *n.* A piece of dining-room furniture having drawers and sometimes shelves for holding articles of table service.

sid'ed (sīd'ĕd), *adj.* Having sides; — often used in compounds, such as *four-sided*.

side'long' (sīd'lŏng'), *adv.* 1. In the direction of or along the side; as, he glanced *sidelong*. 2. On the side; as, to lay a thing *sidelong*. — *adj.* 1. Slanting; lying on one side. 2. Directed to or along one side; as, a *sidelong* glance.

si·de're·al (sī·dēr'ē·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the stars. 2. Measured by the apparent motion of fixed stars; as, a *sidereal* day.

side'sad'dle (sīd'săd'l), *n.* A woman's saddle in which the rider sits with both feet on the same side of the horse.

side'track' (sīd'trăk'), *v.* 1. To transfer from a main railroad line to a siding; as, to *sidetrack* a train. 2. In colloquial use, to turn aside from a main purpose, use, etc. — *n.* 1. A siding. 2. A position or condition of one who is turned off from one's main purpose, etc.

side'walk' (sīd'wôk'), *n.* A walk for foot passengers at the side of a street or road.

side'ways' (sīd'wāz'), *adv.* 1. From the side; as, viewed *sideways*. 2. With one side to the front; as, turned *sideways*. 3. To, toward, or at one side; as, he glanced *sideways*.
— *adj.* Moving, directed, or turned toward one side; as, a *sideways* glance.

side'wise' (sīd'wīz'), *adv.* & *adj.* Sideways.

sid'ing (sīd'ĭng), *n.* A short railroad track connected with the main track by switches.

si'dle (sī'd'l), *v.* To go or move with one side forward; as, the crab *sidled* away.

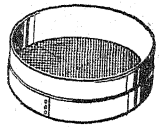
siege (sēj), *n.* 1. The placing of an army around or before a fortified place to force its surrender. 2. Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession of something.

si·er'ra (sĭ·ĕr'ä), *n.* A range of mountains whose peaks make a jagged outline.

Si·er'ra Le·o'ne (sĭ·ĕr'ä lē·ō'nē). A British colony and protectorate in western Africa.

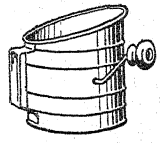
Si·er'ra Ne·vad'a (sĭ·ĕr'ä nĕ·văd'ä; nĕ·vä'dä). Mountain ranges in eastern California.

si·es'ta (sĭ·ĕs'tä), *n.* A short sleep or rest, especially at midday.


Sieve.

sieve (sĭv), *n.* A utensil with meshes that let the finer particles of a substance go through; as, a *sieve* for gravel; a flour *sieve*. — *v.* To sift.

sift (sĭft), *v.* 1. To pass or cause to pass through a sieve. 2. To separate with or as with a sieve. 3. To test or examine carefully; as, to *sift* the facts. 4. To scatter by or as by sifting; as, to *sift* sugar on a cake.


Flour Sifter.

sift'er (sĭf'tẽr), *n.* A person or thing that sifts.

sigh (sī), *v.* 1. To breathe a single audible deep breath, as of weariness, sorrow, etc. 2. Hence, to grieve; to lament; as, to *sigh* for old friends. 3. To make a sound like sighing; as, the wind *sighed* in the trees.
— *n.* 1. The act of sighing. 2. A similar sound, as of the wind.

sight (sīt), *n.* 1. Something that is seen, that is worth seeing, or that is queer-looking or funny. 2. The ability or power to see; eyesight; vision. 3. The act of seeing or looking; as, I know her by *sight*. 4. Inspection; as, the letter is intended for his *sight* only. 5. A device, as a small metal bead on a gun barrel, that aids the eye in aiming. 6. An aim or observation taken by means of such a device; as, he took a quick *sight* and fired. 7. A view; a glimpse; as, I caught *sight* of a friend in the crowd. 8. The entrance or presence of an object within the field of vision; as, I cannot bear the *sight* of her. 9. The distance a person can see; as, out of *sight*. 10. A position from which a person can see a certain thing; as, in *sight* of land.
— *v.* 1. To get sight of something; to see; as, to *sight* land. 2. To look at through or as through a sight; as, to *sight* a star through a telescope; to aim by means or as by means of a sight; as, to *sight* a rifle.

sight'less (sīt'lĕs), *adj.* Without sight; blind.

sight'ly (sīt'lĭ), *adj.* 1. Pleasing to the sight; comely. 2. Giving a fine view; as, his house was on a *sightly* hill. — **sight'li·ness**, *n.*

sight'-see'ing (sīt'sē'ĭng), *adj.* Engaged in

or used for seeing sights; as, a *sight-seeing* party; a *sight-seeing* bus. — **sight'-se'er**, *n.*

sign (sīn), *n.* 1. Something that stands for something else; a symbol; as, the *sign* of the cross. 2. A motion, action, or gesture that expresses a command, wish, etc.; as, she gave him a *sign* to go. 3. A lettered cardboard, board, etc., displayed publicly to advertise something, to give information, etc.; as, a "For sale" *sign;* a road *sign.* 4. Something that shows the existence of a thing; as, her smile was a *sign* of approval. 5. Something that indicates what is to come; an omen; a protest; as, black clouds were a *sign* of rain. 6. A trace; an indication; as, there was no *sign* of life. — *v.* 1. To make or place a sign on something. 2. To write one's name on something; as, he *signed* the letter. 3. To communicate by making a sign; to express with a sign; as, she *signed* the children to be still. 4. To engage or hire by getting a person's signature; as, the manager *signed* a new player.

sign'board', *n.* **sign'post'**, *n.*

sig'nal (sĭg'năl), *n.* 1. A sign that indicates what will happen; a token; as, the sunset is the *signal* of a good day tomorrow. 2. A sign, happening, or word that has been agreed on for the beginning of some joint action; as, the whistle was a *signal* to them to run; something that stirs to action or starts action; as, one blow was the *signal* for a general fight. 3. A sign made to give notice of something, as of a command or danger; as, he heard the fire *signal.* — *v.* To make a signal; to communicate by signals; to notify by a signal. — *adj.* 1. Unusual; extraordinary; as, a *signal* act of bravery. 2. Used for signaling; as, a *signal* light; a *signal* whistle. — **sig'nal·ly**, *adv.*

sig'nal·ize (sĭg'năl·īz), *v.* To make different; to point out or mark; as, his act was *signalized* by heroism.

sig'na·ture (sĭg'nȧ·tūr), *n.* 1. The name of a person written by himself; an autograph. 2. The act of signing. 3. In music, same as KEY SIGNATURE, TIME SIGNATURE. 4. In radio, a musical selection or special sound with which a program is regularly begun or ended.

sign'er (sīn'ẽr), *n.* A person who signs.

sig'net (sĭg'nĕt), *n.* A seal, especially one used to mark an official document.

sig·nif'i·cance (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kăns), *n.* 1. Meaning; what is meant; import. 2. Importance; consequence.

sig·nif'i·cant (sĭg·nĭf'ĭ·kănt), *adj.* 1. Having a meaning; expressive; suggestive. 2. Having a special or hidden meaning; as, she made a *significant* motion in his direction. 3. Important; noteworthy; as, a *significant* step toward world peace. — **sig·nif'i·cant·ly**, *adv.*

sig'ni·fy (sĭg'nĭ·fī), *v.* 1. To show by a sign; to make known; as, he *signified* his willingness. 2. To have meaning; to be of importance; as, it *signifies* nothing. — **sig'ni·fi·ca'tion** (sĭg'nĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

si'gnior (sēn'yôr), *n.* Sir; Mr. *Signior* is an English form of the Italian *signor.*

si'gnor (sē'nyôr), *n.* 1. [used with a capital letter, *Signor*] Sir; Mr. It is an Italian word used before a person's name. 2. A lord or gentleman, especially an Italian of rank.

si·gno'ra (sē·nyō'rä), *n.; pl.* SIGNORE (-rā). Madam; Mrs. It is an Italian word used in speaking to a married or older woman.

si·gno're (sē·nyō'rā), *n.; pl.* SIGNORI (-rē). Sir; Mr. It is an Italian word used as a title of respect without the person's name.

si'gno·ri'na (sē'nyō·rē'nä), *n.; pl.* SIGNORINE (-nā). Miss. It is an Italian word used in speaking to a young or unmarried woman.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* A member of a Hindu religious group famous as soldiers. — **Sikh**, *adj.*

si'lage (sī'lĭj), *n.* Fodder, such as corn, clover, etc., chopped fine and stored in silos to ferment for use as cattle feed.

si'lence (sī'lĕns), *n.* 1. The state of keeping or being silent; muteness; as, his *silence* surprised them. 2. Lack of mention; secrecy; as, there is great *silence* about it. 3. Lack of noise or sound; stillness; as, the *silence* of night. — *v.* 1. To stop the noise of someone or something; to cause to be still; as, to *silence* a crying child. 2. To put to rest; to do away with; as, to *silence* objections. 3. To cause enemy fire to cease; as, they *silenced* the cannon of the enemy. — *interj.* Be silent! Be still!

si'lenc·er (sī'lĕn·sẽr), *n.* A person or thing that silences; especially, such a device for a pistol, revolver, or rifle.

si'lent (sī'lĕnt), *adj.* 1. Making no utterance; speechless; mute; as, a *silent* person; also, not inclined to talk; taking no part in what is going on. 2. Noiseless; soundless; still. 3. Making no mention; as, she was *silent* about that part. 4. Performed or borne without sound; as, *silent* prayer; not pronounced; having no sound; as, the *e* in *came* is *silent.*

si'lent·ly, *adv.* **si'lent·ness**, *n.*

Si·le'si·a (sĭ·lē'shĭ·ȧ; -shȧ), *n.* A division of Prussia, now made up of two provinces (***Upper Silesia*** and ***Lower Silesia***).

sil'hou·ette' (sĭl'ōō·ĕt'), *n.* A drawing, picture, etc., of the outline of an object, filled in with a solid color, usually black; a profile of this kind, as a person's shadow. — *v.* To show or appear as a silhouette; as, an airplane *silhouetted* against the sunset.

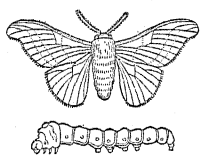
Silhouette.

sil'i·ca (sĭl'ĭ·kȧ), *n.* A mineral substance that occurs as quartz, opal, or the like.

sil'i·con (sĭl'ĭ·kŏn), *n.* A nonmetallic chemical substance that is found always combined with some other substance. Next to oxygen, it is the most abundant element in the earth's crust.

silk (sĭlk), *n.* **1.** A fine, strong, glossy fiber produced by certain worms for their cocoons, or nests, and used for weaving into cloth. **2.** Thread or cloth made from this fiber. **3.** A thread or fiber like silk, as in a spider's web. **4.** Something like silk; as, the *silk* on ears of corn.
silk'en, *adj.* **silk'y**, *adj.*

silk'worm' (sĭlk'wûrm'), *n.* The caterpillar of certain moths. It spins strong fibers in making its cocoon, and from these fibers silk is obtained. Silkworms feed on the leaves of the mulberry, etc.



Silkworm and Moth, about half size.

sill (sĭl), *n.* A heavy cross-piece of wood, stone, etc., that forms the foundation of a structure; as, a *sill* of a house; a window *sill*.

sil'ly (sĭl'ĭ), *adj.*; SIL'LI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SIL'LI·EST. **1.** Feeble-minded; not bright. **2.** Foolish; unwise; stupid. — **sil'li·ness**, *n.*

si'lo (sī'lō), *n.*; *pl.* SILOS (-lōz). A pit or round building of wood, concrete, steel, etc., where silage is stored.

silt (sĭlt), *n.* **1.** Fine soil or earth; especially, particles of such soil floating in rivers, ponds, etc. **2.** A deposit of such material, as by a river; as, onions grow in the rich *silt* in the valley. — *v.* To choke, fill, cover, or block with silt; as, the valley *silted* up. — **silt'y**, *adj.*

sil'van (sĭl'văn). Same as SYLVAN.

sil'ver (sĭl'vĕr), *n.* **1.** A soft, white metal that takes a high polish, and is used for money, jewelry, table utensils, etc. **2.** Coin made of silver; silver money; as, he gave the porter some *silver*. **3.** Silverware; as, put the *silver* on the table. **4.** Anything that has the appearance of silver. **5.** The grayish-white color of this metal, of gray hair, of icicles, etc.
— *adj.* **1.** Made of, or coated or plated with, silver. **2.** Like silver in some way; shiny, precious, soft and clear, etc. **3.** Having to do with silver; as, *silver* laws.
— *v.* To coat with or as with silver.
— **sil'ver·y**, *adj.*

sil'ver·smith' (sĭl'vĕr·smĭth'), *n.* A person who makes articles of silver or similar metals.

sil'ver·ware' (sĭl'vĕr·wâr'), *n.* Articles, especially knives, forks, and spoons, made of silver.

sim'i·an (sĭm'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Like, or having to do with, monkeys and apes; apelike; as, *simian* agility. — *n.* A monkey or ape.

sim'i·lar (sĭm'ĭ·lĕr), *adj.* Somewhat or very like. — **sim'i·lar·ly**, *adv.*

sim'i·lar'i·ty (sĭm'ĭ·lăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SIMILARITIES (-tĭz). Likeness; resemblance; as, there is a *similarity* of features between them.

sim'i·le (sĭm'ĭ·lē), *n.* A comparison of one thing with another thing that is really very different in most ways. Similes are often indicated by the use of the word *as* or *like*. "He was as white as a ghost" is a *simile*.

si·mil'i·tude (sĭ·mĭl'ĭ·tūd), *n.* Likeness; resemblance; as, there was a perfect *similitude* between the man and his picture.

sim'mer (sĭm'ĕr), *v.* **1.** To be on the point of boiling; as, the water *simmers*. **2.** To keep on the point of boiling; as, to *simmer* soup. **3.** To be stirred and upset and on the point of bursting out with feeling; as, he *simmered* with anger. — **sim'mer**, *n.*

Si'mon (sī'mŭn), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** Peter, an apostle. He was also called ***Si'mon Pe'ter*** (pē'tĕr). **2.** A disciple of Jesus. **3.** A brother or relative of Jesus. **4.** A Samaritan, ***Si'mon Ma'gus*** (mā'gŭs), who tried to buy the power of giving the Holy Ghost.

sim'o·ny (sĭm'ō·nĭ; sī'mō·nĭ), *n.* The act of buying or selling sacred things, such as rank in the clergy.

si·moom' (sĭ·mōōm'), **si·moon'** (sĭ·mōōn'), *n.* A strong, hot, dust-laden wind that sometimes blows in Arabia, Syria, etc.

sim'per (sĭm'pĕr), *v.* To smile in a silly, affected manner; to smirk. — **sim'per**, *n.*

sim'ple (sĭm'p'l), *adj.* **1.** Not more than; mere; as, a *simple* citizen; also, having nothing added; plain; as, the *simple* truth. **2.** Having few parts; not complex; as, a *simple* machine; not hard to understand or solve; as, *simple* language; a *simple* problem. **3.** Sincere; straight forward; without pretense; as, he was a *simple* person. **4.** Untrimmed; without ornament; as, a *simple* dress. **5.** Without much variety or luxury; as, *simple* meals; a *simple* life. **6.** Ignorant; lacking sense; foolish; as, a poor, *simple* soul. **7.** Without branches or divisions; as, a *simple* stem of a plant. — **sim'ple·ness**, *n.*

sim'ple frac'tion. A fraction that has a whole number in the numerator and in the denominator; as, ⅘ is a *simple fraction*. See NUMBER, *Table*.

sim'ple·ton (sĭm'p'l·tŭn), *n.* A foolish or silly person.

sim·plic'i·ty (sĭm·plĭs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being simple; as, the *simplicity* of a plan. **2.** Honesty; straightforwardness; also, plainness in manners or way of life. **3.** Ignorance; foolishness.

sim'pli·fy (sĭm'plĭ·fī), *v.*; SIM'PLI·FIED (-fīd); SIM'PLI·FY'ING. To make simple or simpler; to make clearer; to show an easier or shorter way of doing, making, etc. — **sim'pli·fi·ca'tion** (sĭm'plĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.*

sim′ply (sĭm′plĭ), *adv.* In a simple way or state; plainly; clearly; sometimes, foolishly; stupidly.

sim′u·late (sĭm′ū·lāt), *v.* To assume an appearance; to seem to be or have without really being or having; as, to *simulate* interest.

si′mul·ta′ne·ous (sī′mŭl·tā′nē·ŭs; sĭm′ŭl·tā′nē·ŭs), *adj.* Taking place at the same time; as, *simultaneous* events.

sin (sĭn), *v.;* SINNED; SIN′NING. 1. To break the law of God. 2. To commit an offense; as, the man had stolen and thus *sinned.*
— *n.* 1. Disobedience of God; failure to do as one should toward one's fellow men; wickedness; iniquity. 2. An offense; a misdeed.

Si′nai (sī′nī; sī′nā·ī), *n.* The peninsula at the north end of the Red Sea. It belongs to Egypt.

Si′nai, Mount. A mountain, probably in the south part of Sinai Peninsula. See DECALOGUE.

since (sĭns), *adv.* 1. From a past time until now. 2. In the time between a certain past time and now; as, he has written *since.* 3. Before now; ago; as, he long *since* tired of that story.
— *prep.* In or during the time that followed; as, she has been away *since* Thursday.
— *conj.* 1. From and after the time at which; as, *since* he was young. 2. Seeing that; because; as, *since* you urge me, I will stay.

sin·cere′ (sĭn·sēr′), *adj.* 1. Honest; straightforward; as, a *sincere* person. 2. Being what it seems to be; genuine; real; as, a *sincere* friend.
— **sin·cere′ly,** *adv.*

sin·cer′i·ty (sĭn·sĕr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Honesty; genuineness; freedom from pretense.

Sind′bad the Sail′or (sĭnd′băd; sĭn′băd). A man whose strange voyages and adventures are told about in *The Arabian Nights.*

si′ne·cure (sī′nē·kūr; sĭn′ē·kūr), *n.* A well-paid job that requires very little work.

sin′ew (sĭn′ū), *n.* 1. A tough cord or band that unites a muscle with some other part; a tendon; especially, a tendon used as a thread, cord, etc.; as, sewed with reindeer *sinews.* 2. Strength; muscular power; nervous energy. 3. That which supplies the main strength, power, etc.; as, youth is the *sinew* of any nation.
— **sin′ew·y,** *adj.*

sin′ful (sĭn′fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of sin; wicked.
sin′ful·ly, *adv.* **sin′ful·ness,** *n.*

sing (sĭng), *v.; past tense* SANG or SUNG; *past part.* SUNG; *pres. part.* SING′ING. 1. To produce musical sounds by means of one's voice; to utter with musical sounds; as, to *sing* a tune. 2. To make pleasing sounds, as birds, brooks, crickets, etc. 3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the arrow *sang* through the air. 4. To tell a story in poetry; as, to *sing* the deeds of a hero; also, to express with enthusiasm; as, to *sing* her praises. 5. To chant; to intone; as, to *sing* Mass. 6. To hum; to buzz; to ring; as, his ears *sang.* 7. To do something with, or by means of, song; as, to *sing* a baby to sleep. — **sing′er,** *n.*

sing. Abbreviation for *singular.*

Sin′ga·pore′ (sĭng′gȧ·pōr′), *n.* A seaport, the capital of Straits Settlements.

singe (sĭnj), *v.;* SINGED (sĭnjd); SINGE′ING (sĭn′jĭng). 1. To burn the ends or outside of. 2. To remove the hair or down from a plucked chicken, etc., by passing it over a flame. — *n.* A slight burn. — **singe′r** (sĭn′jĕr), *n.*

sin′gle (sĭng′g'l), *adj.* 1. One only; individual; separate; as, a *single* thread. 2. Unmarried; as, a *single* man. 3. Done or taken part in by one person, or by one person on each side; as, to fight in *single* combat. 4. For the use of only one person or family; as, a *single* house. 5. Having, or having a flower that has, only one row of petals; not double; as, a *single* rose. 6. Simple; honest; sincere.
— *n.* 1. In baseball, a base hit. 2. In tennis, golf, etc., a game or match between two players.
— *v.* 1. To select a person or thing from among a number; to choose out from others; as, the teacher *singled* him out for praise. 2. In baseball, to make a base hit.

sin′gle file. A line of persons marching one behind another.

sin′gle·hand′ed (sĭng′g'l·hăn′dĕd), *adj.* Done or managed by one person.

sin′gle·heart′ed (sĭng′g'l·härt′ĕd), *adj.* Sincere; straightforward.

sin′gle-mind′ed (sĭng′g'l·mīn′dĕd), *adj.* 1. Sincere. 2. Having a single purpose.

sin′gle·ness (sĭng′g'l·nĕs), *n.* 1. The fact, quality, or state of being single. 2. Sincerity; as, his *singleness* of purpose.

sin′gle·tree′ (sĭng′g'l·trē′), *n.* Whippletree.

sin′gly (sĭng′glĭ), *adv.* 1. Individually; separately; one by one. 2. By oneself; without help. 3. Honestly; sincerely; as, he was *singly* devoted to his mother.

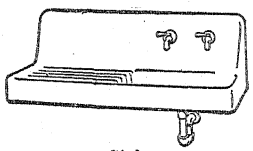
sing′song′ (sĭng′sŏng′), *adj.* Having a monotonous rhythm or a monotonous rise and fall of pitch. — **sing′song′,** *n.*

sin′gu·lar (sĭng′gū·lĕr), *adj.* 1. Very strange and unusual; queer; as, a woman of *singular* dress and manners. 2. Having few or no equals; as, the *singular* bravery of the king. 3. In grammar, meaning one, as opposed to more than one; as, the *singular* pronoun "he."
— *n.* In grammar, the singular number or form of a word; as, "boy" is a *singular.*
— **sin′gu·lar·ly,** *adv.*

sin′gu·lar′i·ty (sĭng′gū·lăr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* SINGULARITIES (-tĭz). 1. Quality of being singular; oddness; peculiarity. 2. A peculiar or unusual trait or characteristic.

sin'is·ter (sĭn'ĭs·tẽr), *adj.* 1. Threatening evil, harm, or danger; as, *sinister* rumors. 2. Dishonest; corrupt; as, a *sinister* purpose.

sink (sĭngk), *v.; past tense* SANK or SUNK; *past part.* SUNK; *pres. part.* SINK'ING. 1. To become submerged; to go or cause to go under, or to the bottom of, water, etc.; as, to *sink* a ship. 2. To fall or cause to fall; to go lower and lower; to drop; as, to *sink* to the ground in a faint; his voice had *sunk* to a whisper; the sun is *sinking*. 3. To decline or lower, as in morals, health, etc.; as, the sick man is *sinking* fast. 4. To become hollowed, as the cheeks of an old person. 5. To make by digging or cutting downwards; as, to *sink* a well. 6. To enter so as to impress deeply; as, the lesson *sank* into his memory. 7. To invest money, especially to one's own loss. — *n.* 1. A drain to carry off dirty water. 2. A shallow basin or receptacle connected with a drain; as, a kitchen *sink*. 3. A place where foul things collect or where filthy conditions are found; as, a *sink* of wickedness. 4. Also called ***sink'hole'*** (sĭngk'hōl'). A hollow in the earth's surface in which water collects.


Sink.

sink'er (sĭngk'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that sinks, as a weight for sinking a fishing line.

sin'less (sĭn'lĕs), *adj.* Free from sin.

sin'ner (sĭn'ẽr), *n.* A person who sins.

sin'u·ous (sĭn'ū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Bending in and out; winding. 2. Not morally straight, direct, honest, etc. — **sin'u·os'i·ty** (sĭn'ū·ŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

si'nus (sī'nŭs), *n.* A cavity in a bone of the skull that connects with the nostrils.

Si'on (sī'ŭn), *n.* Same as ZION.

-sion. A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]. It is used in cases where the verb ending is changed to give a more pleasing sound; as, *explode* + *-sion* (explosion); *submerge* + *-sion* (submersion). For meanings, see -TION.

Sioux (sōō; *plural* sōō *or* sōōz), *n. sing. & pl.* A member of one of the most important tribes of North American Indians.

sip (sĭp), *v.;* SIPPED (sĭpt); SIP'PING. To drink little by little; to take small drinks of something. — **sip**, *n.*

si'phon (sī'fŏn; sī'fŭn), *n.* 1. A bent pipe or tube through which a liquid can be drawn, by means of air pressure, up and over the edge of one container and into another container placed at a lower level. 2. A special kind of bottle for soda water, etc. It has a siphon arrangement through which its contents can be discharged. — *v.* To draw off by means of a siphon.

Siphon.

sir (sûr), *n.* 1. [written with a capital letter, *Sir*] A title put before the given name of a knight or a baronet; as, *Sir* John Simon. 2. A title of respect used in addressing a man without using his name.

sire (sīr), *n.* 1. [written with a capital letter, *Sire*] A title of respect formerly used in the same way as *Sir*, but now used only in addressing a sovereign. 2. A father; a male ancestor. 3. The male parent of a horse, a dog, etc. — *v.* To become the father of.

si'ren (sī'rĕn), *n.* 1. [also written with a capital letter, ***Siren***] In Greek mythology, one of a group of nymphs who lured sailors to destruction by their sweet singing. 2. A woman who lures or tempts. 3. A whistle, horn, etc., used to sound signals on ships, automobiles, etc.; as, a fire *siren*. — **si'ren**, *adj.*

Sir'i·us (sĭr'ĭ·ŭs), *n.* The brightest star in the heavens. It is also called *Dog Star*.

sir'loin' (sûr'loin'), *n.* A cut of beef, taken from the part just in front of the rump.

si·roc'co (sĭ·rŏk'ō), *n.; pl.* SIROCCOS (-ōz). 1. A hot, dust-laden wind that blows from the African deserts across to Italy, Sicily, and Malta. 2. A warm, moist, southeast wind in the same regions. 3. A hot wind that blows from hot or desert regions, as in Kansas, Texas, Egypt, etc.

sir'up (sĭr'ŭp), *n.* 1. A thick, sticky liquid made from fruit juice boiled with sugar; hence, any thick, sticky liquid made from sugar and water and usually flavored. — **sir'up·y**, *adj.*

si'sal (sī'săl; sē'säl; sē·säl'), *n.* A long, strong, durable white fiber got from the leaves of a West Indian plant and used to make ropes, twine, etc.; also, the plant that yields this fiber.

sis'ter (sĭs'tẽr), *n.* 1. A female person or animal who has the same parents as a certain other person. 2. A person who is like a sister in affection, friendly care, etc. 3. A member of a religious sisterhood. — **sis'ter**, *adj.* — **sis'ter·ly**, *adj.*

sis'ter·hood (sĭs'tẽr·hŏŏd), *n.* 1. The state of being a sister or sisters. 2. A society of women who devote themselves to works of charity and religion.

sis'ter-in-law' (sĭs'tẽr·ĭn·lô'), *n.; pl.* SISTERS-IN-LAW. The sister of a person's husband or wife; also, the wife of a person's brother.

sit (sĭt), *v.;* SAT; SIT'TING. 1. To rest upon the lower part of one's body; to occupy a seat; as, he *sat* on the ground; he *sat* in a chair; to perch or roost with the body drawn up close; as, the owl *sat* on a branch; to squat; as, the toad *sat* in a puddle. 2. To occupy a seat as

a member of an official group; as, to *sit* in Congress. **3.** To hold a session; as, a court *sits*. **4.** To cover and warm eggs for hatching; as, the hen *sits* patiently. **5.** To take a position for a certain purpose, as to have one's picture painted; as, he *sat* for his portrait. **6.** To be located or situated; to be supported; to lie; to rest; to bear; as, the vase *sits* on the table; to press; to weigh; as, grief *sits* heavy on his heart. **7.** To fit; as, the coat *sits* well. **8.** To seat or cause to be seated; as, he *sat* himself by the fire; he *sat* me down in the best chair. **9.** To sit upon something; as, he *sat* the horse like a general. — **sit'ter**, *n.*

site (sīt), *n.* The place where something was, is, or is to be; as, the town had a beautiful *site* on a hill; a good camp *site*.

sit'ting (sĭt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act or position of a person or thing that sits; also, the time during which one sits. **2.** A brooding over, or time of brooding over, eggs; also, the number of eggs a fowl sits on for hatching. **3.** A session; as, the first *sitting* of a society. — *adj.* **1.** That sits; as, a *sitting* hen. **2.** Having to do with, or used for, sitting; as, a *sitting* room.

sit'u·at'ed (sĭt'ū·āt'ĕd), *adj.* Placed; set.

sit'u·a'tion (sĭt'ū·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The manner in which an object is placed; location; also, a place; as, a good *situation* for a camp. **2.** State; circumstances; as, in a comfortable *situation*. **3.** A combination of circumstances; a state of affairs; as, an embarrassing *situation*. **4.** A position or place of employment; a job.

six (sĭks), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*.

six'fold' (sĭks'fōld'), *adj.* Made of six things or parts; as, a *sixfold* leaf; six times as much or as many. — **six'fold'**, *adv.*

six'pence (sĭks'pĕns), *n.* The sum of six pence, equal to about twelve cents; also, an English silver coin of this value; half a shilling.

six'teen' (sĭks'tēn'), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*. — **six'teenth'** (-tēnth'), *n.* & *adj.*

sixth (sĭksth), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*.

six'ty (sĭks'tĭ), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*. — **six'ti·eth** (sĭks'tĭ·ĕth), *n.* & *adj.*

siz'a·ble (sīz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Somewhat large; as, a *sizable* house. — **siz'a·bly** (sīz'ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

size (sīz), *n.* **1.** Amount of space taken; bulk; as, a piano of great *size*. **2.** The measurements of a thing; dimensions; as, the *size* of a book. **3.** One of a set of fixed measurements in which shoes, gloves, garments, etc., are made; as, to wear *size* six in gloves. — *v.* **1.** To grade according to size; as, to *size* oranges. **2.** In colloquial use, to form an opinion or estimate of; as, to *size* up a person.

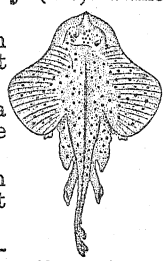
size (sīz), *n.* A thin glue or paste, varnish, shellac, etc., applied to a porous surface as a filling or glaze; as, to apply *size* to walls.

size'a·ble (sīz'ȧ·b'l), **size'a·bly** (-blĭ). Same as SIZABLE, SIZABLY.

siz'ing (sīz'ĭng), *n.* Size, or thin glue, paste, etc.; also, the act or process of applying size.

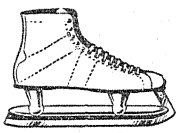
siz'zle (sĭz''l), *v.* To make a hissing or sputtering sound while frying or broiling. — **siz'zle**, *n.*

skate (skāt), *n.* A very flat fish with long, wide-spreading front fins.



Skate. (1/15)

skate (skāt), *n.* A metallic runner with a frame fitting the sole of the shoe, used for gliding swiftly over ice; also, a similar frame with rollers or wheels instead of a runner. — *v.* To glide on skates; to slide or move as if on skates. — **skat'er** (skāt'ĕr), *n.*



Ice Skate.

skein (skān), *n.* A quantity of yarn, thread, etc., arranged in a loose coil.

skel'e·tal (skĕl'ē·tăl), *adj.* Of or having to do with a skeleton.

skel'e·ton (skĕl'ē·tŭn), *n.* **1.** The bony framework of a man or animal. **2.** Something like a skeleton; as, the *skeleton* of a skyscraper.

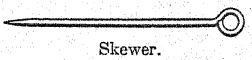
skep'tic (skĕp'tĭk), *n.* **1.** A person who is inclined to question the certainty of a belief, a conclusion, etc., or the possibility of a project; a doubter. **2.** Especially, a person who doubts, or disbelieves in, Christianity. **skep'ti·cal**, *adj.* **skep'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

skep'ti·cism (skĕp'tĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A doubting state of mind; especially, doubt as to the truths of Christianity.

sketch (skĕch), *n.* **1.** An outline or drawing showing the main features of something to be written, painted, built, etc.; a rough draft or plan. **2.** A kind of short story or little play; as, two amusing *sketches*. — *v.* **1.** To make or draw a sketch of; to present in outline form. **2.** To make a sketch or sketches for painting; as, the artist spent his summer *sketching*. **sketch'book'**, *n.* **sketch'er**, *n.*

skew (skū), *v.* To cause to slant; as, to *skew* a nail in driving it; to turn from a straight line; to twist; to swerve. — *adj.* Not straight; slanting; as, a *skew* bridge. — *n.* A slant.

skew'er (skū'ĕr), *n.* A long wooden or metal pin for keeping meat from spreading or falling apart while cooking. — *v.* To pierce with or as if with skewers.



Skewer.

ski (skē), *n.*; *pl.* SKI or SKIS (skēz). One of a pair of runners or long wooden strips which are bound to the feet and used in gliding over snow. — *v.*; SKIED (skēd); SKI'ING. To glide on skis for travel or sport.

skid (skĭd), *n.* 1. A log, plank, etc., supporting something raised above the ground; as, to place a boat on *skids*. 2. One of the logs, planks, rails, etc., along which something heavy is rolled or pushed; as, lumbermen send logs down the *skids*. 3. A device attached to a wheel for checking motion. 4. In aircraft, a runner that is part of the landing gear. 5. The act of skidding; as, a bad *skid*. — *v.;* SKID'DED; SKID'DING. 1. To slide or roll on skids; as, to *skid* sacks of mail to the platform. 2. To slip sideways, as on ice; of an airplane, to swerve.

skies (skīz), *n., pl.* of SKY.

skiff (skĭf), *n.* A light rowboat; also, a kind of sailboat light enough to be rowed.

skill (skĭl), *n.* Ability that comes from training or practice; expertness.

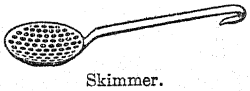
skil'let (skĭl'ĕt), *n.* A frying pan; a spider; also, a long-handled saucepan.

Skillet.

skill'ful, skil'ful (skĭl'fo͝ol), *adj.* Having or showing skill; expert. — **skill'ful·ly, skil'ful·ly,** *adv.* — **skill'ful·ness, skil'ful·ness,** *n.*

skim (skĭm), *v.;* SKIMMED; SKIM'MING. 1. To remove the top film or scum from; as, to *skim* milk. 2. To pass over lightly or quickly; to glide; as, the boat *skims* over the water. — *n.* The act of skimming. — *adj.* Skimmed; as, *skim* milk.

skim'mer (skĭm'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that skims, such as a scoop with holes, used for skimming soup, sirup, etc., while cooking.


Skimmer.

skimp (skĭmp), *v.* To scrimp; to use something very sparingly; as, he *skimped* and saved; also, to work or do carelessly or inefficiently.

skimp'y (skĭmp'ĭ), *adj.* In colloquial use, scanty; also, stingy; miserly.

skin (skĭn), *n.* 1. The thin tissue that covers the outside of the human body; hence, life; as, to save one's *skin*. 2. The hide of an animal. 3. The rind, husk, peel, etc., of a fruit, vegetable, etc. 4. Something that is like skin or is made of skin; as, the *skin* of a drum. — *v.;* SKINNED; SKIN'NING. To remove the skin from; to peel.

skin'flint' (skĭn'flĭnt'), *n.* A person who is very hard and grasping in money matters.

skin'ny (skĭn'ĭ), *adj.;* SKIN'NI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SKIN'NI·EST. 1. Skinlike; membranous; as, a *skinny* tissue. 2. Very thin; lean.

skip (skĭp), *v.;* SKIPPED (skĭpt); SKIP'PING. 1. To move lightly with leaps and bounds; as, to *skip* down the street. 2. To omit parts in reading, studying, etc.; as, to read a story without *skipping*. 3. To pass over and beyond; to miss in advancing; as, to *skip* a grade. — *n.* 1. The act or fact of skipping; an omission; as, to read a book without *skips*. 2. A leap; a light bound or spring.

skip'per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* The captain of a fishing or small trading vessel; the master.

skip'per (skĭp'ẽr), *n.* 1. One that skips. 2. Any of various skipping insects. 3. A small, stout-bodied butterfly which has a short swift flight. A ***long-tailed skipper*** is shown in the colored picture of *butterflies*.

skir'mish (skûr'mĭsh), *n.* A combat between small bodies of troops; hence, a slight contest. — **skir'mish,** *v.* — **skir'mish·er,** *n.*

skirt (skûrt), *n.* 1. A garment or the part of a garment that hangs below the waist; as, the *skirt* of a dress. 2. [used in the *plural,* SKIRTS] The outer edge; the border; the outskirts. 3. Something that hangs down in the manner of a skirt. — *v.* To go or pass around the outer edge of; as, a river *skirts* the town.

skit (skĭt), *n.* A brief dramatic sketch.

skit'tish (skĭt'ĭsh), *adj.* 1. Lively and irresponsible; as, to be in a *skittish* mood. 2. Easily startled; shying; as, a *skittish* horse.

skit'tles (skĭt'lz), *n. pl.* An English form of ninepins in which wooden disks are used; hence, enjoyment; pleasure; as, life is not all beer and *skittles*.

skulk (skŭlk), *v.* To hide or move in a sneaking way; to lurk; as, to *skulk* behind a fence. **skulk,** *n.* **skulk'er,** *n.*

skull (skŭl), *n.* 1. The bony case which protects the brain and the chief sense organs and supports the jaws. 2. Hence, the head or the top of the head.

skull'cap' (skŭl'kăp'), *n.* A close-fitting cap for the top of the head.

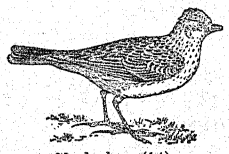
skunk (skŭngk), *n.* 1. A catlike animal which, when attacked or frightened, can eject a fluid having an extremely offensive odor. 2. In colloquial use, a low, contemptible person.

Skunk. (⅓s)

sky (skī), *n.; pl.* SKIES (skīz). 1. The upper air; the vast vault or dome which seems to spread over the earth. 2. Heaven; as, the angels in the *sky*.

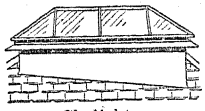
sky blue. The blue color of the clear sky.

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *n.* A lark of Europe often referred to in poetry. It is noted for its song, uttered as it rises sharply upward in its flight. It is very little larger than a sparrow.


Skylark. (⅙)

sky'lark' (skī'lärk'), *v.* To play in high spirits; to frolic boisterously.

sky'light' (skī'līt'), *n.* A window in a roof or ceiling.


Skylight.

sky'line' (skī'līn'), *n.* **1.** The line where earth and sky, or water and sky, seem to meet; the horizon. **2.** The outline of an object against the sky; as, the *skyline* of a mountain range.

sky'rock'et (skī'rŏk'ĕt), *n.* A firework that flies upward and explodes high in the air.

sky'scrap'er (skī'skrāp'ẽr), *n.* A very tall building.

sky'ward (skī'wẽrd), *adj.* & *adv.* Toward the sky. — **sky'wards** (skī'wẽrdz), *adv.*

slab (slăb), *n.* A flat thick piece of something; a thick slice, as of bread.

slack (slăk), *adj.* **1.** Lazy and neglectful; careless; lax. **2.** Lacking energy or life; sluggish; slow; as, a *slack* gait. **3.** Not tight, taut, or firm; loose; relaxed; as, a *slack* rope.
— *v.* **1.** To be or become slack; to shirk or evade one's work; also, to make slack; to slacken; as, *slack* your hold. **2.** Same as SLAKE.
— *n.* **1.** The part of a rope, sail, etc., which falls loosely; as, to pull in the *slack*. **2.** A quiet or dull season in business. **3.** [used in the *plural*, SLACKS] Wide full trousers.
slack'ly, *adv.* **slack'ness**, *n.*

slack'en (slăk'ĕn), *v.* **1.** To make slower; to slow up or slow down. **2.** To make less tight or taut; as, to *slacken* the reins.

slack'er (slăk'ẽr), *n.* A person who slacks, or shirks; a shirker.

slag (slăg), *n.* **1.** The waste left after the melting of ores and the separation of the metal from them. **2.** Volcanic lava.

slain (slān), *past part.* of SLAY.

slake (slāk), *v.* **1.** To quench; to allay; as, to *slake* one's thirst. **2.** To cause solid lime to crumble by treating it with water or by exposing it to the air.

slam (slăm), *v.*; SLAMMED; SLAM'MING. To shut or throw down forcibly. — **slam**, *n.*

slam (slăm), *n.* In a card game such as bridge, the winning of every trick (***grand slam***) or of all tricks but one (***little slam***).

slan'der (slăn'dẽr), *n.* The crime of injuring a person's good name by spreading false reports about him; also, such false reports.
— *v.* To spread slander; to defame.
slan'der·er, *n.* **slan'der·ous**, *adj.*

slang (slăng), *n.* Words and phrases which are not used by good writers or speakers. Slang is often low, vulgar, and meaningless.
— **slang'y**, *adj.*

slant (slănt), *adj.* Not level or erect in line; sloping; as, *slant* rays of light. — *n.* A direction or position that is not straight up or straight across; a slant line; as, the hill has a sharp *slant*. — *v.* To slope; as, the roof *slants*.

slant'wise' (slănt'wīz'), *adj.* & *adv.* Slanting.

slap (slăp), *n.* A blow from an open hand or the like; as, a *slap* in the face.
— *v.*; SLAPPED (slăpt); SLAP'PING. **1.** To punish or rebuff by a slap or slaps; as, to *slap* a naughty child. **2.** To put, place, or throw with the force or the sound of slapping.

slap'jack' (slăp'jăk'), *n.* **1.** A griddlecake. **2.** A child's card game.

slash (slăsh), *v.* **1.** To cut by sweeping and aimless blows; to gash. **2.** To whip, strike, etc., as though slashing; to lash. **3.** To criticize brutally; to censure; as, the poet's work was *slashed* by the critics.
— *n.* **1.** The act of slashing. **2.** A long cut or slit; as, there was a *slash* in the deer's side. **3.** The waste from cut, burned, or broken trees; also, a tract in a forest covered by such waste.

slat (slăt), *n.* A thin narrow bar of wood or metal; as, the *slats* of a bed.

slate (slāt), *n.* **1.** A fine-grained, usually blue-gray rock which splits into thin layers or plates, used for roofing, blackboards, etc. **2.** A framed piece of slate used as a writing tablet. **3.** The dark bluish-gray color of slate. — *v.* To cover with shingles of slate; as, to *slate* a roof. — **slat'er** (slāt'ẽr), *n.*

slat'tern (slăt'ẽrn), *n.* An untidy woman; a sloven. — **slat'tern·ly**, *adj.* & *adv.*

slat'y (slāt'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like slate.

slaugh'ter (slô'tẽr), *n.* **1.** The killing of hogs, lambs, etc., for the market; butchering. **2.** Great destruction of lives; carnage.
— *v.* **1.** To butcher. **2.** To kill in large numbers; to massacre. — **slaugh'ter·er**, *n.*

slaugh'ter·house' (slô'tẽr·hous'), *n.* A place where beasts are killed for the market.

Slav (slăv; slăv), *n.* A person belonging to a group of races living in eastern Europe and speaking languages that are very much alike. Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Slovaks, etc., are Slavs. — **Slav**, *adj.*

slave (slāv), *n.* **1.** A person who is owned by another person and can be sold at his master's will; a bondsman. **2.** One who is like a slave in not being his own master; as, he is a *slave* of his bad habits. **3.** A drudge.
— *adj.* Of or having to do with slaves.
— *v.* To work as hard as a slave; to drudge.

slave'hold'er (slāv'hōl'dẽr), *n.* An owner of slaves. — **slave'hold'ing**, *n.* & *adj.*

slav'er (slāv'ẽr), *n.* A ship engaged in importing slaves.

slav'er (slăv'ẽr), *v.* To let spittle run from the mouth; to drool; to drivel. — *n.* Spittle that runs from the mouth; drool; drivel.

slav'er·y (slāv'ẽr·ĭ), *n.* 1. Long-continued and tiring labor; drudgery. 2. The state of being a slave; bondage; also, the custom or practice of holding slaves.

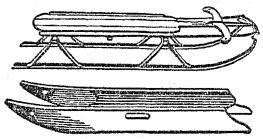
Slav'ic (slăv'ĭk; slāv'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the Slavs or their languages.

slav'ish (slāv'ĭsh), *adj.* 1. Of or characteristic of slaves; servile; as, *slavish* tasks; also, slaving; drudging. 2. Showing lack of freedom or independence; as, *slavish* obedience.
slav'ish·ly, *adv.* slav'ish·ness, *n.*

slaw (slô), *n.* Sliced or chopped cabbage served with vinegar.

slay (slā), *v.; past tense* SLEW; *past part.* SLAIN; *pres. part.* SLAY'ING. To put to death with a weapon or by violence; to kill. — slay'er, *n.*

slea'zy (slā'zĭ; slē'zĭ), *adj.;* SLEA'ZI·ER (-zĭ·ẽr); SLEA'ZI·EST. Not firmly or closely woven; flimsy; as, cheesecloth is very *sleazy.*


Sleds.

sled (slĕd), *n.* A small vehicle with two runners, used especially for sliding on snow or ice. — sled, *v.*

sledge (slĕj), *n.* A large heavy hammer such as the one used by blacksmiths or the one used by stone breakers. It is also called ***sledge hammer.***

Sledge.

sledge (slĕj), *n.* 1. A strong, heavy, sledlike vehicle for heavy loads. 2. A sleigh. *English.* — sledge, *v.*

sleek (slēk), *v.* To make bright and smooth by rubbing, polishing, or brushing; as, to *sleek* a horse's coat; hence, to freshen and tidy up. — *adj.* 1. Sleeked; smooth; glossy; as, *sleek* hair. 2. Smooth in speech or manner; often, deceitfully smooth; as, a *sleek* villain.
sleek'ly, *adv.* sleek'ness, *n.*

sleep (slēp), *n.* 1. The state of not being awake; slumber; as, a night's *sleep.* 2. A condition of inactivity like sleep; as, the winter's *sleep* of the ground hog; also, death. — *v.;* SLEPT; SLEEP'ING. 1. To take rest in sleep; to be or lie asleep; as, to *sleep* well. 2. To be inactive, numb, quiet, etc., as if asleep.
sleep'less, *adj.* sleep'less·ness, *n.*

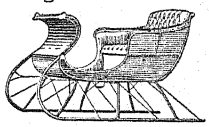
sleep'er (slēp'ẽr), *n.* 1. A sleeping person. 2. In colloquial use, a railway coach with berths for night travel. 3. A beam or timber used to support something on or near the ground level; as, a railroad tie is a *sleeper.*

sleep'walk'er (slēp'wôk'ẽr), *n.* A person who walks in his sleep. — sleep'walk'ing, *n.*

sleep'y (slēp'ĭ), *adj.;* SLEEP'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SLEEP'I·EST. 1. Ready to fall asleep; drowsy. 2. Inactive and quiet; as, a *sleepy* village.
sleep'i·ly, *adv.* sleep'i·ness, *n.*

sleet (slēt), *n.* Partly frozen rain; also, a mixture of rain and snow.
sleet, *v.* sleet'y, *adj.*

sleeve (slēv), *n.* 1. The part of a garment covering the arm. 2. Something like a sleeve in shape, use, etc. — sleeve'less, *adj.*


Sleigh.

sleigh (slā), *n.* A carriagelike or wagonlike vehicle on runners for use on snow or ice. — *v.* To drive or travel in a sleigh.

sleight of hand (slīt); *pl.* SLEIGHTS OF HAND. A trick or tricks requiring skill and quickness in the use of the hands to deceive spectators.

slen'der (slĕn'dẽr), *adj.* 1. Thin; slim. 2. Weak; feeble; slight. 3. Small; hardly sufficient; meager; as, a *slender* income.

slept (slĕpt), *past tense & past part.* of SLEEP.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* 1. Also ***sleuth'hound'.*** A bloodhound. 2. A detective. — sleuth, *v.*

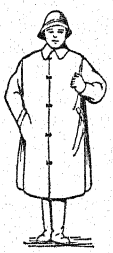
slew (slōō), *v.* To turn; to slue. — slew, *n.*

slew (slōō), *past tense* of SLAY.

slice (slīs), *n.* 1. A thin flat piece cut off and across something; as, a *slice* of bread; a *slice* of meat. 2. In golf, a stroke which causes the ball to swerve to the right. — *v.* 1. To cut into slices; as, to *slice* a loaf of bread; to cut into and across with a knife; as, to *slice* open a squash; also, to remove a slice from; to cut as a slice; as, to *slice* off a piece of meat. 2. In golf, to make a slice.

slick (slĭk), *v.* To sleek. — *adj.* In careless use, sleek; also, clever; tricky.

slick'er (slĭk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who sleeks; also, a sleek person; a clever trickster; as, the country people thought he was a city *slicker.* 2. A long, loose, waterproof coat.


Slicker, 2.

slide (slīd), *v.; past tense* SLID (slĭd); *past part.* SLID, SLID'DEN; *pres. part.* SLID'ING (slīd'ĭng). 1. To move or cause to move smoothly over a surface; to glide; to slip. 2. To slip and fall by a loss of footing, balance, etc. 3. To pass so as not to be noticed; to slip by, out, in, etc. — *n.* 1. The act or motion of sliding. 2. A loosened mass that slides; as, a *slide* of rock. 3. A surface down which a person or thing slides; as, to make a *slide* in the yard. 4. Something which slides when being used or put in place. 5. A thin plate of glass on which is a picture to be shown on a screen or a specimen to be examined under a microscope.

sli'er (slī'ẽr), **sli'est** (slī'ẽst). See SLY.

slight (slīt), *adj.* 1. Slender; slim. 2. Small; scanty; meager; as, a *slight* odor. 3. Not worth noticing; unimportant; as, a *slight* wound. — *v.* To treat as slight or unimportant; to neglect. — *n.* An act of slighting; a snub; a humiliating discourtesy.
slight'ly, *adv.* **slight'ness**, *n.*

slight'ing (slīt'ĭng), *adj.* Showing dislike or indifference. — **slight'ing·ly**, *adv.*

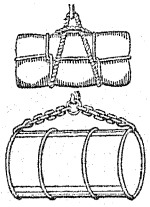
sli'ly (slī'lĭ), *adv.* Same as SLYLY.

slim (slĭm), *adj.*; SLIM'MER; SLIM'MEST. 1. Small and slender; thin; as, a *slim* body. 2. Scanty; as, a *slim* attendance.

slime (slīm), *n.* 1. Soft sticky mud. 2. Any moist sticky covering. — **slim'y**, *adj.*

sling (slĭng), *n.* A short strap with a string attached at each end, used for hurling stones and other missiles; also, a ***sling'shot'***, a boy's weapon for shooting small stones. — *v.*; SLUNG; SLING'ING. 1. To hurl with a sling; as, to *sling* missiles. 2. To fling; as, to *sling* one's coat on a bed.

sling (slĭng), *n.* A strap, chain, rope, etc., used for holding securely something being lifted, lowered, carried, or suspended; as, a strap thrown over the shoulder and carrying something is a *sling;* a tackle for supporting something that is being lifted or lowered is a *sling.*
— *v.* To put in a sling; to carry, suspend, etc., by means of a sling.


Slings.

slink (slĭngk), *v.*; SLUNK; SLINK'ING. To move or go stealthily; to creep or steal along.

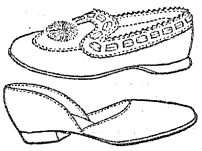
slip (slĭp), *v.*; SLIPPED (slĭpt); SLIP'PING. 1. To escape; to escape one's memory, notice, etc.; as, his name has *slipped* from me; to allow to escape; as, to *slip* a stitch in knitting. 2. To slide; to glide softly or smoothly; as, to *slip* into a chair; to slide so as to fall; as, to *slip* on a banana peel; to slide out of place, one's hold, etc. 3. To put, pass, insert, etc., easily or quickly; as, to *slip* off one's coat; to *slip* a bolt in place.
— *n.* 1. The act of slipping; as, a *slip* on the ice; also, an eluding; a getting away; as, to give one's pursuers the *slip.* 2. A small mistake; a blunder; as, a *slip* of the pen. 3. A fault in conduct; a slight offense; as, an occasional *slip.* 4. A covering that slips on or off easily; as, a pillow *slip;* especially, a garment that slips over the head, such as a one-piece undergarment for women. A ***slip'-on'*** is a sweater or blouse that slips on over the head. 5. A berth for a ship between two piers.
— *adj.* 1. Easily slipped on or off; as, a *slip* bolt. 2. Having a slip knot; as, a *slip* cord.

slip (slĭp), *n.* 1. A small shoot or twig cut for grafting or planting; a scion. 2. A young, slender person; as, a *slip* of a girl. 3. A long narrow strip; as, *slips* of paper. — *v.* To take slips or cuttings from a plant; as, to *slip* a geranium.

Slipknot.

slip'knot' (slĭp'nŏt'), *n.* A knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

slip'per (slĭp'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that slips. 2. A light, low shoe which is easily slipped on or off. — **slip'pered**, *adj.*


Slippers.

slip'per·y (slĭp'ẽr·ĭ), *adj.*; SLIP'PER·I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SLIP'PER·I·EST. 1. Icy, wet, slimy, etc., enough to cause one to fall or lose one's footing, hold, etc.; as, a *slippery* walk. 2. Not worthy of trust; tricky; unreliable.

slip'shod' (slĭp'shŏd'), *adj.* Wearing loose, shabby shoes; hence, very careless; slovenly.

slit (slĭt), *v.*; SLIT; SLIT'TING. 1. To make a long cut in; to slash. 2. To cut off or away; as, a piece *slit* from the animal's side. — *n.* A long cut, opening, break, etc.; as, a *slit* in a wall. — **slit'ter**, *n.*

slith'er (slĭth'ẽr), *v.* To slide or tumble down; as, the gravel *slithered* down.

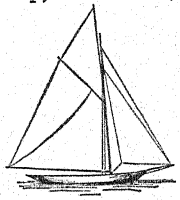
sliv'er (slĭv'ẽr), *n.* A small, thin, sharp-pointed fragment; a splinter; as, *slivers* of wood. — *v.* To split, or become split, into slivers.

slob'ber (slŏb'ẽr), *v.* 1. To let saliva or liquid dribble from the mouth, as a young child; to drool; to drivel. 2. To wet when kissing or weeping; as, to *slobber* a child with kisses; also, to show feeling to excess; to gush. — *n.* Dripping spittle; slaver.

sloe (slō), *n.* The blackthorn, or its bluish-black plumlike fruit (also called ***sloe plum***).

slo'gan (slō'găn), *n.* 1. A war cry; a word or phrase that calls to battle. 2. A word or phrase used by a party, a group, a business, etc., to attract attention.

sloop (slo͞op), *n.* A sailing vessel with one mast, a fore-and-aft rig, and a single jib.


Sloop.

slop (slŏp), *n.* 1. Spilled water or liquid. 2. [sometimes in *plural,* SLOPS] Dirty water, etc., from kitchen and bedrooms. 3. Thin, tasteless drink or liquid food. — *v.*; SLOPPED (slŏpt); SLOP'PING. To spill accidentally; to splash; as, to *slop* milk from a pail.

slope (slōp), *v.* To take a slanting course or direction; to slant; to incline.
— *n.* 1. An inclined surface. 2. A slanting position or direction, or the amount of such

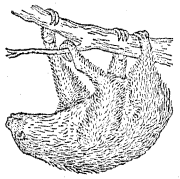
slant; as, to measure the *slope* of a line. **3.** The part of a continent draining its waters into a particular sea; as, the Atlantic *slope*.

slop′py (slŏp′ĭ), *adj.*; SLOP′PI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SLOP′PI·EST. **1.** Wet as with slush, standing water, or slop. **2.** In colloquial use, careless; slovenly.

slosh (slŏsh), *v.* To move about or to wade through with splashing; to wallow; to flounder.

slot (slŏt), *n.* A narrow opening through which something can be pushed; as, a *slot* for a coin. — *v.*; SLOT′TED; SLOT′TING. To cut a slot or slots in.

sloth (slōth; slŏth), *n.* **1.** Laziness; indolence. **2.** A slow-moving animal of Central America and South America. It lives in trees and eats leaves, shoots, and fruits.



Sloth. (1/25)

sloth′ful (slōth′fo͝ol; slŏth′fo͝ol), *adj.* Lazy; indolent; as, *slothful* children. — **sloth′ful·ly**, *adv.*

slouch (slouch), *n.* **1.** A lazy slovenly fellow; a loafer. **2.** A drooping of the head and of the muscles of the body, seen in persons who are careless of their posture or lacking in energy. — *v.* To move, walk, sit, etc., with a slouch.

slouch′y (slouch′ĭ), *adj.*; SLOUCH′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SLOUCH′I·EST. Slouching; also, lacking in energy or ambition.

slough, *n.* **1.** (slōō) A marshy place; a swamp. Also ***slue***. **2.** (slou) A miry or muddy place. **3.** (slou) A discouraged or unhappy state of mind.

slough (slŭf), *n.* Castoff skin, as of a snake; hence, something dead which may be cast off, as dry scales of skin, a bad habit, etc. — *v.* **1.** To shed skin as a snake. **2.** To fall off; as, trade *sloughs* off after Christmas.

Slo′vak (slō′văk; slŏ·văk′), *n.* One of the people living in ***Slo·va′ki·a*** (slŏ·vä′kĭ·ȧ), a province of Czechoslovakia; also, the language spoken by this people. — **Slo′vak**, *adj.* — **Slo·vak′i·an** (slŏ·văk′ĭ·ăn; slŏ·vä′kĭ·ăn), *adj.* & *n.*

slov′en (slŭv′ĕn), *n.* An untidy person.

slov′en·ly (slŭv′ĕn·lĭ), *adj.* Having the habits of a sloven; slipshod; as, a *slovenly* boy. — **slov′en·li·ness**, *n.*

slow (slō), *adj.* **1.** Dull in mind; as, a *slow* pupil; also, not willing to hurry or to be active; sluggish. **2.** Not quickly aroused or excited; as, to be *slow* in getting angry. **3.** Moving, flowing, proceeding, etc., at less than the usual speed; as, a *slow* train; *slow* music. **4.** Taking more than the usual time; as, her growth has been *slow*. **5.** Behind or below that which is correct; as, a *slow* clock. **6.** In colloquial use, not lively; dull and unprogressive.
slow′ly, *adv.* **slow′ness**, *n.*

slow match. A slow-burning match or fuse used in setting off fireworks, blasting charges, etc.

sludge (slŭj), *n.* A muddy or slushy mass; ooze; also, a mass of ice fragments.

slue (slōō), *v.*; SLUED; SLU′ING. To turn, twist, or swing about; to swerve. — **slue**, *n.*

slue (slōō), *n.* A mudhole; a swamp; a slough.

slug (slŭg), *n.* **1.** A snaillike animal without a shell or with a very slight shell. Slugs often infest garden and greenhouse plants. **2.** A caterpillar that looks like a slug. **3.** A slow-moving animal.

Slug. (1/4)

slug (slŭg), *n.* A roughly shaped or shapeless piece or mass of metal; especially, a bullet for an air gun, a boy's rifle, etc.

slug (slŭg), *n.* A heavy blow. — *v.*; SLUGGED; SLUG′GING. To strike forcibly. — **slug′ger**, *n.*

slug′gard (slŭg′ẽrd), *n.* A person who is lazy by habit; a drone. — **slug′gard**, *adj.*

slug′gish (slŭg′ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Slow and inactive by habit or condition. **2.** Extremely slow in movement, flow, rate of speed, etc.
slug′gish·ly, *adv.* **slug′gish·ness**, *n.*

sluice (slōōs), *n.* **1.** An artificial passage for controlling the flow of water or changing its direction. **2.** A water gate or other device for regulating the flow of water. **3.** A channel or stream that carries off surplus water. **4.** A long trough for washing gold-bearing earth. — *v.* To wash in a sluice; also, to drench, cleanse, or flush with running water.

slum (slŭm), *n.* A thickly populated street filled with wretched dirty houses; also [usually in *plural*, SLUMS], a section of a city in which there are many streets of this sort.

slum′ber (slŭm′bẽr), *v.* **1.** To sleep; as, the baby was *slumbering* in his crib. **2.** To be in a state resembling sleep; as, their fears *slumbered* for a time. — *n.* Sleep.

slum′ber·ous (slŭm′bẽr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Slumbering; sleepy; drowsy. **2.** Calm; peaceful; inactive.

slump (slŭmp), *v.* **1.** To fall suddenly; to sink down in a heap; as, to *slump* in a faint. **2.** To slouch; as, to *slump* in one's chair. **3.** To drop or decline sharply; as, prices *slumped*. — *n.* Act of slumping; a decline; a fall; as, a *slump* in prices.

slung (slŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SLING.

slunk (slŭngk), *past tense & past part.* of SLINK.

slur (slûr), *v.*; SLURRED; SLUR′RING. To blacken the good name of; to defame. — **slur**, *n.*

slur (slûr), *v.*; SLURRED; SLUR′RING. **1.** To slip or slide over quickly, lightly, etc.; to fail to bring out clearly; as, to *slur* over some facts. **2.** In music, to perform two or more successive

notes of different pitch in a smooth or connected way; also, to mark notes with a slur. — *n.* 1. The act of slurring; also, a slurred sound; as, the *slur* in "mason." 2. In music, a curved line (‿ or ⁀) connecting notes to be sung or performed without a break; also, the combination of slurred tones.

slush (slŭsh), *n.* Partly melted snow; watery snow; as, to walk through *slush.* — **slush'y**, *adj.*

slut (slŭt), *n.* A slovenly or immoral woman.

sly (slī), *adj.*; SLI'ER (slī'ĕr) or SLY'ER; SLI'EST or SLY'EST. 1. Acting or working secretly or stealthily; crafty and cunning; also, done by stealth or craft; as, *sly* tricks. 2. Roguish; artful; as, a *sly* jest. — ***on the sly.*** Secretly; underhandedly. — **sly'ly**, *adv.* — **sly'ness**, *n.*

smack (smăk), *n.* Taste or flavor; especially, a slight taste, trace, or touch. — **smack**, *v.*

smack (smăk), *n.* 1. A quick sharp noise made by the lips, as in enjoyment of some taste, food, etc. 2. A noisy slap or blow; also, a crack of a whip. — *v.* 1. To open and close the lips noisily while eating and drinking, etc. 2. To strike with a smack; to slap.

smack (smăk), *n.* A sailing vessel, such as a cutter or sloop, used in coasting and fishing.

smack'ing (smăk'ĭng), *adj.* Brisk and lively.

small (smôl), *adj.* 1. Little in size. 2. Few in numbers, members, items, etc. 3. Little in amount; low. 4. Not very much; as, *small* success. 5. Unimportant; not worth noticing; as, a *small* matter. 6. Not doing much business; as, *small* dealers. 7. Not generous; mean; as, a *small* nature. 8. Made up of small things; as, *small* change. 9. Having to do with letters that are not capital letters. — *n.* A small person or thing; especially, the small part of a thing; as, the *small* of the back. — **small'ness**, *n.*

small'pox' (smôl'pŏks'), *n.* A contagious disease marked by fever and skin eruptions.

smart (smärt), *v.* 1. To cause a stinging pain; as, arnica *smarts;* to feel such a pain; as, my finger *smarts.* 2. To feel or endure distress. — *adj.* 1. Smarting; stinging; as, a *smart* pain; also, making one smart; cruelly severe; as, a *smart* thrashing. 2. Very active and alert; keen and competent; as, a *smart* salesman; also, quick to learn, do, etc.; clever; as, a *smart* pupil. 3. Brightly amusing; witty; as, a *smart* talker; also, somewhat impudent; saucy; as, he gave some *smart* answer. 4. Very fashionable; stylish; as, *smart* clothes. — *n.* A smarting pain; a stinging sensation. **smart'ly**, *adv.* **smart'ness**, *n.*

smart'en (smär't'n), *v.* To make smart; to freshen; as, to *smarten* up a room.

smash (smăsh), *v.* 1. To break or be broken into pieces, as by hitting, dropping, etc. 2. To move forward with force and crashing effect; as, the ball *smashed* through the window. 3. To go to pieces; to collapse; also, to wreck. — *n.* 1. The act or sound of smashing. 2. The state of being smashed; complete ruin. 3. Collision; wreck. 4. A drink made of squeezed or bruised fruit, water, sugar, etc.

smat'ter (smăt'ĕr), *n.* A slight knowledge.

smat'ter·ing (smăt'ĕr·ĭng), *adj.* Very superficial; not thorough; as, a *smattering* knowledge. — *n.* A smattering knowledge.

smear (smēr), *n.* A spot made by an oily or sticky substance; a daub. — **smear**, *v.*

smell (smĕl), *v.*; SMELLED or SMELT; SMELL'ING. 1. To notice by the sense whose organ is the nose; as, to *smell* smoke; to get or seek to get the scent or odor of; as, the child loves to *smell* roses. 2. To give forth an aroma. — *n.* 1. The sense by which a person or animal smells. 2. Odor; scent; aroma. 3. The act or fact of smelling; as, take a *smell.* — **smell'y**, *adj.*

smell'ing salts (smĕl'ĭng). A chemical salt used to relieve faintness, headache, etc.

smelt (smĕlt), *n.* A very small food fish resembling the trout. Smelts are found chiefly in coastal waters.

Smelt. (½)

smelt (smĕlt), *v.* To melt or fuse in order to separate and refine the metal; as, to *smelt* copper ore.

smelt (smĕlt), *past tense & past part.* of SMELL.

smelt'er (smĕl'tĕr), *n.* 1. A person whose work or business is smelting. 2. A place where ores or metals are smelted; as, a copper *smelter.*

smile (smīl), *n.* The change in a person's expression when his eyes brighten and his lips open or curve slightly upward; an expression of amusement, pleasure, approval, etc. — *v.* 1. To show a smile; to look with a smile; to show pleasure, etc., with a smile. 2. To look as cheerful, bright, gay, etc., as a person who smiles; as, the weather is *smiling* today.

smirch (smûrch), *v.* 1. To soil; to dirty by staining or smearing. 2. To blacken, as one's good name; to besmirch. — **smirch**, *n.*

smirk (smûrk), *v.* To wear a self-conscious or conceited smile; to simper. — **smirk**, *n.*

smite (smīt), *v.*; *past tense* SMOTE; *past part.* SMIT'TEN (smĭt'n) or SMIT (smĭt); *pres. part.* SMIT'ING (smīt'ĭng). 1. To strike hard with the hand or a weapon. 2. To affect as if by striking hard; as, *smitten* with smallpox.

smith (smĭth), *n.* A person who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals.

smith'y (smĭth'ĭ; smĭth'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SMITHIES (-ĭz). A smith's workshop; especially, a blacksmith shop.

smit'ten (smĭt''n), *past part.* of SMITE.

smock (smŏk), *n.* A long loose garment worn over a dress at school, in an office, etc. — *v.* To shirr the cloth of a smock, dress, etc., so as to form lozenge-shaped figures. This ornamentation is called ***smock'ing***.

Smock.

smoke (smōk), *n.* 1. The gas of burning coal, wood, etc., in which are suspended particles of soot. 2. A mass or column of smoke. 3. A smudge; as, a *smoke* to drive away mosquitoes. 4. The act of smoking a cigar, pipe, etc. — *v.* 1. To give forth smoke; as, the chimney *smokes;* to give forth fumes or vapor like smoke; as, the horse's flanks *smoked.* 2. To inhale and exhale the fumes of burning tobacco; as, to *smoke* a pipe; hence, to smoke a cigarette, cigar, etc.; as, to learn to *smoke.* 3. To affect by smoke; as, to *smoke* haddock; to *smoke* out a woodchuck.

smoke'less, *adj.* **smok'i·ness**, *n.*
smoke'stack', *n.* **smok'y**, *adj.*

smok'er (smōk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that smokes. 2. A railroad car or compartment where smoking is permitted. 3. A men's party where smoking is general.

smol'der, smoul'der (smōl'dẽr), *n.* Smoke; smudge. — *v.* 1. To burn and smoke without flame; as, green wood *smolders.* 2. To burn inwardly; as, anger *smoldered* in his heart.

smooth (smo͞oth), *adj.* 1. Not rough or uneven in surface; as, a *smooth* board. 2. Not jerky, jarring, or jolting; as, the *smooth* flight of a gull. 3. Pleasantly soft or even; agreeable; bland; mild; calm. 4. Fluent in speech and very agreeable in manner; as, a *smooth* talker. — *v.* 1. To make smooth; to iron, rake, plane, etc., to smoothness. 2. To make calm, even, serene; as, to *smooth* an angry person. 3. To polish, refine, soften, etc.; as, to *smooth* one's style. 4. To free from trouble or difficulty; as, to *smooth* one's way through life. — *adv.* In a smooth manner.

smooth'ly, *adv.* **smooth'ness**, *n.*

smooth'bore' (smo͞oth'bōr'), *adj.* Having a bore that is smooth in surface; as, a *smoothbore* gun. — *n.* A smoothbore firearm.

smote (smōt), *past tense* of SMITE.

smoth'er (smŭth'ẽr), *v.* 1. To kill or destroy by depriving of air; to suffocate; as, the sow *smothered* its young. 2. To cover up so as to prevent burning, activity, etc.; to suppress. — *n.* A thick stifling smoke; a smudge.

smudge (smŭj), *n.* 1. Thick or suffocating smoke; also, a fire made to smoke so as to drive away mosquitoes, protect fruit from a frost, etc. 2. A dirty mark or spot made by erasing, wiping, etc.; as, a *smudge* on a drawing. — *v.* 1. To smoke by means of a smudge; to give forth a smudge; as, the bonfire *smudges.* 2. To make a smudge or dirty smear.

smug (smŭg), *adj.;* SMUG'GER; SMUG'GEST. Sure of one's goodness and importance.

smug'ly, *adv.* **smug'ness**, *n.*

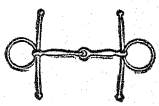
smug'gle (smŭg''l), *v.* To export or import secretly and unlawfully; especially, to bring foreign goods into a country without paying the duties required by law; as, to be guilty of *smuggling.* — **smug'gler** (smŭg'lẽr), *n.*

smut (smŭt), *n.* 1. Soot, coal dust, or other matter that smudges or blackens; also, a smudge or spot made by such matter; as, *smuts* on the wallpaper. 2. Nasty, indecent talk or jokes. — *v.;* SMUT'TED; SMUT'TING. To soil with smut; to smudge; as, to *smut* a dress.

smut'ty (smŭt'ĭ), *adj.;* SMUT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SMUT'TI·EST. 1. Soiled with smut; as, a *smutty* collar. 2. Indecent; nasty.

snack (snăk), *n.* 1. A very light meal; as, a *snack* at bedtime. 2. Share; as, to go *snacks.*

snaf'fle (snăf''l), *n.* A bit (also called ***snaffle bit***) of a horse's bridle that has a jointed mouthpiece. — *v.* To put a snaffle in the mouth of; also, to control, as a horse, by means of a snaffle.

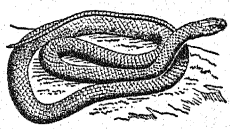

Snaffle.

snag (snăg), *n.* 1. A stump or projecting part; especially, a stump in a river or lake bed. 2. An unexpected difficulty or hindrance; as, to meet many *snags* in preparing a lesson. — *v.;* SNAGGED; SNAG'GING. To catch in or as in a snag; as, the river boat was *snagged* last night.

snail (snāl), *n.* 1. A small animal, especially one that lives chiefly on land, that has a spiral shell into which it can withdraw itself for protection. 2. A person who moves as slowly as a snail.

Snail. (⅔)

snake (snāk), *n.* 1. A long-bodied, limbless, crawling reptile, living on large insects, small animals, birds, lizards, etc.; a serpent. 2. A person suggesting a snake; especially, a contemptible or treacherous person. — *v.* 1. To crawl or move like a snake; to wind one's way or one's body in moving. 2. To draw or drag out forcibly, as one might drag a snake from its hole; as, we *snaked* out enough food to last us for a day.


Black Snake. (1/10)

snak'y (snāk'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Of, like, or characteristic of, a snake or snakes; as, *snaky* ridges in the sand. 2. Formed of, or covered with, snakes; as, the *snaky* hair of Medusa.

snap (snăp), *v.*; SNAPPED (snăpt); SNAP'PING. 1. To grasp a thing with the teeth; to bite or try to bite; to pounce, grasp, or snatch at anything; as, the dog will *snap* at him. 2. To say sharp or angry words; as, the officer *snaps* out his commands. 3. To get, buy, etc., quickly; as, *snap* up this bargain. 4. To break or cause to break suddenly with a cracking noise; as, a twig *snapped*. 5. To give or cause a sharp, cracking noise; to crack; as, we heard the trigger *snap*. 6. To close or shut something with a sharp noise; as, the lid *snapped* down. 7. To throw with a quick motion; as, he *snapped* the ball to the player. 8. To flash; as, her eyes *snapped*. 9. To take a snapshot. — *n.* The act, fact, or sound of snapping; a biting, snatching, sudden breaking, cracking, etc. 2. A sharp remark, answer, or command. 3. A sudden period of very cold weather. 4. A fastening or lock that closes with a click; as, the *snap* on a purse. 5. A thin, brittle cookie or wafer; as, a *gingersnap*. 6. A snapshot. 7. In colloquial use, energy, smartness, etc.; as, he walks with a military *snap*. — *adj.* 1. Done or made suddenly or thoughtlessly; as, a *snap* judgment. 2. That closes with a snap; as, a *snap* fastener.

snap'per, *n.* **snap'pish·ness**, *n.*
snap'pish, *adj.* **snap'py**, *adj.*

snap'drag'on (snăp'drăg'ŭn), *n.* A garden plant about fifteen inches tall, with long spikes of white, reddish, or yellowish flowers.

Snapdragon.

snap'ping bee'tle (snăp'ĭng). Any of various jumping beetles. See the colored picture of *insects*.

snap'shot' (snăp'shŏt'), *n.* A photograph made very quickly with an automatic camera.

snare (snâr), *n.* 1. A trap, as for animals. 2. Anything by which a person is caught, gets into trouble, etc. — **snare**, *v.*

Snare Drum.

snare drum (snâr). A small drum with strings of catgut stretched over its lower end.

snarl (snärl), *n.* A tangle or knot of hair, thread, etc. — **snarl**, *v.*

snarl (snärl), *v.* 1. To growl or grumble. 2. To say something with a growl. — **snarl**, *n.*

snatch (snăch), *v.* To seize or try to seize something suddenly. — *n.* 1. A quick catching or grabbing. 2. A short period; as, a *snatch* of sleep. 3. A small, brief, or hurried bit; as, *snatches* of old songs. — **snatch'er**, *n.*

sneak (snēk), *v.* To move, act, bring, put, etc., in a sly or secret way. — *n.* A mean, sly person; also, a sly act. — **sneak'y**, *adj.*

sneak'er (snēk'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who sneaks, or is a sneak. 2. [used in the *plural*, SNEAKERS] Soft, usually rubber-soled shoes.

sneak'ing (snēk'ĭng), *adj.* 1. Cowardly; sly. 2. Secret; hidden. — **sneak'ing·ly**, *adv.*

sneer (snẽr), *v.* To show scorn, disgust, etc., by curling the lip, using mocking words, etc. — **sneer**, *n.*

sneeze (snēz), *v.* To force the breath out through the nose suddenly and violently so that it makes a sound. — **sneeze**, *n.*

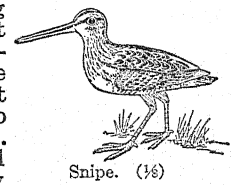
snick'er (snĭk'ẽr), *v.* To give a partly suppressed laugh; to giggle. — **snick'er**, *n.*

sniff (snĭf), *v.* To draw air up the nose with short breathing sounds; as, to *sniff* in disgust; also, to smell of something by taking short breaths through the nose. — **sniff**, *n.*

snif'fle (snĭf''l), *v.* 1. To sniff loudly and repeatedly. 2. To whimper or snuffle while trying to keep from crying. — **snif'fle**, *n.*

snip (snĭp), *v.* To cut or take off quickly; as, to *snip* threads with shears. — *n.* 1. A single cut, as with shears; a clip. 2. A small bit cut off; hence, a small person or thing.

snipe (snīp), *n.* 1. A game bird that lives in marshes and has a long straight bill. 2. A shot at an individual enemy soldier, usually at a time when mass fighting is not taking place. — *v.* 1. To shoot or hunt snipe. 2. To shoot at individual enemy soldiers, especially at a time when there is no mass fighting.


Snipe. (⅛)

sniv'el (snĭv'l), *v.* 1. To have a running nose; also, to snuffle. 2. To cry or whine in a snuffling manner. — **sniv'el**, *n.* — **sniv'el·er**, *n.*

snob (snŏb), *n.* A person who imitates, admires, or seeks friendship with people who are of higher rank, position, etc., than himself, and avoids or insults people whom he considers of lower rank, position, etc.

snob'ber·y, *n.* **snob'bish·ly**, *adv.*
snob'bish, *adj.* **snob'bish·ness**, *n.*

snood (snōōd), *n.* A narrow band worn by a young woman around her head.

snoop (snōōp), *n.* A meddlesome person. — *v.* To look or pry about in a sneaking way.

snooze (snōōz), *v.* In colloquial use, to fall asleep; to take a nap. — **snooze**, *n.*

snore (snōr), *v.* To breathe with a rough hoarse noise while sleeping. — **snore**, *n.*

snort (snôrt), *v.* To force the air violently through the nose, so as to make a noise, as horses do; also, to make a similar sound, as in laughter or disgust. — **snort**, *n.*

snout (snout), *n.* 1. The long projecting nose of a beast, as of a pig; hence, any nose; also,

the front part of the head of many animals. 2. Something that resembles a snout.

snow (snō), *n.* Small flakes of frozen water formed in the air when the temperature of the air is below freezing; also, the falling of such flakes, or a mass of them fallen to earth. — *v.* 1. To fall, scatter, or shower down in, or as in, snow. 2. To cover, or shut in, with snow; as, the train was *snowed* in for hours.
snow'bank' **snow'flake'** **snow'slide'**
snow'-capped' **snow'less** **snow'storm'**
snow'fall' **snow'plow'** **snow'-white'**

snow'ball' (snō'bôl'), *n.* 1. A round mass of snow. 2. A bush with light-gray branches, broad leaves, and ball-shaped clusters of white flowers. — *v.* To throw snowballs.

snow'bird' (snō'bûrd'), *n.* 1. A bird about the size of a sparrow, mostly white in color. It is also called ***snow bun'ting***. See BUNTING. 2. The junco.

snow'-blind' (snō'blīnd'), *adj.* Having the vision affected by the glare of the sun on snow.

snow'bound' (snō'bound'), *adj.* Shut in, or blockaded, by snow.

snow'drift' (snō'drĭft'), *n.* A bank of snow.

snow'drop' (snō'drŏp'), *n.* A plant growing from a bulb, with narrow leaves and a nodding white flower that blooms very early in spring; also, a flower of this plant.

Snowdrops.

snow'shoe' (snō'shōō'), *n.* A light frame of wood strung with rawhide leather, worn under the shoe to prevent sinking down into soft snow. — *v.* To go on snowshoes. — **snow'shoe'ing**, *n.*

Snowshoe.

snow'y (snō'ĭ), *adj.*; SNOW'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SNOW'I·EST. 1. Having, or covered with, snow. 2. White like snow.

snub (snŭb), *v.*; SNUBBED; SNUB'BING. 1. To slight a person. 2. To stop or slow up the motion, growth, etc., of something; as, to *snub* a horse by reining him in, etc. — *n.* The act or result of snubbing; a slight or rebuff. — *adj.* Short and turned up; as, a *snub* nose.

snuff (snŭf), *v.* To cut or pinch off the burned end of a candlewick; also, to put out the flame of a candle.

snuff (snŭf), *v.* To draw something in through the nose; as, to *snuff* up a solution of salt and water; also, to smell something; as, the dog *snuffed* at the shoe. — *n.* 1. The act of snuffing. 2. Tobacco powdered and prepared to be snuffed up the nose.

snuf'fle (snŭf''l), *v.* To breathe noisily through the nose, as from a cold; to sniffle. — **snuf'fle**, *n.*

snug (snŭg), *adj.* 1. Comfortable; cozy; as, a *snug* corner. 2. Concealed; as, lie *snug* till they go. 3. Tight; close-fitting; as, a *snug* coat. — *adv.* Snugly.
snug'ly, *adv.* **snug'ness**, *n.*

snug'gle (snŭg''l), *v.* To nestle; to cuddle.

so (sō), *adv.* 1. Just as has been said, done, planned, described, etc. 2. In such manner; to such degree. 3. For this reason; therefore. 4. Now at last; hence, finally; as, *so* the work is done. 5. In the following manner; thus. — *pron.* 1. A little more or less than that; thereabouts; as, read a page or *so*. 2. The same; as, he is a coward and will remain *so*. — *interj.* An exclamation showing approval or surprised disagreement; as, *So!* he's gone!

soak (sōk), *v.* 1. To become wet; to wet through; to steep. 2. To suck up or absorb something; as, a sponge *soaks* up water; to enter by being absorbed; as, he let the words *soak* in. — *n.* 1. The act of soaking. 2. Liquid in which anything is soaked.

soap (sōp), *n.* A substance made, usually, by the action of alkali on fat. It dissolves in water and is used for cleaning and washing things. — *v.* To rub soap over or into something.
soap'i·ness, *n.* **soap'y**, *adj.*

soap'stone' (sōp'stōn'), *n.* A kind of soft stone that has a soapy feeling. It is used for hearthstones, the lining of sinks, etc.

soap'suds' (sōp'sŭdz'), *n.* Water mixed with soap, especially when stirred up into foam.

soar (sōr), *v.* To fly upward on or as on wings; as, the bird *soared* out of sight.

sob (sŏb), *v.*; SOBBED; SOB'BING. 1. To cry, sigh, or utter with a sudden rise and fall of the breast or with catching in the throat. 2. To make a sobbing sound; as, the wind *sobs* in the trees. — *n.* The act or sound of sobbing.

so'ber (sō'bĕr), *adj.* 1. Not drinking too much; temperate. 2. Not drunk. 3. Serious; solemn; as, a *sober* child; also, calm; controlled; well-balanced; as, a *sober* head. — *v.* To make or become sober.
so'ber·ly, *adv.* **so'ber·ness**, *n.*

so·bri'e·ty (sō·brī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.* The fact or condition of being sober; soberness.

so'bri·quet (sō'brĭ·kā), *n.* A nickname.

soc. Abbreviation for *society*.

so'-called' (sō'kôld'), *adj.* Usually, but perhaps not accurately, called thus.

soc'cer (sŏk'ĕr), *n.* A game played between teams with eleven men on a side, and using a round football, which may be struck with the shoulders, head, or other parts of the body except the hands.

so'cia·ble (sō'shȧ·b'l), *adj.* Social; friendly;

also, marked by friendliness, pleasant conversation, etc. — *n.* A friendly party; a social. — **so'cia·bil'i·ty** (sō'shȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **so'cia·bly** (sō'shȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

so'cial (sō'shăl), *adj.* **1.** Friendly, sociable, etc.; as, a *social* evening; also, having to do with society, or pleasure-seeking people; as, the *social* life of a town. **2.** Having to do with human beings as a group or with their conditions; as, history is a *social* study; hence, having to do with organized welfare work; as, *social* settlements. — *n.* A friendly gathering; a sociable; as, a church *social*. — **so'cial·ly**, *adv.*

so'cial·ism (sō'shăl·ĭz'm), *n.* A system of social organization based on public ownership and management of factories, banks, railroads, etc. — **so'cial·ist**, *n.* & *adj.* — **so'cial·is'tic**, *adj.*

so'cial·ize (sō'shăl·ĭz), *v.* **1.** To make a person fit for society or for social surroundings. **2.** To control and manage in accordance with the principles of socialism; as, to *socialize* industries. **3.** To conduct a class with the pupils and teacher taking part; as, a *socialized* recitation.

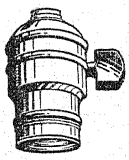
so·ci'e·ty (sō·sī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SOCIETIES (-tĭz). **1.** Companionship; company. **2.** Community life; also, people in general. **3.** An association of persons for some purpose; as, a mutual benefit *society*. **4.** Any part of a community which is regarded as a unit distinguished by certain interests, standards, etc.; especially, the group or set of fashionable persons.

So·ci'e·ty Is'lands. See TAHITI.

so'ci·ol'o·gy (sō'sĭ·ŏl'ŏ·jĭ; sō'shĭ·ŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The science which studies facts about human beings as living together in social communities.

sock (sŏk), *n.* A stocking with a short leg.

sock'et (sŏk'ĕt), *n.* Any hollow thing or place that receives and holds something else; as, the eye *socket*.



Socket for Incandescent Lamp.

sod (sŏd), *n.* The layer of the soil filled with the roots of grass, herbs, etc.; turf; also, a piece of this turf cut or pulled off. — *v.*; SOD'DED; SOD'DING. To cover with sods; as, we *sodded* down the lawn.

so'da (sō'dȧ), *n.* **1.** A strong, powdery, saltlike substance used in washing, in making glass, soap, etc. **2.** A white substance used in medicine, baking powder, etc. **3.** Soda water.

so'da foun'tain. Apparatus for preparing and serving soda water, soft drinks, etc.; also, a counter where these are served.

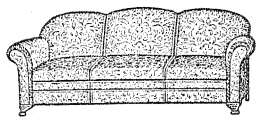
so·dal'i·ty (sō·dăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SODALITIES (-tĭz). In the Roman Catholic Church, a society for religious and charitable purposes.

so'da wa'ter. A beverage of water charged with carbon dioxide and usually flavored.

sod'den (sŏd''n), *adj.* **1.** Without spirit; dulled; as, *sodden* faces. **2.** Soaked as with water; drenched. **3.** Heavy or soggy from being poorly cooked; as, *sodden* biscuits.

so'di·um (sō'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* A soft, waxy, silver-white metallic element that always occurs in nature combined, as with salt, soda, borax, etc.

so'fa (sō'fȧ), *n.* A couch, especially one that is upholstered and has a back and arms.



Sofa.

So'fi·a (sō'fē·yȧ; sō·fē'ȧ), *n.* The capital of Bulgaria.

soft (sŏft), *adj.* **1.** Restful, peaceful, mild, gentle, etc. **2.** Gentle in action; moderate; as, *soft* breezes. **3.** Kind; tolerant; also, easily affected; as, a *soft* heart. **4.** Weak; as, *soft* pleasures. **5.** Not hard, solid, or firm; as, *soft* wood. **6.** Not fit to endure hardships, etc.; as, lack of exercise has made him *soft*. **7.** Gently curved; as, *soft* outlines. **8.** Not containing certain salts that prevent lathering; as, rain is *soft* water. **9.** In colloquial use in the United States, not containing alcohol; as, *soft* drinks. **10.** Of the letters *c* and *g*, pronounced as in *city* and *gem*, not "hard" as in *can* and *go*. **11.** Bituminous; as, *soft* coal. — *adv.* Softly; quietly; gentle.

soft'ly, *adv.* **soft'ness**, *n.*

sof'ten (sŏf'ĕn), *v.* To make or become soft.

soft'wood' (sŏft'wo͝od'), *n.* **1.** Also ***soft wood.*** Any wood that is light in weight and easily worked, as the wood of a pine tree. **2.** A tree having this kind of wood.

sog'gy (sŏg'ĭ), *adj.* Heavy and damp; sodden; as, *soggy* ground. — **sog'gi·ness**, *n.*

soil (soil), *v.* To make or become dirty; as, white clothes *soil* easily. — *n.* The act or fact of soiling; a stain; spot.

soil (soil), *n.* **1.** Firm land; earth. **2.** The loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow; ground; earth.

soi·ree' (swä·rā'), *n.* An evening party.

so·journ' (sō·jûrn'; sŏ'jûrn), *v.* To dwell in a place temporarily. — **so'journ** (sŏ'jûrn; sō·jûrn'), *n.* — **so·journ'er** (sō·jûr'nēr), *n.*

sol (sōl; sŏl), *n.* In music, a syllable used in naming the fifth note of the scale.

Sol (sŏl), *n.* The sun, especially as worshiped by the Romans as a god.

Sol. Abbreviation for *Solomon*.

sol'ace (sŏl'ĭs), *n.* Comfort; relief from grief, anxiety, etc.; as, the *solace* of friends and books. — *v.* To cheer or comfort.

so'lar (sō'lēr), *adj.* Having to do with the sun; as, the ***so'lar sys'tem*** includes the sun and the planets, comets, meteors, etc., that revolve round it; also, measured by the sun; as, a *solar year.*

so'lar plex'us (sō'lēr plĕk'sŭs). 1. A network of nerves situated behind the stomach. 2. In colloquial use, the pit of the stomach.

sold (sōld), *past tense & past part.* of SELL.

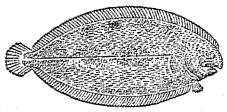
sol'der (sŏd'ẽr), *n.* A metal or a metallic alloy used to join or mend surfaces of metal. — *v.* To join together by or as if by solder.

sol'dier (sōl'jẽr), *n.* 1. A man in military service. 2. A private or noncommissioned officer, as distinguished from a commissioned officer. 3. A skilled, experienced, or brave warrior. 4. A person who fights for a cause; as, a *soldier* of the church.
— *v.* 1. To serve as a soldier. 2. To pretend to work, while doing only enough to escape punishment; as, men were *soldiering* on the job.

sol'dier·ly (sōl'jẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Like or suited to a soldier; brave; military.

sol'dier·y (sōl'jẽr·i), *n.* A body of soldiers.

sole (sōl), *n.* 1. The under surface of the foot. 2. The bottom of a shoe, boot, etc. — *v.* To furnish with a sole; as, to have shoes *soled.* — **soled** (sōld), *adj.*



European Sole. (½)

sole (sōl), *n.* A flatfish that has a small mouth and small eyes set close together. Most kinds of sole are good for food.

sole (sōl), *adj.* Single; only; one; as, he is his mother's *sole* support; the *sole* heir. — **sole'ly,** *adv.*

sol'e·cism (sŏl'ĕ·sĭz'm), *n.* 1. A wrong combination of words; a mistake in speech. 2. An act that offends against social etiquette.

sol'emn (sŏl'ĕm), *adj.* 1. Celebrated with religious rites or ceremony; sacred; as, a *solemn* feast day. 2. Formal; ceremonious; as, a *solemn* banquet. 3. Done, made, etc., seriously and thoughtfully; grave; as, a *solemn* promise. 4. Earnest; sober; also, somber; gloomy.
sol'emn·ly, *adv.* **sol'emn·ness,** *n.*

so·lem'ni·ty (sŏ·lĕm'nĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* SOLEMNITIES (-tĭz). 1. Observance of an event, etc., with full or formal ceremony. 2. A solemn ceremony or rite; a solemn event, day, speech, etc. 3. Seriousness; formal dignity.

sol'em·nize (sŏl'ĕm·nīz), *v.* 1. To observe or honor solemnly; as, to *solemnize* Sunday. 2. To perform something with solemn ceremony or legal forms; as, to *solemnize* a marriage.

so·lic'it (sŏ·lĭs'ĭt), *v.* To ask, seek, or plead earnestly for something; as, to *solicit* money for the Red Cross. — **so·lic'i·ta'tion,** *n.*

so·lic'i·tor (sŏ·lĭs'ĭ·tẽr), *n.* 1. A person who solicits; as, a *solicitor* of magazine subscriptions. 2. A lawyer.

so·lic'it·ous (sŏ·lĭs'ĭ·tŭs), *adj.* 1. Worried; concerned; as, *solicitous* about the future. 2. Eager; willing; as, she is *solicitous* to help.
so·lic'it·ous·ly, *adv.* **so·lic'it·ous·ness,** *n.*

so·lic'i·tude (sŏ·lĭs'ĭ·tūd), *n.* Worry; concern; as, a mother's *solicitude* about her child.

sol'id (sŏl'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Not hollow; as, a *solid* iron bar. 2. Thick; hard; neither liquid nor gaseous; as, *solid* ice; this jelly is not *solid.* 3. Strong; firm; reliable; as, a *solid* chair; *solid* citizens of a town. 4. All of one material, kind, color, etc.; as, *solid* gold. 5. Without a break, interruption, change, etc.; as, a *solid* wall. 6. United into a whole; as, the States of the *Solid South.*
— *n.* 1. Something that has length, breadth, and thickness, as a log, a cake of ice, etc. 2. A solid substance; anything that does not flow.
sol'id·ly, *adv.* **sol'id·ness,** *n.*

sol'i·dar'i·ty (sŏl'ĭ·dăr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* A union of interests, opinions, etc., among a group of persons; as, the *solidarity* of the wealthy classes.

so·lid'i·fy (sŏ·lĭd'ĭ·fī), *v.;* SO·LID'I·FIED; SO·LID'I·FY'ING. To make or become solid.

so·lid'i·ty (sŏ·lĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. The condition or fact of being solid; hardness; firmness. 2. Soundness in a person's character, etc.

so·lil'o·quize (sŏ·lĭl'ŏ·kwīz), *v.* To talk to oneself. — **so·lil'o·quiz'er** (sŏ·lĭl'ŏ·kwīz'ẽr), *n.*

so·lil'o·quy (sŏ·lĭl'ŏ·kwĭ), *n.; pl.* SOLILOQUIES (-kwĭz). A speech by one person to himself.

sol'i·taire' (sŏl'ĭ·târ'), *n.* 1. A single diamond set alone. 2. A game, as a card game, which one person can play alone.

sol'i·tar'y (sŏl'ĭ·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. All alone; apart from others; as, a *solitary* traveler. 2. Seldom visited; lonely; as, a *solitary* cabin. 3. Single; sole; only; as, not a *solitary* case.

sol'i·tude (sŏl'ĭ·tūd), *n.* 1. The condition of being alone or away from others; loneliness. 2. A lonely place; as, mountain *solitudes.*

so'lo (sō'lō), *n.; pl.* SOLOS (-lōz). 1. A tune or a whole piece played or sung by one person; also, a piece of music written to be played or sung by one person. 2. Any action in which there is only one performer. — **so'lo·ist,** *n.*
— *adj.* 1. Alone; unaccompanied; as, a *solo* dance; a *solo* flyer. 2. In music, performed by one voice or instrument; as, a *solo* part.

Sol'o·mon (sŏl'ŏ·mŭn), *n.* An ancient king of Israel, noted for wisdom.

sol'stice (sŏl'stĭs), *n.* The time of the year when the sun is farthest north (***summer solstice,*** about June 22) or south (***winter solstice,*** about December 22) of the equator.

sol'u·ble (sŏl'ū·b'l), *adj.* 1. That can be dissolved in liquid; as, *soluble* powder. 2. That can be solved, explained, etc.; as, a *soluble* mystery. — **sol'u·bil'i·ty** (sŏl'ū·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

so·lu'tion (sō·lū'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of solving a problem; an answer; as, a correct *solution*. 2. The act or process by which a solid, liquid, or gaseous substance is dissolved and mixed with a liquid; also, the resulting liquid; as, a *solution* of salt in water.

solve (sŏlv), *v.* To clear up something that is difficult or vague; especially, to find the answer to a problem.

sol'ven·cy (sŏl'vĕn·sĭ), *n.* The condition or fact of being able to pay one's legal debts.

sol'vent (sŏl'vĕnt), *adj.* 1. Able to pay all legal debts. 2. Dissolving or able to dissolve; as, the *solvent* action of water. — *n.* A solvent substance, usually a liquid.

So·ma'li (sō·mä'lē), *n.* A member of a tall Mohammedan people in Somaliland.

So·ma'li·land' (sō·mä'lē·lănd'), *n.* A territory in the eastern part of Africa between the equator and the Gulf of Aden.

som'ber, som'bre (sŏm'bĕr), *adj.* 1. Dark; dull; gloomy; as, a *somber* brown. 2. Serious; grave; melancholy. — **som'ber·ly, som'bre·ly,** *adv.* — **som'ber·ness, som'bre·ness,** *n.*

som·bre'ro (sŏm·brā'rō), *n.*; *pl.* SOMBREROS (-rōz). A broad-brimmed hat, usually of felt, originally worn in Spanish countries.

Sombrero.

some (sŭm), *adj.* 1. A certain; one; as, *some* day next week he will go. 2. Being a certain indefinite number, amount, part, etc. 4. Almost exactly; more or less; as, there are *some* ten houses on that street. — *pron.* A certain indefinite number, amount, etc., as distinguished from the rest; as, *some* ran.

-some (-sŭm). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun, an adjective, or a verb] makes a new word [an adjective]; as, *glad* + *-some* (gladsome). It means: 1. Like; much the same as; very; thus, a *burdensome* task is a task that is heavy like a burden. 2. Inclined to; thus, a *quarrelsome* boy is a boy who is inclined to quarrel.

some'bod'y (sŭm'bŏd'ĭ; sŭm'bŭd·ĭ), *pron.* Some person. — *n.*; *pl.* SOMEBODIES (sŭm'bŏd'ĭz; sŭm'bŭd·ĭz). A person of importance; as, he thinks he is a *somebody*.

some'how (sŭm'hou), *adv.* By some means.

some'one' (sŭm'wŭn'), *pron.* Some person; somebody. — *n.* A somebody.

som'er·sault (sŭm'ĕr·sôlt), *n.* A leap or dive in which a person turns his heels over his head. — *v.* To turn a somersault.

som'er·set (sŭm'ĕr·sĕt), *n.* & *v.* Somersault.

some'thing (sŭm'thĭng), *n.* 1. A thing that is not decided, settled, understood, etc.; as, *something* must be done. 2. A thing, amount, etc., that is definite but not named.

some'time' (sŭm'tīm'), *adv.* 1. At a future time; as, I will pay you *sometime*. 2. At an unknown or unnamed time; as, he died *sometime* last night. — *adj.* Former.

some'times' (sŭm'tīmz'), *adv.* Occasionally.

some'what' (sŭm'hwŏt'), *n.* 1. Some amount, part, etc. 2. A person or thing that is like something else in some degree; as, the play was *somewhat* of a bore. — *adv.* A little; in some degree; as, he has changed *somewhat*.

some'where' (sŭm'hwâr'), *adv.* In or to an unknown or unnamed place.

som·nam'bu·lism (sŏm·năm'bū·lĭz'm), *n.* A condition in which a person walks in his sleep. — **som·nam'bu·list** (sŏm·năm'bū·lĭst), *n.*

son (sŭn), *n.* 1. A male child, offspring, or descendant. 2. [written with a capital letter, *Son*] Jesus Christ; as, the *Son* of God. 3. A person of a particular country, religion, etc.; as, *sons* of Ireland.

so·na'ta (sō·nä'tȧ), *n.* An instrumental musical composition having usually three or four movements which differ in rhythm but are related in key.

song (sŏng), *n.* 1. Something that is sung; singing; vocal music. 2. Poetry; verse; as, the *songs* of poets. 3. A short poem set, or suited to be set, to music; a ballad. 4. A musical setting for a poem or ballad.

song'bird' (sŏng'bûrd'), *n.* A bird that sings.

song'ster (sŏng'stĕr), *n.* A person or a bird that sings. — **song'stress,** *n.*

son'-in-law' (sŭn'ĭn·lô'), *n.*; *pl.* SONS-IN-LAW. The husband of a person's daughter.

son'net (sŏn'ĕt), *n.* A certain verse form of fourteen lines rhyming according to a definite scheme; also, a poem in this pattern.

so·no'rous (sō·nō'rŭs), *adj.* 1. Sounding when struck; as, *sonorous* metals. 2. Loud, deep, or rich, in sound; ringing. 3. Impressive; high-sounding; as, *sonorous* words.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* 1. Before long. 2. Promptly; quickly. 3. Early. 4. Willingly; by choice.

soot (sōōt; sŏŏt), *n.* A black powder formed when something is burned; the very fine powder which colors smoke. — **soot'y,** *adj.*

sooth (sōōth), *n.* Truth. *Archaic.*

soothe (sōōth), *v.* 1. To pacify by flattery, attention, etc. 2. To calm, quiet, comfort; as, to *soothe* his grief. — **sooth'ing·ly** (sōōth'-), *adv.*

sooth'say'er (sōōth'sā'ĕr), *n.* A person who foretells events. — **sooth'say'ing,** *n.*

sop (sŏp), *v.*; SOPPED (sŏpt); SOP'PING. 1. To dip something in a liquid; as, to *sop* bread in milk. 2. To make something wet or soggy; to mop up a liquid; as, she *sopped* up the spilled tea. — *n.* 1. Anything dipped or softened in liquid. 2. Anything given, said, etc., to pacify.

soph'ist (sŏf'ĭst), *n.* A person who uses sophistry, or clever but misleading arguments.

so·phis'ti·cat'ed (sō·fĭs'tĭ·kāt'ĕd), *adj.* No longer simple; of persons, experienced in the ways of the world. — **so·phis'ti·ca'tion**, *n.*

soph'ist·ry (sŏf'ĭs·trĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SOPHISTRIES (-trĭz). An argument that is clever but misleading; also, debating which uses this kind of argument.

soph'o·more (sŏf'ō·mōr), *n.* A person in the second year of a four-year course at college or high school.

sop'py (sŏp'ĭ), *adj.* Soaked; wet; sloppy.

so·pra'no (sō·prä'nō; sō·prăn'ō), *n.*; *pl.* SOPRANOS (-nōz). In music: 1. The highest quality of voice; also, a part for this voice. 2. A singer with a soprano voice. — **so·pra'no**, *adj.*

sor'cer·y (sôr'sĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SORCERIES (-ĭz). Witchcraft; the use of magic.
sor'cer·er, *n.* **sor'cer·ess**, *n.*

sor'did (sôr'dĭd), *adj.* 1. Filthy; dirty; as, *sordid* surroundings. 2. Vile; base; also, low; mean.
sor'did·ly, *adj.* **sor'did·ness**, *n.*

sore (sōr), *adj.* 1. Causing pain; hurting; as, a *sore* hand. 2. Causing worry or distress. 3. Severe; intense; as, in *sore* need. — *n.* 1. A place on the body which is painful; something, like an ulcer or a boil, which hurts. 2. Something which causes worry or trouble.
sore'ly, *adv.* **sore'ness**, *n.*

sor'ghum (sôr'gŭm), *n.* A tall grass native to the Old World tropics. Various kinds are widely grown for the seed, for use as forage, and for the juice which can be made into molasses.

Sorghum.

so·ror'i·ty (sō·rŏr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SORORITIES (-tĭz). A society or club of girls or women, as in a college.

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *n.* A plant having sour juice, such as the ***wood sorrel, sheep sorrel, Indian sorrel, mountain sorrel***, etc.

sor'rel (sŏr'ĕl), *n.* 1. A yellowish-brown or reddish-brown color. 2. A horse of this color.

sor'row (sŏr'ō), *n.* 1. Pain of mind caused by some loss; unhappiness; sadness. 2. Repentance for having done something wrong. 3. A cause of grief. — *v.* To grieve; to mourn.
sor'row·er, *n.* **sor'row·ful·ly**, *adv.*
sor'row·ful, *adj.* **sor'row·ful·ness**, *n.*

sor'ry (sŏr'ĭ), *adj.*; SOR'RI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SOR'RI·EST. 1. Feeling sorrow, grief, regret, etc. 2. Worthless; poor; contemptible; as, a *sorry* excuse. 3. Dismal; gloomy; pitiful; as, a *sorry* condition of affairs.

sort (sôrt), *n.* 1. A group of persons or things that resemble each other; a kind, class, etc.; as, he had all *sorts* of clothing. 2. Nature; quality; character; as, he was not a bad *sort*. — ***out of sorts.*** Disturbed in mind or in health.

sort (sôrt), *v.* To separate and arrange according to kind, class, etc.; as, to *sort* mail.

sor'tie (sôr'tē), *n.* The sudden rush of troops out of a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

SOS. The letters of the international signal of distress for use by ships calling for help.

sot (sŏt), *n.* A habitual drunkard.

sou (sōō), *n.* The French bronze 5-centime piece of the period before 1914. It was worth one twentieth of a franc.

sou'bri'quet' (sōō'brē'kĕ'), *n.* Same as SOBRIQUET.

sough (sŭf; sou), *n.* A hollow moaning, murmuring, or sighing sound, such as that of wind through trees. — **sough**, *v.*

sought (sôt), *past tense & past part.* of SEEK.

soul (sōl), *n.* 1. Something in man which is believed to be the source of, and determining factor in, his spiritual being. 2. Man's moral and emotional nature. 3. The essential part of anything; as, the *soul* of his subject. 4. The leader; the moving spirit; as, he was the *soul* of the movement. 5. Courage; spirit; also, charity; generosity; as, a man of *soul*. 6. A human being; a person; as, a hundred *souls*.
soul'less, *adj.* **soul'less·ness**, *n.*

soul'ful (sōl'fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of, or showing, deep feeling or sentiment. — **soul'ful·ly**, *adv.*

sound (sound), *adj.* 1. Free from flaw or decay; as, *sound* timber. 2. Healthy; not diseased or injured; as, a *sound* mind in a *sound* body. 3. Firm; strong; also, safe; secure; as, a *sound* business. 4. Solid; as, *sound* rock or clay. 5. Not faulty; free from error; right; as, a *sound* lawyer; a *sound* argument. 6. Showing good sense; wise; as, *sound* advice. 7. Morally healthy, good, or honorable; honest; as, a long, *sound* life. 8. Thorough; as, a *sound* beating. 9. Undisturbed; deep; as, a *sound* sleep. 10. Legally good or valid; as, a *sound* title.

sound (sound), *n.* 1. A long passage of water, wider than a strait, often connecting two larger bodies of water; as, Long Island *Sound*. 2. The air bladder of a fish.

sound (sound), *v.* 1. To measure the depth of water, a well, etc., as by a weighted line dropped down from the surface. 2. To find, or try to find, the thoughts, motives, etc., of a

person; as, he *sounded* him out on the plan. 3. To dive straight toward the bottom of the sea when hooked or harpooned; as, the whale *sounded*. — *n.* A long probe used by doctors and surgeons for exploring cavities in the human body. — **sound'er**, *n.*

sound (sound), *n.* 1. Something which is heard; a noise. 2. A mental impression carried or given by a special tone or noise; as, his confession has a suspicious *sound*. 3. The distance within which a certain noise may be heard; as, within the *sound* of my voice.
— *v.* 1. To make or cause to make a sound or a noise; as, he *sounded* the trumpet. 2. To cause to exist as a sound or noise; as, he *sounded* a blast. 3. To order or proclaim by a sound or sounds; as, he *sounded* a retreat. 4. To carry a certain impression as it is heard; as, the story *sounds* false. 5. To examine the condition of something by causing it to give out sounds; as, he *sounded* the patient's chest. — **sound'er**, *n.*

sound'ing (soun'dĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person or thing that sounds. 2. Measurement, as of depth of water, by dropping a weighted line from the surface; also, the depth of water thus sounded. — ***take soundings.*** To find the depth, as by dropping a weighted line (***sound'ing line***) from the surface.

sound'less (sound'lĕs), *adj.* Making no sound.

sound'ly (sound'lĭ), *adv.* 1. In a sound manner; thoroughly. 2. Deeply; as, *soundly* asleep. 3. With good judgment; as, *soundly* advised.

sound mo'tion pic'ture. A motion picture with sound effects such as spoken words, music, etc.

sound'ness (sound'nĕs), *n.* The quality or state of being sound.

soup (sōōp), *n.* Well-seasoned broth, made from meat or vegetables, or both.

sour (sour), *adj.* 1. Having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar. 2. Changed so as to become like acid; spoiled; as, *sour* milk. 3. Distasteful; unpleasant; disagreeable; as, a *sour* look.
— *v.* 1. To become, or cause to become, acid, spoiled, rancid, etc. 2. To become, or cause to become, cross, ill-tempered, etc.
— *n.* Something which is sour, acid, rancid, etc.
sour'ly, *adv.* **sour'ness**, *n.*

source (sōrs), *n.* 1. The beginning of a stream; a spring; as, trace the river to its *source*. 2. Beginning; origin; as, the *source* of his ideas.

souse (sous), *v.* 1. To steep in vinegar for pickling; to pickle. 2. To plunge into a liquid; as, he *soused* his head in the basin. 3. To drench or cover with or as with a liquid; as, we *soused* the trenches with poison gas.
— *n.* 1. Something which is pickled in vinegar or the like, as fish or pigs' feet. 2. A soaking in some liquid, as for pickling.

south (south), *n.* 1. The direction or point directly opposite the north; the direction which lies back of a person when he faces the North Star. 2. The southern section of a country. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***South***] That part of the United States which lies south of Mason and Dixon's line, and the southern boundaries of Missouri and Kansas.
— *adj.* 1. Situated at the south, or in a southern direction; southern; as, the *South* Pole. 2. Naming or pointing out the southern division or part of a region, race, etc.
— *adv.* To or toward the south.

South Af'ri·ca, Un'ion of (ūn'yŭn ŏv south ăf'rĭ·kȧ). A British self-governing Dominion, established May 31, 1910. — **South Af'ri·can**, *adj. & n.*

South A·mer'i·ca (south ȧ·mĕr'ĭ·kȧ). The southern continent of the Western Hemisphere. — **South A·mer'i·can**, *adj. & n.*

South·amp'ton (south·ămp'tŭn), *n.* A seaport in southern England.

South Aus·tral'ia (ôs·trāl'yȧ; ôs·trā'lĭ·ȧ). A State in southern Australia.

South Car'o·li'na (kăr'ō·lī'nȧ). A southern Atlantic State of the United States.

South Da·ko'ta (dȧ·kō'tȧ). A State in northwestern United States.

south'east' (south'ēst'), *n.* The point or direction halfway between south and east; also, a part lying in this direction. — **south'east'**, *adj. & adv.* — **south'east'ward**, *adv., adj., & n.*

south'east'er (south'ēs'tẽr), *n.* A storm or wind coming from the southeast.

south'east'er·ly (south'ēs'tẽr·lĭ), *adj. & adv.* Toward or from the southeast.

south'east'ern (south'ēs'tẽrn), *adj.* Southeast. — **south'east'ern·most**, *adj.*

south'er·ly (sŭth'ẽr·lĭ), *adj.* Southern; as, in a *southerly* direction. — **south'er·ly**, *adv.*

south'ern (sŭth'ẽrn), *adj.* 1. Located in or toward the south; proceeding from or toward the south; facing south. 2. Belonging to, produced in, or characteristic of, a region or country in the south. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***Southern***] Of or relating to the South, or the Southern States of the United States. — **south'ern·most**, *adj.*

south'ern·er (sŭth'ẽr·nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the southern part of a country or region, especially [written with a capital letter] of the southern United States.

South'ern Hem'i·sphere. See HEMISPHERE.

South Pole. The southernmost end of the earth; the southern end of the earth's axis.

South Sea Is'lands. The islands in the southern Pacific Ocean.

South Seas. The southern part of the Pacific Ocean.

south′ward (south′wĕrd), *adj.* Lying or moving toward the south. — **south′ward,** *n.*

south′ward (south′wĕrd), **south′wards** (south′wĕrdz), *adv.* Toward the south.

south′west′ (south′wĕst′), *n.* The point or direction halfway between the south and the west; also, a region lying in this direction. — **south′west′,** *adj.* & *adv.* — **south′west′ward,** *adv., adj., & n.*

South′-West′ Af′ri·ca. A territory in southwestern Africa, now a mandate under the Union of South Africa.

south′west′er (south′wĕs′tĕr), *n.* A storm or strong wind from the southwest.

south′west′er·ly (south′wĕs′tĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Toward the southwest; from the southwest.

south′west′ern (south′wĕs′tĕrn), *adj.* Lying in, or stretching in the direction of, the southwest. — **south′west′ern·most,** *adj.*

sou′ve·nir′ (sōō′vĕ·nēr′; sōō′vĕ·nēr′), *n.* Something which serves as a reminder; a keepsake.

sou′′west′er (sou′wĕs′tĕr), *n.* **1.** A southwester. **2.** A hat of painted canvas, oiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, worn at sea in stormy weather.

Sou'wester.

sov′er·eign (sŏv′ĕr·ĭn; sŏv′rĭn; sŭv′-), *adj.* **1.** Chief or highest; as, our *sovereign* interest is our health. **2.** Supreme in power or authority. **3.** Having independent authority; as, a *sovereign* state. **4.** Excellent; fine; as, a *sovereign* remedy. — *n.* **1.** A person or body of persons holding the supreme power and authority in a state; as, in a true democracy, the people are the *sovereign.* **2.** A gold coin of Great Britain, worth one pound.

sov′er·eign·ty (sŏv′ĕr·ĭn·tĭ; sŏv′rĭn·tĭ; sŭv′-), *n.; pl.* SOVEREIGNTIES. **1.** The condition of being sovereign; supremacy in rule or in power. **2.** The position of a king, czar, emperor, or the like. **3.** The supreme political power in a state.

so′vi·et′ (sō′vĭ·ĕt′; sō′vĭ·ĕt), *n.* **1.** A council. **2.** [often written with a capital letter, ***Soviet***] Either of the two local governing bodies (***village soviets, town soviets***) in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, established following the Russian Revolution of 1917. They elect members to the higher congresses in Russia. **3.** Any body resembling the Russian soviet in form or principles.

so′vi·et′ism, *n.* **so′vi·et′ize,** *v.*

So′vi·et′ Rus′sia. See RUSSIA.

So′vi·et′ Un′ion. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

sow (sou), *n.* A female hog.

sow (sō), *v.; past tense* SOWED (sōd); *past part.* SOWN (sōn), SOWED; *pres. part.* SOW′ING. **1.** To scatter, as seed, upon the earth for growing; as, to *sow* wheat or barley. **2.** To scatter seed over; as, to *sow* a field. **3.** To scatter abroad; as, to *sow* discontent. — **sow′er,** *n.*

soy′bean′ (soi′bēn′), *n.* A bushy plant with seeds which yield oil, flour, and meal.

spa (spä), *n.* A mineral spring; also, a locality or resort containing mineral springs.

space (spās), *n.* **1.** Boundless room; the limitless area in which all material things, whether with life or without life, exist and move; as, the world, the sun, moon, and stars, are all moving through *space.* **2.** Some small measurable part of this boundless area. **3.** A definite place, such as a seat, berth, stateroom, etc., on a train, steamer, or the like; accommodations. **4.** A period of time; as, a long *space.* **5.** In music, a degree, or open place, of the staff. — *v.* To arrange a number of things with vacant places in between them; as, to *space* words.

spa′cious (spā′shŭs), *adj.* Very large in extent; long, wide, and deep or high. **spa′cious·ly,** *adv.* **spa′cious·ness,** *n.*

spade (spād), *n.* A tool for turning over earth. — *n.* To dig with a spade. — **spade′ful,** *n.*

Spade.

spade (spād), *n.* A playing card of the suit (called *spades*) marked with black figures resembling a pointed spade.

spa′dix (spā′dĭks), *n.; pl.* SPADICES (spā·dī′sēz). A fleshy or juicy flower spike, usually enclosed in or covered by a spathe.

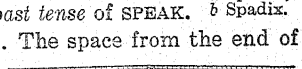
a Spathe; *b* Spadix.

spa·ghet′ti (spə·gĕt′ĭ), *n.* A kind of food paste, composed like macaroni chiefly of wheat flour, and made in thin solid strings.

Spain (spān), *n.* A republic (since 1931) in southwestern Europe. It was formerly a kingdom.

spake (spāk), *old past tense* of SPEAK.

span (spăn), *n.* **1.** The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the hand is stretched wide open. It is considered as being 9 inches. **2.** A limited portion of time; as, the *span* of life. **3.** The spread of an arch, a beam, a truss, a girder, etc., from one support to another; also, the part of an arch, beam, etc., from one support to another. **4.** A pair of horses, mules, etc., driven together. — *v.;* SPANNED; SPAN′NING. **1.** To measure by the hand stretched wide open. **2.** To stretch over; as, a bridge that *spanned* the river.

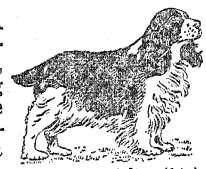


S Span of a Bridge.

span'gle (spăng'g'l), *n.* **1.** A small piece of shining metal used as an ornament, especially on a dress. **2.** Any little sparkling thing. — **span'gie**, *v.* — **span'gled** (spăng'g'ld), *adj.*

Span'iard (spăn'yĕrd), *n.* A native or citizen of Spain.

span'iel (spăn'yĕl), *n.* A dog of a small or medium-sized breed with short legs, wavy hair, and drooping ears. Varieties are the ***cocker spaniel***, ***Irish water spaniel***, and ***English toy spaniel***.



Cocker Spaniel. (1/25)

Span'ish (spăn'ĭsh), *adj.* Belonging to, or living or growing in, Spain; also, of or relating to the language or the literature of Spain. — *n.* **1.** The language of Spain and of the countries, such as in South America outside of Brazil, colonized by Spain. **2.** The people of Spain.

Span'ish A·mer'i·ca. All of South America (except Brazil and the Guianas), Central America (except British Honduras), Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Dominican Republic. — **Span'ish A·mer'i·can**, *n.* & *adj.*

Span'ish Main (mān). The northern coast of South America; in loose use, the region of the Caribbean Sea.

spank (spăngk), *v.* To strike the rump or buttocks of, as with the open hand. — **spank**, *n.*

spank'ing (spăngk'ĭng), *adj.* Brisk; lively; as, a *spanking* breeze; going at a *spanking* pace.

spar (spär), *n.* A somewhat shiny rock sometimes found in mining for metallic ores.

spar (spär), *n.* A mast, yard, boom, gaff, or the like, on a vessel. — *v.;* SPARRED; SPAR'RING. To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel.

spar (spär), *v.;* SPARRED; SPAR'RING. To box with the fists; especially, to box scientifically.

spare (spâr), *v.* **1.** To refrain from; to avoid; as, he would *spare* no cost to get his revenge. **2.** To free from; to have no longer any need for; as, he was *spared* the labor. **3.** To use very little; as, *spare* the rod and spoil the child. **4.** To give away something out of a supply that is more than enough. **5.** To keep from being punished or harmed; as, *spare* us, good Lord.

spare (spâr), *adj.* **1.** Not being used but being held in reserve; as, a *spare* tire. **2.** Being over and above what is needed; as, *spare* time. **3.** Lean; thin; as, a *spare* man. **4.** Scanty; frugal. — *n.* **1.** A spare piece or part; as, to carry a *spare* in case of need. **2.** In bowling, the knocking down of all the pins in two bowls; also, the score thus made.

spare'rib' (spâr'rĭb'), *n.* A cut of pork, consisting of the close-trimmed ends of the ribs.

spar'ing (spâr'ĭng), *adj.* Saving; frugal. — **spar'ing·ly**, *adv.*

spark (spärk), *n.* **1.** A small particle of fire thrown off by a burning substance. **2.** Anything resembling such a burning particle. **3.** The flash of light which accompanies an electric discharge between two conductors; as, the *spark* which ignites the gas in an automobile cylinder; also, the mechanism which controls the flash in an automobile cylinder. **4.** Anything which, like a spark, may be kindled into fire or into life, action, etc. — *v.* To produce a spark or sparks; to flash out like a spark.

spark (spärk), *n.* A brisk, showy, gay man. — *v.* In colloquial use, to court; to woo.

spar'kle (spär'k'l), *v.* **1.** To throw off sparks of light or fire; to flash; to twinkle. **2.** To bubble; as, a *sparkling* wine. **3.** To be lively or active; as, his conversation *sparkled* with humor. — *n.* A flash; a spark; as, the *sparkle* of a diamond; a *sparkle* of humor.

spar'kler (spär'klẽr), *n.* A person or thing that sparkles, such as a firework, a brilliant gem, a witty person, etc.

spar'kling (spär'klĭng), *adj.* **1.** Bright; brilliant; as, *sparkling* wit. **2.** Bubbling; as, *sparkling* ginger ale.

spark plug. In automobile engines, a plug in the top of the cylinder which carries two wires whose ends are separated by a short air space. When electricity is passed through the wires as conductors, the flash across the air gap is the spark which explodes the gasoline in the cylinder.

Spark Plug.

spar'row (spăr'ō), *n.* A small, brownish or brown-and-gray, seed-eating bird with a short, stout bill; as, the ***English sparrow*** or ***house sparrow***, the ***chipping sparrow***, ***song sparrow***, etc.

Song Sparrow. (1/2)

spar'row hawk. A small North American hawk, rusty red and slaty blue above and yellowish white below.

Sparrow Hawk. (1/2)

sparse (spärs), *adj.* Not thickly grown, settled, etc.; scanty; thinly scattered. — **sparse'ly**, *adv.*

Spar'ta (spär'tȧ), *n.* The capital of an ancient country of southern Greece.

Spar'tan (spär'tăn), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to ancient Sparta, whose rulers were noted for the enforcement of military discipline. **2.** Hardy; brave; severe and rigorous. — **Spar'tan**, *n.*

spasm (spăz'm), *n.* A sudden uncontrolled drawing together of muscles or a muscle; any sudden, violent and temporary effort, feeling, or the like.

spas·mod′ic (spăz·mŏd′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, having, or like, a spasm. 2. Subject to outbursts of excitement; excitable. 3. Going by fits and starts; as, *spasmodic* energy.

spat (spăt), *v.*; SPAT′TED; SPAT′TING. To produce young, or spawn, as oysters. — *n.* 1. A young oyster. 2. Young oysters collectively.

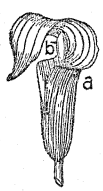
spat (spăt), *n.* A short gaiter worn over the upper part of one's shoe and fastened beneath the instep.

Spat.

spat (spăt), *v.*; SPAT′TED; SPAT′TING. In colloquial use: 1. To slap, as with one's open hand; to smack; as, bullets *spatted* against the wall. 2. To dispute; to quarrel. — *n.* In colloquial use: 1. A light blow or slap; also, its sound. 2. A petty quarrel; a dispute.

spat (spăt), *past tense & past part.* of SPIT.

spathe (spāth), *n.* A leaf, or pair of leaves growing on the same stem as a spadix and usually covering it.

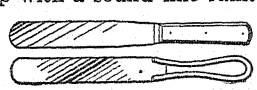


a Spathe; *b* Spadix.

spa′tial (spā′shăl), *adj.* Having to do with space; occupying space; occurring in space. — **spa′tial·ly**, *adv.*

spat′ter (spăt′ĕr), *n.* 1. To splash with a wet substance; as, to *spatter* a clean floor. 2. To scatter by splashing; to sprinkle around. 3. To cover with splashes and spots. 4. To spurt in drops; as, water *spattered* from the faucet; also, to drop with a sound like rain. — **spat′ter**, *n.*

spat′u·la (spăt′ū·lȧ), *n.* A knifelike instrument with a flat, broad blade that bends easily.



Spatulas.

Spatulas are used to spread drugs, paints, etc.

spav′in (spăv′ĭn), *n.* A disease of horses that causes bony enlargement of the hock, or ankle of the hind foot. — **spav′ined** (spăv′ĭnd), *adj.*

spawn (spôn), *v.* 1. To produce or deposit eggs, as fish; as, salmon go up rivers to *spawn*. 2. To produce young in vast quantities. — *n.* 1. The eggs of fishes, oysters, and other water animals that produce many small eggs. 2. Any product or offspring; offspring produced in great quantities.

speak (spēk), *v.*; *past tense* SPOKE; *past part.* SPO′KEN; *pres. part.* SPEAK′ING. 1. To utter thoughts by means of words; to talk. 2. To address a gathering; as, he *spoke* against war. 3. To mention in speech or writing; as, he *spoke* of being ill. 4. To carry a meaning as if by speech; as, his clothes *spoke* of poverty. 5. To give sound; as, the rifle *spoke* and the man fell dead. 6. To ask; to make request. 7. To signal, as to a ship; to hail. 8. To use, or be able to use, in talking; as, I *speak* French.

speak′er (spēk′ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who speaks. 2. A person who presides over a meeting, preserves order, etc.; a chairman. 3. A shortened form for LOUD-SPEAKER. — **speak′er·ship**, *n.*

speak′ing (spēk′ĭng), *adj.* 1. Uttering speech; used to convey speech. 2. Seeming to be capable of speech; as, *speaking* eyes; lifelike.

spear (spēr), *n.* 1. A throwing or thrusting weapon with a long shaft and sharp head or blade; a lance. 2. The sharp head or blade of a spear; also, any similar weapon. 3. A shoot, as of grass, asparagus, etc.

Spear.

— *v.* To pierce with or as with a spear; as, to *spear* a fish.

spear′man (spēr′măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who is armed or equipped with a spear.

spear′mint′ (spēr′mĭnt′), *n.* A fragrant garden plant, used especially for flavoring.

spe′cial (spĕsh′ăl), *adj.* 1. Unusual; uncommon; extraordinary; especially, having superior excellence, power, etc. 2. Having to do with a single thing, or class of things; as, he had a *special* pet. 3. Dear; intimate; as, a *special* friend. 4. Meant for a particular purpose, use, etc.; as, on a *special* diet. — **spe′cial·ly**, *adv.*

spe′cial·ist (spĕsh′ăl·ĭst), *n.* One who gives his whole attention to one business, subject, etc.

spe′cial·ize (spĕsh′ăl·īz), *v.* 1. To limit one's attention or energy to one business, subject, etc.; as, to *specialize* in diseases of the eye. 2. To develop so as to be suited for some particular use, living conditions, etc. — **spe′cial·i·za′tion** (spĕsh′ăl·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

spe′cial·ty (spĕsh′ăl·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SPECIALTIES (-tĭz). 1. The possession of an unusual quality or qualities. 2. A particular quality or detail; as, crooning was a *specialty* of his. 3. A product of a special kind made to serve a special purpose. 4. A branch of knowledge, business, science, etc., to which a person devotes himself.

spe′cie (spē′shĭ), *n.* Coin, usually of metal.

spe′cies (spē′shĭz; spē′shēz), *n.* 1. A sort; a particular kind; a variety; as, a *species* of dishonesty. 2. A group of plants or animals whose members are very nearly alike, differing only in unimportant ways.

spe·cif′ic (spĕ·sĭf′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having the particular quality that makes one member of a species like the rest of the members; as, the *specific* form of a plant. 2. Definite; of an exact nature; as, a *specific* statement. 3. Preventing or curing disease because of some special quality or action; as, quinine is a *specific* medicine for malaria. — **spe·cif′ic**, *n.*

spe·cif′i·cal·ly (spĕ·sĭf′ĭ·kăl·ĭ), *adv.* In a specific way or manner; definitely.

spec'i·fi·ca'tion (spĕs'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of making specific; also, something that is specified; a single item. 2. [usually used in the *plural*, SPECIFICATIONS] A description of work to be done, materials to be used, etc., as in building; as, the *specifications* for a house.

spe·cif'ic grav'i·ty (spē·sĭf'ĭk grăv'ĭ·tĭ). A measure of the heaviness of a substance determined by comparing the weight of a quantity of this substance with the weight of an equal quantity of some standard; as, when we say "19 is the *specific gravity* of gold," we mean that one cubic inch of gold weighs nineteen times as much as one cubic inch of water.

spec'i·fy (spĕs'ĭ·fī), *v.*; SPEC'I·FIED (-fīd); SPEC'I·FY'ING. To mention or name specifically.

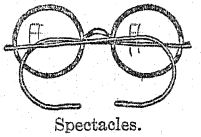
spec'i·men (spĕs'ĭ·mĕn), *n.* A part or a single thing that shows what the whole thing or group is like; a sample.

spe'cious (spē'shŭs), *adj.* Seeming to be honest, just, beautiful, etc., but not really so; as, a *specious* appearance of friendship.
spe'cious·ly, *adv.* spe'cious·ness, *n.*

speck (spĕk), *n.* 1. A small spot, stain, or blemish. 2. A small piece or bit; a particle. — *v.* To produce specks on or in; to speckle.

speck'le (spĕk''l), *n.* A little speck in or on anything. — **speck'le**, *v.*

spec'ta·cle (spĕk'tȧ·k'l), *n.* 1. Something exhibited to view, especially, an impressive public display. 2. [used in the *plural*, SPECTACLES] A pair of glasses held in place by passing bows over the ears.


Spectacles.

spec·tac'u·lar (spĕk·tăk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* Having to do with, or like, a spectacle; showy.

spec·ta'tor (spĕk·tā'tẽr; spĕk'tā·tẽr), *n.* A person who looks on, as at a play or picture.

spec'ter, spec'tre (spĕk'tẽr), *n.* A spirit that can be seen; a ghost.

spec'tra (spĕk'trȧ), *n.*, *pl.* of SPECTRUM.

spec'tral (spĕk'trăl), *adj.* 1. Of or like a ghost; ghostly; as, a *spectral* figure. 2. Having to do with a spectrum; made by the spectrum; as, *spectral* colors. — **spec'tral·ly**, *adv.*

spec'tro·scope (spĕk'trŏ·skōp), *n.* An instrument that is used to form spectra by means of prisms, etc.

spec'trum (spĕk'trŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SPECTRA, SPECTRUMS. The images formed when a ray of light is broken up, as by a prism, and then brought together so that its parts are arranged in the order of their wave lengths, as in a rainbow.

spec'u·late (spĕk'ū·lāt), *v.* 1. To ponder or think deeply on a subject; to meditate. 2. To engage in a business deal where a good profit may be made at considerable risk.

spec'u·la'tion (spĕk'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Careful thought and reasoning; especially, reasoning about something which cannot be definitely proved or known; as, *speculations* about the nature of the human soul. 2. In careless use, a guess; as, he made many *speculations* about their reasons for coming. 3. A business venture which offers the possibility of large profits but is subject to great risks; also, the act of undertaking such a venture; as, his *speculation* in stocks.

spec'u·la'tive (spĕk'ū·lā'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Inclined to speculation; thoughtful; as, a *speculative* smile. 2. Having to do with, formed by, or engaged in, speculation; as, *speculative* deals.
spec'u·la'tive·ly, *adv.* spec'u·la'tive·ness, *n.*

spec'u·la'tor (spĕk'ū·lā'tẽr), *n.* A person who speculates.

sped (spĕd), *past tense & past part.* of SPEED.

speech (spēch), *n.* 1. The power of uttering understandable sounds or words. 2. The act or manner of speaking. 3. Something spoken; talk. 4. A public or formal talk; as, a *speech* against war. 5. A language; as, they used an unknown *speech*. — **speech'less**, *adj.*

speed (spēd), *v.*; SPED, SPEED'ED; SPEED'ING. 1. To hurry; to hasten; to move rapidly. 2. To go or drive at too great speed; as, arrested for *speeding*. 3. To cause to be successful; to aid; to favor. 4. To wish good luck to someone; as, to *speed* the parting guest. 5. To increase the speed or rate at which something goes. — *n.* 1. In old use, success; as, I wish you good *speed*. 2. Swiftness; rapidity. 3. A transmission gear in an automobile; as, low *speed*. — *adj.* Having to do with speed; denoting something that controls, indicates, or has speed. — **speed'er**, *n.* — **speed'i·ly**, *adv.* — **speed'y**, *adj.*

speed·om'e·ter (spēd·ŏm'ē·tẽr), *n.* An instrument that measures speed; also, one that measures speed and distance, as of an automobile.

speed'well (spēd'wĕl), *n.* A creeping plant with branches whose tips bear spikes of small, white, bluish, or pink flowers.

spell (spĕl), *v.* 1. In colloquial use, to take the place of someone for a time; to relieve; as, I will *spell* you at shoveling. 2. To allow rest to someone or something; as, he *spelled* his horse. — *n.* 1. The relief of one person by another in any work. 2. Any short time, as a few minutes, a few hours, a few months, etc.

spell (spĕl), *n.* A spoken word or group of words supposed to have magic power; a charm.

spell (spĕl), *v.* 1. To name, write, or print in order; as, to *spell* out the letters of a word; to form words, as certain combinations of letters; as, cat *spells* "cat." 2. To mean; as, this act *spelled* ruin for them. 3. To read slowly and with difficulty; as, he *spelled* out the page.

spell'bind' (spĕl'bīnd'), *v.*; for prin. parts see

BIND. To hold by or as by a spell; to charm; as, *spellbound* by the speaker's eloquence. — **spell'bind'er**, *n.*

spell'er (spĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** One who spells. **2.** A book with exercises for teaching how to spell.

spell'ing (spĕl'ĭng), *n.* The act of a person who spells; the formation of words by letters.

spelt (spĕlt), *a past tense & past part.* of SPELL.

spelt (spĕlt), *n.* A kind of wheat with light-red kernels, grown in Germany and Switzerland.

spend (spĕnd), *v.*; SPENT; SPEND'ING. **1.** To use up in any way; to expend, as money, effort, etc. **2.** To use wastefully; to exhaust. **3.** To pass; as, to *spend* the winter in the city.

spend'thrift' (spĕnd'thrĭft'), *n.* A person who spends wastefully. — *adj.* Wasteful.

spent (spĕnt), *past tense & past part.* of SPEND. — *adj.* Worn out; exhausted; used up.

sperm (spûrm), *n.* **1.** A fluid that is produced by male animals and contains the tiny living bodies, each one of which is also called *sperm*, that cause the eggs of a female to develop into offspring. **2.** A shortened form for SPERMACETI.

sper'ma·ce'ti (spûr'mȧ·sē'tĭ; spûr'mȧ·sĕt'ĭ), *n.* A white waxy substance that separates from the oil of sperm whales and is used for candles, in ointments, etc.

sperm whale. A large whale that is found in warm ocean waters and is valuable for the oil (***sperm oil***) and spermaceti that are found in a cavity in its head.

Sperm Whale. (1/500)

spew (spū), *v.* To vomit; to pour forth.

sp. gr. Abbreviation for *specific gravity*.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* **1.** A figure so shaped that every point on its surface is an equal distance from the center of the figure; a ball; a globe. **2.** Any globe or ball-shaped body, such as the moon or a star. **3.** A globe that represents the earth or heavens. **4.** Place or scene of action, life, etc.; field; as, a subject outside his *sphere*. — **spher'i·cal** (sfĕr'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

Sphere.

sphe'roid (sfē'roid), *n.* A figure that has nearly the form of a sphere. — *adj.* Like a sphere; made of or having to do with spheres. — **sphe·roi'dal** (sfē·roi'dăl), *adj.*

sphinx (sfĭngks), *n.*; *pl.* SPHINXES (sfĭngk'sĕz). **1.** In Greek mythology, a monster usually shown with the head and chest of a woman and the body and wings of a lion. The most famous sphinx (called ***the Sphinx***) was one who asked a riddle of people who passed and destroyed them when they could not answer it. **2.** In Egypt, a huge carved stone image in the form of a lion's body with the head of a man, or of a ram, or of a hawk. The most famous sphinx (***the Sphinx***) is near Giza. **3.** Any person or monster thought of as like a sphinx.

Sphinx.

spice (spīs), *n.* **1.** A plant substance used, usually as a powder, to season food; as, pepper is a *spice*. **2.** Something that adds interest and relish; as, variety is the *spice* of life. — *v.* To season with or as with spices. — **spic'y**, *adj.*

Spice Is'lands (spīs). See MOLUCCAS.

spick'-and-span' (spĭk'ănd-spăn'), *adj.* Quite new; new and fresh; also, neat and tidy; as, a new, *spick-and-span* house. — *adv.* In a spick-and-span manner.

Spider, 1.

spi'der (spī'dẽr), *n.* **1.** A wingless animal resembling a true insect except that it has eight legs instead of six, and its body is divided into two parts instead of three. **2.** A cast-iron pan with a handle, used to fry food. **3.** Anything that is like or makes one think of a spider.

Spider, 2.

spig'ot (spĭg'ŭt), *n.* A pin or peg used to stop the hole in a cask; also, sometimes, a faucet.

spike (spīk), *n.* **1.** An ear of grain; as, *spikes* of wheat. **2.** A long, usually rather narrow, flower cluster in which the blossoms grow very close to a central stem.

Spike of Plantain.

spike (spīk), *n.* **1.** A pointed, usually rather slender, object, or part that sticks out; especially, a kind of very large nail. **2.** Anything shaped like a very large nail, as an antler of a young deer. **3.** Metal pieces or points worn on the bottom of a player's shoes in some games or sports to prevent slipping. — *v.* **1.** To fasten or furnish with spikes. **2.** To pierce, cut, etc., with or as with a spike; as, he *spiked* himself on a thorn. **3.** To put an end to something; to finish; as, to *spike* a rumor. **4.** To make useless, as a gun, by driving a spike into the opening, or by breaking or carrying away a part.

Spike, 1.

Baseball Shoe, showing Spikes, 3.

spike'let (spīk'lĕt), *n.* A small spike; as, a *spikelet* of grass.

spike'nard (spīk'nẽrd; spīk'närd), *n.* **1.** In the Bible, a rare, sweet-smelling ointment. **2.** An East Indian plant believed to have been the source of this ointment. **3.** A sweet-smelling plant three to six feet tall, with large clusters of greenish-white flowers.

spik'y (spīk'ĭ), *adj.* Like a spike; pointed.

spile (spīl), *n.* **1.** A small plug used to stop a hole, as in a cask. **2.** A small spout inserted in a tree to carry sap, as from a sugar maple. **3.** A large stake driven into the ground as one of the supports for a building; a pile.

spill (spĭl), *n.* A slender piece of anything, as a small roll of paper used for lighting a pipe, etc.

spill (spĭl), *v.;* SPILLED (spĭld), SPILT (spĭlt); SPILL'ING. **1.** Accidentally to cause to fall, flow, or run out; hence, to lose; as, to *spill* water from a pitcher; also, to fall or run out and so be wasted; as, the milk *spilled*. **2.** To cause intentionally to run out; to shed; as, to *spill* blood. — *n.* **1.** The act of spilling or state of being spilled; as, the rider had a bad *spill*. **2.** Something that is spilled. **3.** A spillway.

spill'way' (spĭl'wā'), *n.* A passage for surplus water in a reservoir or river.

spin (spĭn), *v.;* SPUN; SPIN'NING. **1.** To draw out and twist into threads; as, to *spin* flax. **2.** Of spiders, silkworms, etc., to form silk threads, a web, a cocoon, etc. **3.** To extend to a great length; to prolong; as, to *spin* out a story. **4.** To make, shape, or produce as if by spinning. **5.** To whirl rapidly; as, to *spin* a top. **6.** In colloquial use, to move swiftly on wheels or in a vehicle; as, the car *spins* along the road. — *n.* **1.** The act of spinning; a whirl; as, the *spin* of a coin. **2.** Rapid movement, as in riding. — **spin'ner**, *n.* — **spin'ning**, *n.* & *adj.*

spin'ach (spĭn'ĭch; spĭn'ĭj), *n.* A leafy plant that is grown for use as food; also, the leaves of this plant cooked for food.

spi'nal (spī'năl), *adj.* Having to do with, or near, the spine; as, *spinal* diseases.

spi'nal col'umn. The series of small, connected bones that forms the backbone.

spi'nal cord. A cord of nervous tissue protected by the backbone.

Spindle.

spin'dle (spĭn'd'l), *n.* **1.** A slender rod or stick, often tapering at each end, by which thread is twisted in spinning and on which it is wound. **2.** Something that is shaped or turned like a spindle, such as an axle or shaft, etc. — *v.* **1.** To become too tall and thin; as, the plant *spindled* and failed to blossom. **2.** To shape like a spindle.

spin'dle-leg'ged (spĭn'd'l-lĕg'ĕd;-lĕgd'), **spin'dle-shanked'** (spĭn'd'l-shăngkt'), *adj.* Having long, thin legs.

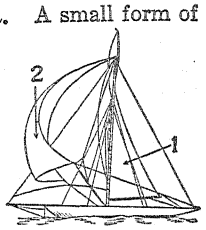
spin'dling (spĭn'dlĭng), **spin'dly** (spĭn'dlĭ), *adj.* Tall and thin; especially, too tall and thin.

spin'drift' (spĭn'drĭft'), *n.* Spray blown from waves at sea.

spine (spīn), *n.* **1.** A stiff sharp-pointed outgrowth of a plant or animal. **2.** The spinal column; the backbone. **3.** Anything that looks like or serves as a backbone; hence, something that gives support, strength, etc.; also, courage; as, they have no *spine* or they would fight. — **spine'less**, *adj.* — **spin'y** (spīn'ĭ), *adj.*

spin'et (spĭn'ĕt; spĭ·nĕt'), *n.* A small form of harpsichord, no longer in use.

spin'na·ker (spĭn'ā·kĕr), *n.* A large three-cornered sail set on a long, light pole (*spinnaker boom*) used on some yachts when they sail in the direction in which the wind is blowing.



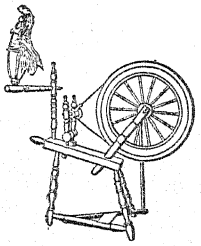
1 Mainsail; 2 Spinnaker.

spin'ner·et (spĭn'ĕr·ĕt), *n.* In spiders, caterpillars, etc., an organ for spinning.

spin'ney (spĭn'ĭ), *n.; pl.* SPINNIES (-ĭz). A small wood with undergrowth.

spin'ning jen'ny (spĭn'ĭng jĕn'ĭ). A machine for spinning wool or cotton by means of many spindles.

spin'ning wheel. A machine that is used to spin yarn or thread.



Spinning Wheel.

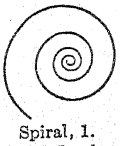
spi'nose (spī'nōs; spī·nōs'), *adj.* Full of or armed with spines.

spi'nous (spī'nŭs), *adj.* Shaped like a spine or thorn; also, having spines.

spin'ster (spĭn'stĕr), *n.* **1.** A woman who spins. **2.** An unmarried woman. — **spin'ster·hood**, *n.*

spi'ra·cle (spī'rȧ·k'l; spĭr'ȧ·k'l), *n.* A breathing hole, as in a whale's head; a vent.

spi'ral (spī'răl), *v.;* SPI'RALED, SPI'RALLED; SPI'RAL·ING, SPI'RAL·LING. To form into a spiral; to go, rise, or move in a spiral course, form, etc. — *adj.* **1.** Coiling around a central point in circles that grow constantly larger; as, a *spiral* spring. **2.** Moving like the thread of a screw; corkscrew. — *n.* Anything that has a spiral form. — **spi'ral·ly**, *adv.*



Spiral, 1.

spire (spīr), *n.* A spiral; a curl.

spire (spīr), *n.* **1.** A thin, tapering stalk, as of grass or grain. **2.** The top or end of anything, especially when it is pointed. **3.** A pointed roof to a tower or to something like a tower; also, in careless use, a steeple.

spir'it (spĭr'ĭt), *n.* **1.** The soul. **2.** A being without a body; as, *spirits* of the dead. **3.** A supernatural being; a ghost; also, a sprite; an elf; especially, a super-

Spire, 3.

natural being thought of as entering in and controlling a person. 4. An individual; a person; as, she was a gay *spirit*. 5. [often used in the *plural*, SPIRITS] Mood; disposition; as, in good *spirits*. 6. Liveliness; enthusiasm; courage, etc.; as, he answered with *spirit*. 7. Real meaning; as, to keep the *spirit* of the law; also, the chief quality or inclination; as, a *spirit* of fun. 8. [often in the *plural*, SPIRITS] A liquid, mostly alcohol and water got by distillation of alcoholic liquid or mash; also, an alcoholic solution of a substance that evaporates easily; as, *spirit* of peppermint.
— *v.* To carry rapidly and secretly; as, kidnapers *spirited* the child away.

spir'it·ed (spĭr'ĭ·tĕd), *adj.* Full of spirit; lively; full of vigor; as, a *spirited* argument.

spir'it·less (spĭr'ĭt·lĕs), *adj.* Without spirit; dull; dead. — **spir'it·less·ly**, *adv.*

spir'it·u·al (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or made of, spirit; immaterial. 2. Having to do with the mind; also, sensitive and keen in thought, feeling, etc. 3. Having to do with the soul; pure; holy. 4. Having to do with sacred things; sacred; as, *spiritual* songs. — *n.* A religious song characterized by a strongly marked rhythm, deep emotional feeling, and repetition and simplicity of words and melody. It originated among the Negroes. — **spir'it·u·al'i·ty**, *n.* — **spir'it·u·al·ly**, *adv.*

spir'it·u·al·ism (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ăl·ĭz'm), *n.* 1. The quality or state of being spiritual; spirituality. 2. The belief that the spirits of dead people communicate with the living by means of sounds, etc., as by rappings on tables, and through a person (a *medium*). — **spir'it·u·al·ist**, *n.* — **spir'it·u·al·is'tic**, *adj.*

spir'it·u·ous (spĭr'ĭt·ū·ŭs), *adj.* Containing alcohol got by distillation; alcoholic.

spirt (spûrt), *n.* Spurt; gush; squirt. — **spirt**, *v.*

spit (spĭt), *n.* 1. A thin pointed iron rod for holding meat to be roasted over a fire. 2. A small point of land that runs out into a body of water. — *v.*; SPIT'TED; SPIT'TING. To thrust a spit through something; to pierce.

spit (spĭt), *v.*; SPAT; SPIT'TING. 1. To eject something, as saliva, from the mouth. 2. To throw out; as, the fire is *spitting* sparks. 3. To make a noise like the sound of spitting.
— *n.* 1. Whatever is spat; saliva; also, the act of spitting. 2. Perfect likeness; the picture; as, he is the *spit* and likeness of his father.

spite (spīt), *n.* Dislike or hatred for another person, with a wish to annoy, anger, or defeat; petty malice. — ***in spite of.*** In defiance of; despite. — *v.* To treat with spite.

spite'ful (spīt'fo͝ol), *adj.* Having or showing a desire to vex, annoy, or injure.
spite'ful·ly, *adv.* **spite'ful·ness**, *n.*

spit'fire' (spĭt'fīr'), *n.* A person who gets violently angry very quickly. — **spit'fire'**, *adj.*

spit'ter (spĭt'ẽr), *n.* One that spits.

spit'tle (spĭt''l), *n.* Saliva; spit.

spit·toon' (spi·to͞on'), *n.* A receptacle for spit; a cuspidor.

splash (splăsh), *v.* 1. To strike and move roughly, as water, mud, etc. 2. To scatter water, mud, etc., on something; to spatter. 3. To fall or strike with a splashing noise; as, the rock *splashed* into the river. — **splash**, *n.* — **splash'er**, *n.* — **splash'y**, *adj.*

splat'ter (splăt'ẽr), *v.* To splash; to spatter. — **splat'ter**, *n.*

splay (splā), *v.* 1. To spread out; to open out. 2. To make slanting, as the side of a door, window, etc. — *n.* A slope, as of the sides of a door or window. — *adj.* Wide and flat; spread out; hence, clumsy; awkward; as, he had huge, *splay* shoulders.
splay'-kneed' splay'-leg'ged splay'-toed'

spleen (splēn), *n.* 1. An organ that has no outlet and many blood vessels and is found near the stomach or intestines of most animals. It was formerly believed to be the center of anger, ill-humor, etc., in man. 2. Anger; spite; malice.

splen'did (splĕn'dĭd), *adj.* Having or showing splendor; glorious; excellent; as, a *splendid* victory. — **splen'did·ly**, *adv.*

splen'dor, splen'dour (splĕn'dẽr), *n.* 1. Great brightness; brilliance; as, *splendor* of the sun. 2. Magnificence; glory.

sple·net'ic (splē·nĕt'ĭk), *adj.* Bad-tempered; angry; peevish.

splice (splīs), *v.* 1. To unite something, as two ropes, by weaving the strands together; as, to *splice* a rope. 2. To unite something, as two rails or timbers, by lapping the two ends. — *n.* A joining of two pieces of ropes, two timbers, etc.; also, the ends that are joined.

Splice.

splint (splĭnt), *n.* 1. A thin strip of wood interwoven with others to make a chair seat, basket, etc. 2. A device made of wood, plaster, metal, etc., and used to keep in place an injured part of the body, as a broken arm.

splin'ter (splĭn'tẽr), *n.* A thin piece of anything split off lengthwise; a sliver. — *v.* To split or break into long, thin pieces; to shatter.

split (splĭt), *v.*; SPLIT; SPLIT'TING. 1. To divide, cut, crack, etc., lengthwise or from end to end; as, to *split* a log. 2. To burst or break in pieces; as, to *split* a rock. 3. To divide into shares, parts, or sections; as, the crowd *split* into groups. — ***split hairs.*** To make very fine, or too fine, distinctions. — *n.* 1. A crack or lengthwise break; as, a *split* in a board. 2. A

division; as, a *split* in a political party. — *adj.* Divided; cleft.

split'ting (splĭt'ĭng), *adj.* That splits; hence, very severe; as, a *splitting* headache.

splotch (splŏch), *n.* A spot, stain, or smear. — *v.* To cover with splotches. — **splotch'y**, *adj.*

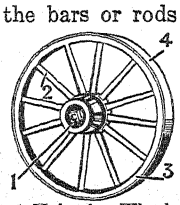
splurge (splûrj), *n.* In colloquial use, a showy display. — **splurge**, *v.*

splut'ter (splŭt'ẽr), *v.* 1. To sputter; to make a spitting noise. 2. To talk hastily and indistinctly, as when angry. — **splut'ter**, *n.*

spoil (spoil), *v.*; SPOILED (spoild) or SPOILT (spoilt); SPOIL'ING. 1. To plunder or pillage. 2. To decay; to lose its freshness, value, usefulness, etc. 3. To damage or destroy the use or value of; to injure; to ruin. 4. To pamper; as, a *spoiled* child. — *n.* 1. Things taken by violence; booty. 2. Public offices, and their salary, fees, etc., thought of as belonging to a successful political party.

spoke (spōk), *past tense* of SPEAK.

spoke (spōk), *n.* 1. One of the bars or rods extending from the hub of a wheel to the rim, which they support. 2. A rung of a ladder; a round.



1 Hub of a Wheel; 2 Spoke; 3 Felly; 4 Tire.

spo'ken (spō'kĕn), *past part.* of SPEAK.

spoke'shave' (spōk'shāv'), *n.* A tool for planing curved pieces of wood.

spokes'man (spōks'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who speaks for another or for others.

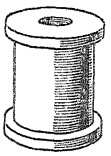
spo'li·a'tion (spō'lĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* Plundering.

sponge (spŭnj), *n.* 1. The mass of fibers that form the skeleton of certain animals living in warm seas. Sponges are porous and can absorb a great deal of water. 2. One of the animals that produces these skeletons. 3. The act of bathing, wiping, etc., with a sponge. 4. Any spongelike substance, such as raised dough, etc. — *v.* 1. To gather or fish for sponges. 2. To bathe, clean, wipe, etc., with a sponge. 3. To absorb or suck up with a sponge, or like a sponge. 4. To live or eat at another person's expense, like an idle, lazy person. — **spong'er**, *n.*

spon'gy (spŭn'jĭ), *adj.* Like a sponge; soft and full of holes; absorbent; also, not firm or solid.

spon'sor (spŏn'sẽr), *n.* 1. A person who takes the responsibility for some other person or thing. 2. A godfather or a godmother. — *v.* To be sponsor for.

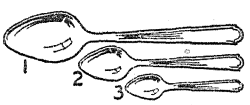
spon·ta'ne·ous (spŏn·tā'nē·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Done or produced freely, naturally, and without constraint. 2. Acting or taking place without external force or cause; as, ***spon·ta'ne·ous com·bus'tion*** is the taking fire of a mass of material from the heat it produces within itself. — **spon'ta·ne'i·ty** (spŏn'tà·nē'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **spon·ta'ne·ous·ly**, *adv.*


Spool.

spook (spōōk), *n.* A spirit; a ghost; an apparition. — **spook'y**, *adj.*

spool (spōōl), *n.* A small cylinder on which thread, wire, etc., is wound. It has a rim or ridge at each end. — *v.* To wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* 1. A utensil with a small shallow bowl and a handle, used especially in cooking or eating. 2. Anything that resembles a spoon. — *v.* To take up in a spoon. — **spoon'ful**, *n.*



1 Tablespoon; 2 Teaspoon; 3 Coffee Spoon.

spoon'bill' (spōōn'bĭl'), *n.* A long-legged wading bird with a bill that widens and flattens at the tip.

Spoonbill. (⅓ s)

spoon'drift' (spōōn'drĭft'), *n.* Spindrift.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* The track or trail of a wild animal.

spo·rad'ic (spō·răd'ĭk), *adj.* Occurring in scattered single instances; here and there, or now and again; as, *sporadic* outbreaks. — **spo·rad'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

spore (spōr), *n.* A tiny cell that is produced by some plants and certain simple plantlike animals, and grows to be a new plant or animal.

spor'ran (spŏr'ăn), *n.* A large purse or pouch of skin, with the hair or fur on it, worn in front of the kilt by Scottish Highlanders in full dress.

S Sporran.

sport (spōrt), *n.* 1. Something that passes time pleasantly; amusement; diversion. 2. A particular kind of game, play, or amusement. 3. Fun; jest; mockery; as, to make *sport* of a person. 4. A person who takes things in a spirit of sport or fun, without losing his temper, etc.; as, be a good *sport*. — *v.* 1. To play; to speak or act in fun; to trifle. 2. In colloquial use, to wear or use in public. — *adj.* Having to do with, or suitable for, sports.

sport'ing (spōr'tĭng), *adj.* 1. Having to do with sports; taking part in sports. 2. Used by sportsmen; as, *sporting* slang. 3. Showing sportsmanship; fair and generous. 4. Suitable for use or wear in sports.

spor'tive (spōr'tĭv), *adj.* Playful. **spor'tive·ly**, *adv.* **spor'tive·ness**, *n.*

sports (spōrts), *n.*, *pl.* of SPORT. — *adj.* Sport; as, *sports* clothes.

sports'man (spôrts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. 1. A person who is fond of sports. 2. A person who is fair and generous in sports.
sports'man·like', *adj.* **sports'man·ship**, *n.*

spot (spŏt), *n.* 1. A mark or blot; a stain; a blemish. 2. A small part that is different, as in color, from the main part of something; as, a leopard's *spots*. 3. A small area; a place; a location; as, a good *spot* for a camp.
— *v.*; SPOT'TED; SPOT'TING. 1. To mark or be marked with spots; to stain; to be stained; to blemish. 2. In colloquial use, to recognize; to detect; to pick out; as, to *spot* a friend.
— *adj.* Paid or ready for payment on delivery; as, *spot* cash.

spot'less (spŏt'lĕs), *adj.* Without a spot or blemish. — **spot'less·ly**, *adv.*

spot'light' (spŏt'līt'), *n.* 1. A spot or circle of light used to show up a single person or thing, as on a stage. 2. An electric lamp, etc., for throwing such a light. 3. Conspicuous public notice; as, his bravery brought him into the *spotlight*.

spot'ted (spŏt'ĕd), *adj.* Marked with spots or blemishes; covered with spots.

spot'ty (spŏt'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Spotted. 2. Not uniform; uneven; as, *spotty* work.

spouse (spouz), *n.* A husband or a wife.

spout (spout), *v.* 1. To throw out water or other liquid forcibly, as in a jet or stream. 2. To flow out with force, as water through a narrow opening. 3. To speak, recite, etc., pompously.
— *n.* 1. A tube, pipe, or conductor through which liquid is poured or by which liquid is conveyed in a stream from place to place; as, a *spout* on a kettle. 2. A jet of liquid; especially, a waterspout.

S Spout of a Teapot; *H* Handle.

sprain (sprān), *v.* To injure by a sudden exertion, or by too great strain, etc.; as, to *sprain* one's ankle. — *n.* Act of spraining, or the condition resulting from spraining.

sprang (sprăng), *past tense* of SPRING.

sprat (sprăt), *n.* A kind of small herring.

sprawl (sprôl), *v.* 1. To lie or sit down with one's limbs spread out ungracefully. 2. To move or spread one's limbs carelessly or awkwardly. 3. To spread out irregularly, as vines, plants, etc. — **sprawl**, *n.*

spray (sprā), *n.* A flat mass of small branches with foliage and often flowers or fruit.

spray (sprā), *n.* 1. Liquid flying in fine drops or particles, like water blown from a wave. 2. A jet of fine vapor, as from an atomizer. 3. An instrument for scattering a spray of liquid or vapor. — **spray**, *v.* — **spray'er**, *n.*

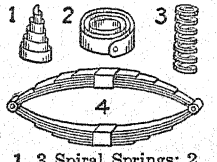
spread (sprĕd), *v.*; SPREAD; SPREAD'ING. 1. To scatter or strew; to distribute over a surface. 2. To extend; to stretch out; to open out; as, a tree *spreading* its branches. 3. To stretch, force, or push apart; as, to *spread* one's legs. 4. To distribute over a period of time or among many persons; as, to *spread* work so as to make it last. 5. To pass on from person to person; as, mosquitoes *spread* disease. 6. To cover or overlay; as, to *spread* a floor with rugs. 7. To prepare, as for a meal; as, to *spread* a table; to set forth food for; as, to *spread* a banquet.
— *n.* 1. The act of spreading; expansion, distribution, etc.; as, the *spread* of education. 2. The extent of, or the area covered by, something spread out. 3. The distance or the difference between two points, two prices, etc. 4. A cloth used as a cover for a table or for a bed; as, a *bedspread*. 5. Anything, such as butter, jam, etc., used or to be used to spread on bread. — **spread'er**, *n.*

spree (sprē), *n.* 1. A frolic. 2. A period of drinking or of drunkenness.

sprig (sprĭg), *n.* 1. A small shoot or twig. 2. An ornament or a design resembling a sprig. — **sprigged** (sprĭgd), *adj.*

spright'ly (sprīt'lĭ), *adj.* Full of life; brisk; gay. — **spright'li·ness**, *n.*

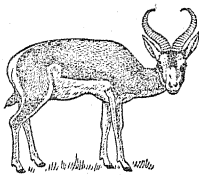
spring (sprĭng), *v.*; *past tense* SPRANG or SPRUNG; *past part.* SPRUNG; *pres. part.* SPRING'ING. 1. To leap; to bound; to dart out; to jump up, as from sleep. 2. To shoot up or shoot out; as, a plant *springs* from its seed. 3. To fly back into position, like a bent bow when let go. 4. To bend or strain. 5. To warp; as, the plank has *sprung*. 6. To crack or split; as, the boat's seams have *sprung*. 7. To develop a leak through the seams; as, the ship has *sprung* a leak. 8. To produce or make known suddenly; as, to *spring* a surprise. 9. To cause to close suddenly by means of a spring; as, to *spring* a trap. 10. To explode (a mine).
— *n.* 1. A leap, jump, etc.; also, the distance covered by a leap. 2. A source of supply, as of a stream; also, a flowing up of water from the earth; a natural fountain. 3. A cause, origin, or motive; as, the *springs* of our behavior. 4. The season of the year between winter and summer, in which plants begin to grow or put forth foliage. In the Northern Hemisphere spring begins about March 21 and ends about June 21. 5. An elastic body or device that recovers its original shape when it is released after being forced out of shape; as, wire or steel *springs*. 6. Elastic power; as, there is *spring* in all his movements.



1, 3 Spiral Springs; 2 Coil Spring; 4 Elliptic Spring.

— *adj.* 1. Having to do with the season of spring; planted or occurring in spring; as, *spring* flowers; suitable for spring; as, *spring* clothes. 2. Coming from a spring; as *spring* water. 3. Having to do with springs; suspended on or having springs; as, a *spring* wagon.

spring'board' (sprĭng'bōrd'), *n.* A springy board used, as in a gymnasium, in various exercises in springing, jumping, vaulting, etc.; also, a springy board projecting over water, from which bathers may dive.



Springbok. (¼ s)

spring'bok' (sprĭng'bŏk'), *n.* A graceful gazelle of South Africa, brownish with white markings.

spring'er (sprĭng'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that springs.

spring'time' (sprĭng'tīm'), **spring'tide'** (sprĭng'tīd'), *n.* The spring season.

spring'y (sprĭng'ĭ), *adj.*; SPRING'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); SPRING'I·EST. Like a spring; elastic; as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

sprin'kle (sprĭng'k'l), *v.* 1. To scatter in drops or particles; as, to *sprinkle* water or seed. 2. To scatter small drops or particles on or over; as, food *sprinkled* with sugar. 3. To rain lightly in scattered drops. — **sprin'kle,** *n.* — **sprin'kler,** *n.* — **sprin'kling,** *n.*

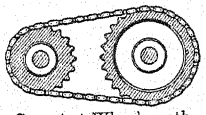
sprint (sprĭnt), *v.* To run at top speed, especially for a short distance. — *n.* 1. A short run at top speed. 2. A short-distance race.

sprint'er (sprĭn'tĕr), *n.* A person who sprints; an athlete who competes in a sprint.

sprit (sprĭt), *n.* A pole or spar which diagonally crosses a fore-and-aft sail, called a ***sprit'sail'*** (sprĭt'sāl'; sprĭt's'l), and supports it.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* 1. A ghost; a spirit. 2. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

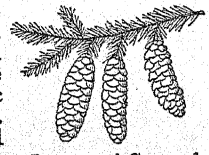
sprock'et (sprŏk'ĕt), *n.* A tooth or projection on the rim of a wheel (***sprocket wheel***) shaped so as to interlock with a chain.



Sprocket Wheels with Chain.

sprout (sprout), *v.* 1. To push out or bring forth new shoots; to grow rapidly like young shoots. 2. To cause to sprout; as, rain *sprouts* seed. — **sprout,** *n.*

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* 1. An evergreen tree with oval cones, thick branches, and a pointed top, such as the ***Norway spruce, black spruce,*** and ***red spruce.*** 2. The light, soft, strong wood of spruce trees.



Leaves and Cones of Spruce.

spruce (sprōōs), *adj.* Neat and smart; trim. — *v.* In colloquial use, to dress smartly.

sprung (sprŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SPRING.

spry (sprī), *adj.*; SPRI'ER (sprī'ĕr) or SPRY'ER; SPRI'EST or SPRY'EST. Nimble; active; brisk.

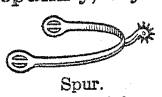
spud (spŭd), *n.* 1. A sharp, narrow spade, used especially for digging up weeds. 2. A broad blunt knife for scraping. 3. In dialect or colloquial use, a potato. — *v.*; SPUD'DED; SPUD'DING. To dig or scrape with a spud.

spume (spūm), *n.* Froth; foam. — **spume,** *v.*

spun (spŭn), *past tense & past part.* of SPIN.

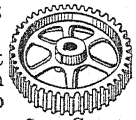
spunk (spŭngk), *n.* In colloquial use, spirit; courage. — **spunk'i·ness,** *n.* — **spunk'y,** *adj.*

spur (spûr), *n.* 1. A pointed implement fastened to a horseman's boot, for urging on a horse. 2. Anything that stirs or urges to action; as, a *spur* to one's ambition. 3. A thing that sticks out like a spur, such as the spine on a cock's leg. 4. A ridge, crag, etc., that extends sideways from a mountain. 5. A short branch of railway track (***spur track***) over which there is no regular train service. — *v.*; SPURRED; SPUR'RING. 1. To prick with a spur. 2. To urge on; to hasten; to press forward.



Spur.

spur gear (gēr). The simplest form of toothed wheel used in machinery, with teeth parallel to the axis.



Spur Gear.

spu'ri·ous (spū'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Not genuine; false; as, a *spurious* report.

spurn (spûrn), *v.* 1. To strike back or away as with the foot. 2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to accept; as, to *spurn* an offer.

spurred (spûrd), *adj.* Wearing spurs; having a spur or spurs.

spurt (spûrt), *v.* 1. To gush out or force out suddenly or violently; to spout forth; as, water *spurted* through the cracks. 2. To make a spurt, or a sudden effort, increase, etc. — *n.* 1. A sudden gushing forth; as, a *spurt* of flame. 2. A sudden violent outburst, as of feeling. 3. A sudden increase of energy or exertion for a short time; as, a *spurt* in a race. 4. A sudden increase in business, rise in prices, etc.

sput'ter (spŭt'ĕr), *v.* 1. To spit in small, scattered particles, as in careless and rapid speaking; to splutter. 2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly. 3. To throw out anything, as jets of steam, or fire, with a noise like that made by someone sputtering. — *n.* 1. The act or sound of sputtering. 2. Confused and excited speech; hence, fuss. — **sput'ter·er,** *n.*

spu'tum (spū'tŭm), *n.* Spittle; saliva.

spy (spī), *v.*; SPIED (spīd); SPY'ING. 1. To

watch, inspect, or examine secretly; as, to *spy* upon an enemy. 2. To catch sight of something that is at a distance or is in hiding. — *n.*; *pl.* SPIES (spīz). 1. A person who watches the conduct of others, especially secretly. 2. The act of spying, or searching out information. 3. A person who secretly tries to obtain information for his own country in the territory of a country at war with his own.

spy'glass' (spī'glȧs'), *n.* A small telescope.

sq. Abbreviation for *square*.

squab (skwŏb), *n.* 1. A very young pigeon or similar bird. 2. A short, fat person.

squab'ble (skwŏb''l), *v.* To quarrel noisily. — *n.* A noisy dispute. — **squab'bler**, *n.*

squad (skwŏd), *n.* 1. A small number of soldiers grouped for drill, inspection, etc. 2. Any small group of persons engaged in some common effort; as, a football *squad*.

squad'ron (skwŏd'rŭn), *n.* 1. Any body of men in regular formation. 2. In the United States Army, a unit composed of two or more troops of cavalry, the normal command of a major. 3. In the Navy, a division of a fleet. 4. An air fleet, or a division of an air fleet consisting, in the United States Army, of three groups of from three to six airplanes each.

squal'id (skwŏl'id), *adj.* 1. Dirty because of neglect; filthy. 2. Poor; poverty-stricken.

squall (skwôl), *n.* 1. A sudden violent gust of wind, often with rain or snow. 2. In colloquial use, a disturbance. — **squall'y**, *adj.*

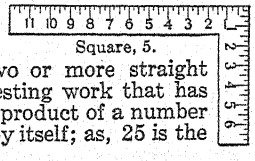
squall (skwôl), *v.* To cry out or scream violently. — *n.* A harsh, piercing cry; a squawk.

squal'or (skwŏl'ẽr), *n.* A condition of filth and misery; squalidness; as, the *squalor* of a slum.

squan'der (skwŏn'dẽr), *v.* To spend foolishly or wastefully; to waste.

square (skwâr), *n.* 1. A flat figure that has four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Anything that is like a square in form; as, the *squares* of a checkerboard. 3. An area bounded by four streets, or the distance along one side of it. 4. An open place or area in a town or city where two or more streets meet. 5. An instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges. It is used in testing work that has to be square. 6. The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; as, 25 is the *square* of 5.

Square, 1.


Square, 5.

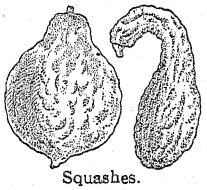
— *v.* 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles. 2. To form or place in position with right angles and straight lines, or with flat surfaces; as, to *square* the bricks in a wall. 3. To conform or agree; as, his actions *squared* with his beliefs. 4. To make even; to settle; as, to *square* accounts. 5. To multiply a number by itself; as, 9 *squared* is 81. — *adj.* 1. Having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Forming a right angle; as, a *square* corner. 3. Squared, or multiplied by itself; as, a *square* foot is the area of a square each side of which is one foot; *square* measure is the measure of areas in square units. See *Tables*, pages 736–737. 4. Having a shape that is broad as compared with the height; hence, sturdy; stout; as, a man of *square* frame. 5. Exactly adjusted; hence, just; honest; as, a *square* deal. 6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make accounts *square*. 7. In colloquial use, hearty; satisfying; as, a *square* meal.

square'ly, *adv.* **square'ness**, *n.*

square dance. Any dance in which the dancers are arranged to form a square.

square'-rigged' (skwâr'rĭgd'), *adj.* Having its chief sails extended on yards that are fastened to the masts horizontally and at their center. A square-rigged vessel is called a ***square'-rig'ger***.

squash (skwŏsh), *n.* A large green or yellow fruit, round or long and curved, that grows on a vine. The flesh of the squash is cooked and served as a vegetable or used as filling for pies.


Squashes.

squash (skwŏsh), *v.* 1. To beat or press into a pulp or a flat mass. 2. To suppress; as, to *squash* a revolt. — *n.* 1. A squashed mass. 2. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; also, the sound of such a fall. 3. A game played with a racket and a rubber ball in an enclosed court.

squat (skwŏt), *v.*; SQUAT'TED or SQUAT; SQUAT'TING. 1. To sit on one's heels; to sit close to the ground; to crouch. 2. To settle on land without any right or title; also, to settle on public land with a view to acquiring title. — *adj.*; SQUAT'TER; SQUAT'TEST. 1. Crouching. 2. Short and thick; as, a *squat* person. — *n.* A squatting posture.

squat'ter, *n.* **squat'ty**, *adj.*

squaw (skwô), *n.* An American Indian woman.

squawk (skwôk), *n.* A harsh, loud scream, like that of a fowl. — **squawk**, *v.*

squeak (skwēk), *n.* A sharp, shrill, but not long or loud, cry or sound. — **squeak**, *v.* — **squeak'y**, *adj.*

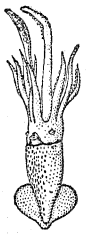
squeal (skwēl), *n.* A sharp, shrill cry. — *v.* 1. To utter a squeal. 2. In colloquial use, to give betraying information; as, the thief *squealed*. — **squeal'er** (skwēl'ẽr), *n.*

squeam'ish (skwēm'ĭsh), *adj.* Inclined to be sick at the stomach; also, too fastidious.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.* **1.** To press on the opposite sides or parts of a thing; as, to *squeeze* a person's hand. **2.** To get by squeezing; as, to *squeeze* juice from a lemon. **3.** To force by squeezing; as, he *squeezed* himself in the box. — *n.* **1.** A squeezing; pressure. **2.** Something squeezed or pressed out. — **squeez'er**, *n.*

squelch (skwĕlch), *v.* **1.** To suppress; to crush; to disconcert; as, the teacher *squelched* the noisy pupil. **2.** To make a sound like that made by walking in mud. — **squelch'er**, *n.*

squib (skwĭb), *n.* **1.** A firework consisting of a paper tube or pipe filled with powder that burns or often explodes with a crack. **2.** A brief witty writing or speech.


Squid. (⅛)

squid (skwĭd), *n.* A sea animal with ten arms and a long body.

squint (skwĭnt), *v.* **1.** To see or look obliquely, or with a sly, furtive glance. **2.** To partly close the eyes; as, the glare made him *squint*. **3.** To be cross-eyed. — **squint**, *adj.* & *n.*

squire (skwīr), *n.* **1.** A shield-bearer or armor-bearer of a knight. **2.** A title, often given to a rural landowner or to a justice of the peace. **3.** A male attendant or escort. — *v.* To attend as a squire; to escort.

squirm (skwûrm), *v.* To twist about like an eel or worm; to wriggle; to writhe.

Squirrel. (⅛)

squir'rel (skwûr'ĕl), *n.* **1.** A small, slender, graceful animal, with a long bushy tail and strong hind legs. It lives mostly in trees and feeds on nuts. **2.** The fur of this animal.

squirt (skwûrt), *v.* To throw out liquid in a thin stream; to come forth in a jet from a narrow opening; to spurt. — *n.* **1.** The act of squirting; also, an instrument, such as a syringe, for squirting a liquid. **2.** A small forcible stream of liquid.

Sr. Abbreviation for *Senior*.

S.S. Abbreviation for *steamship*.

St. Abbreviation for *Saint, Strait, Street*.
☞ For names beginning with *St.*, see SAINT.

stab (stăb), *v.*; STABBED; STAB'BING. **1.** To pierce with or as if with a pointed weapon; as, to *stab* a man; also, to thrust or drive a pointed implement; as, he *stabbed* his fork into the meat. **2.** To wound as if with a pointed weapon; as, his harsh words *stabbed* her pride. — *n.* **1.** A wound given by, or as if by, a pointed weapon. **2.** A sudden attempt; as, she made a *stab* at it.

sta·bil'i·ty (stȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The condition or quality of being stable; steadiness; firmness.

sta'bi·lize (stā'bĭ·līz; stăb'ĭ·līz), *v.* To make stable or firm; to steady; as, to *stabilize* prices. — **sta'bi·li·za'tion** (-lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lĭ·zā'shŭn), *n.*

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *adj.* **1.** Firmly established; as, a *stable* government. **2.** Steady in purpose; firm; unwavering; as, a man of *stable* character. **3.** Lasting; enduring; as, a *stable* position.

sta'ble (stā'b'l), *n.* A building for horses or cattle to lodge and feed in. — *v.* To put, keep, or lodge in a stable. — **sta'ble·man**, *n.*

stac·ca'to (stȧ·kä'tō), *adj.* In music: **1.** Cut short in performing; disconnected; as, *staccato* notes. **2.** Marked by short, clear-cut playing or singing of tones or chords.

stack (stăk), *n.* **1.** A large pile of hay, grain, straw, etc., usually cone-shaped. **2.** In colloquial use, a large quantity or number. **3.** A vertical pipe; as, a *smokestack*. **4.** A chimney. **5.** A pile of chips. **6.** A rack with shelves for storing books. **7.** A pile of rifles, bayonets, etc., arranged in the form of a pyramid. — *v.* To pile up; to form a stack.

sta'di·um (stā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* A structure built around an enclosed field which is used for athletic games, etc.

staff (stȧf), *n.*; *pl.* STAVES (stāvz; stȧvz) or STAFFS (stȧfs); in senses 3 & 4 STAFFS is the only form of the plural. **1.** A pole, stick, rod, or bar used for any of various purposes, such as to support or hold up, as a sign of authority, etc.; as, the *staff* of a flag; a bishop's *staff*. **2.** That which props, sustains, etc.; as, bread is the *staff* of life. **3.** A body of assistants to a superintendent or manager; as, a hospital *staff*; the *staff* of a newspaper. **4.** In the army, a group of officers having no command, but whose duties are to plan and manage. **5.** Also ***stave***. In music, the five horizontal lines, with their spaces, on which music is written.

Staff, 5.

stag (stăg), *n.* The full-grown male of certain large deer.

Stag. (1/10)

stage (stāj), *n.* **1.** A platform or scaffold for any purpose; a staging; especially, a raised platform on which an orator may speak, a play may be presented, etc. **2.** The theater; the drama; also, the theatrical profession. **3.** A place where anything is publicly exhibited; the scene of any noted action, event, or career. **4.** A place of rest on a traveled road; a station. **5.** A stagecoach; as, to travel by *stage*. **6.** The distance between two places of rest on a road; hence, a degree of advance in a journey or in any undertaking, process, development, etc.; as, a *stage* in a disease. — *v.* To exhibit on or as if on a stage.

stage'coach' (stāj'kōch'), *n.* A coach that runs regularly between stations.

stag'ger (stăg'ĕr), *v.* 1. To reel; to sway; to totter. 2. To cause to reel or totter. 3. To begin to doubt and waver; to become less confident. 4. To cause to doubt, waver, or hesitate. 5. To arrange units, such as periods of time, so as to precede or follow similar units in regular order; as, to *stagger* the closing hours of a shop.
— *n.* 1. A reeling or tottering movement. 2. [used in the *plural*, STAGGERS] A disease of horses and other animals, marked by reeling, unsteady gait, falling, etc.

stag'ing (stāj'ĭng), *n.* 1. A scaffolding. 2. The act of putting a play on the stage.

stag'nant (stăg'nănt), *adj.* 1. Not flowing; motionless; as, a *stagnant* pool. 2. Not active or brisk; dull; as, business is *stagnant*.

stag'nate (stăg'nāt), *v.* To be or become stagnant. — **stag·na'tion** (stăg·nā'shŭn), *n.*

staid (stād), *adj.* Settled; fixed; as, his *staid* opinion; hence, sober; sedate; as, *staid* people.

stain (stān), *v.* 1. To discolor; to spot; as, to *stain* a tablecloth with coffee. 2. To taint; to spot with guilt or disgrace; as, to *stain* a name. 3. To color; to dye; as, to *stain* wood with acids; to *stain* glass.
— *n.* 1. A discoloration; a spot; as, a coffee *stain*. 2. A taint of guilt; a blemish. 3. A dye, pigment, etc., used in staining.
stain'less, *adj.* **stain'less·ly**, *adv.*

stair (stâr), *n.* 1. Any step of a series of steps for ascending or descending to a different level. 2. [used in the *plural*, STAIRS] A flight of steps.

stair'case' (stâr'kās'), *n.* A flight of stairs.

stair'way' (stâr'wā'), *n.* A staircase.

stake (stāk), *n.* 1. A pointed piece of wood or other material driven, or to be driven, into the ground. 2. A post or support to which a person is bound who is to be burned; hence, death by such burning. 3. Something which is staked, or risked, for gain or loss; as, to play cards for high *stakes*. 4. The prize set in any contest. 5. In colloquial use, a property or interest involved; as, a vast sum at *stake*.
— *v.* 1. To mark the limits of by stakes; as, to *stake* off a lot. 2. To fasten or support with stakes; as, to *stake* up dahlias. 3. To risk; to bet; as, he *staked* his fortune.

sta·lac'tite (stə·lăk'tīt; stăl'ăk·tīt), *n.* 1. An icicle-shaped deposit hanging from the roof and sides of a cavern, and formed by the partial evaporation of water containing lime, etc. 2. A similar formation; as, a *stalactite* of lava.

sta·lag'mite (stə·lăg'mīt; stăl'ăg·mīt), *n.* 1. A deposit more or less like an inverted stalactite, formed by water containing lime dropping on the floor of a cave. 2. A similar deposit of other material.

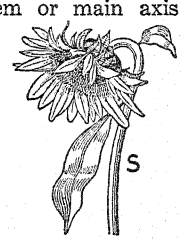
stale (stāl), *adj.* 1. Flat or tasteless from age; as, *stale* beer. 2. Not new; not freshly made; as, *stale* bread. 3. Worn out by use or familiarity; trite; commonplace; as, a *stale* joke. 4. Having decreased vigor because of too much activity along certain lines; as, he is *stale* from overstudy. — *v.* 1. To make stale or common; to destroy the charm or freshness of. 2. To grow or become stale; to become wearisome or uninteresting; to wear out. — **stale'ness**, *n.*

stale'mate' (stāl'māt'), *n.* A drawn contest; a deadlock. — *v.* To bring to a deadlock; as, the opponents were *stalemated*.

Sta'lin (stä'lĕn), Joseph V., born 1879. Soviet Russian political leader.

Sta·lin·grad' (stä·lĕn·grăd'), *n.* A city on the lower Volga River, Soviet Russia, Europe.

stalk (stôk), *n.* 1. The stem or main axis of a plant. 2. Something that is like the stalk of a plant. — **stalk'less**, *adj.*



S Stalk of Sunflower.

stalk (stôk), *v.* 1. To approach or hunt stealthily or under cover; as, to *stalk* deer; to *stalk* an enemy. 2. To walk with lofty, haughty, or pompous bearing; as, she *stalked* away angrily. 3. To pass from place to place, from person to person, etc.; to spread; as, famine *stalked* through the village.
— *n.* A slow, stately, or haughty step or walk.

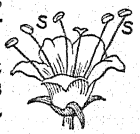
stalk'ing-horse' (stôk'ĭng·hôrs'), *n.* 1. A horse, or a figure like a horse, behind which a hunter stalks game. 2. A mask; a pretense.

stall (stôl), *n.* 1. A stable for horses or cattle. 2. A compartment in a stable, for one animal. 3. A small compartment or booth in which business is conducted. 4. A bench, table, etc., on which articles are exposed; as, a butcher's *stall*. 5. A seat in a church choir; also, a church pew. 6. In a theater, a seat in the front part of the orchestra.
— *v.* 1. To put or keep in a stall. 2. To check or stop without wishing to do so; as, to *stall* an engine.

stal'lion (stăl'yŭn), *n.* A male horse.

stal'wart (stôl'wĕrt; stŏl'wĕrt), *adj.* Stout; strong; also, brave; valiant. — **stal'wart**, *n.*

sta'men (stā'mĕn), *n.* The part in the center of a flower that bears the pollen. It is composed of a filament and an anther.



S, S Stamens.

stam'i·na (stăm'ĭ·nə), *n.* Vigor; endurance or capacity for endurance.

stam'mer (stăm'ẽr), *v.* To hesitate in speaking; to stutter. — *n.* A stutter; stuttering. — **stam'mer·er**, *n.*

stamp (stămp), *v.* **1.** To crush or beat into a powder; as, to *stamp* ore in a mill. **2.** To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot; as, the bison *stamped* on the ground. **3.** To impress or imprint with a mark. **4.** To cut out or indent with a stamp, die, etc. **5.** To indicate by a mark or stamp; to mark; as, frankness *stamped* his character. **6.** To put a stamp on; as, to *stamp* a letter.
— *n.* **1.** The act of stamping. **2.** Something that stamps, as an instrument, a die, etc. **3.** The mark, impression, or the like, made by stamping. **4.** An official paper, mark, or seal placed on a thing to show that a required tax has been paid or that certain conditions have been fulfilled; as, a postage *stamp*. **5.** A distinctive sign or character; as, the *stamp* of genius.
— **stamp'er**, *n.*

stam·pede' (stăm·pēd'), *n.* A wild, headlong scamper or running away; a sudden flight, as of an army in panic.
— *v.* **1.** To run away in a panic; as, the cattle *stampeded* before the prairie fire. **2.** To act together suddenly and without plan.

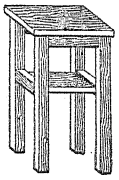
stance (stăns), *n.* The way of standing; posture; as, the *stance* of a batter in baseball.

stanch (stänch; stânch), *v.* To stop or check the flow of something, especially of blood; as, to *stanch* a cut. — *adj.* **1.** Watertight; sound; as, a *stanch* ship; hence, firm; strong. **2.** Firm in principle; loyal; steadfast; as, a *stanch* churchman. — **stanch'ly**, *adv.*

stan'chion (stăn'shŭn), *n.* An upright bar, post, or support; as, the *stanchions* on a deck.

stand (stănd), *v.*; STOOD; STAND'ING. **1.** To be in or to take an upright position; as, the house *stood* on a hill. **2.** To set upright; as, to *stand* a box on end. **3.** To remain unchanged; to endure or sustain; as, the city *stood* a siege. **4.** To submit to; to undergo; as, to *stand* trial. **5.** To pause or stop; to remain inactive; as, the machines *stood* idle. **6.** To be fixed or steadfast; as, to *stand* for temperance. **7.** To act in opposition or resistance; as, to *stand* against the enemy. **8.** To have a relative position or rank in a graded scale; as, he *stands* first in his class. **9.** To be consistent; to agree; as, it *stands* to reason that this is right. **10.** To be a candidate; as, he *stood* for Congress. **11.** In sailors' language, to hold a course at sea; as, the ship *stood* out from shore. **12.** To pay for; as, to *stand* the cost of dinner.
stand for. To represent; to be a symbol for.
stand out. **1.** To project; to be noticeable. **2.** To persist, as in demanding or in opposing something.

stand (stănd), *n.* **1.** The act of standing. **2.** A halt or stop, especially a halt for defense or resistance; as, to make a *stand* against the enemy. **3.** A place or post where one stands; station; as, he took his *stand* in the witness box. **4.** A raised platform or tier of seats from which a race or a game may be watched. **5.** A stall or booth for business. **6.** A small table; also, something on or in which an object may be placed for support; as, a hat *stand*. **7.** A group or a number of plants or trees growing on a given area; as, a good *stand* of corn.

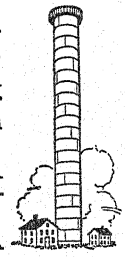

Stand, 6.

stand'ard (stăn'dẽrd), *n.* **1.** A figure adopted as an emblem; the personal flag of the ruler of a state; loosely, a banner. **2.** Something set up as a rule for measuring or as a model; as, a *standard* of weight or quantity. **3.** An upright support; as, a *standard* for a camera.
— *adj.* **1.** Giving or used as a standard for comparison or judgment; agreeing with such a standard; as, *standard* weights and measures; *standard* time. **2.** Having a value that is recognized and lasting; as, *standard* authors.

stand'ard·ize (stăn'dẽr·dīz), *v.* To make standard or uniform; as, to *standardize* pay.

stand'ing (stăn'dĭng), *adj.* **1.** Upright or erect; as, *standing* grain. **2.** At rest; not flowing; stagnant; as, a *standing* pool. **3.** Remaining at the same level, amount, etc., for an indefinite period; as, a *standing* offer of $1,000. **4.** Established by law, custom, or the like; permanent; as, a *standing* army. **5.** Done from a standing position; as, a *standing* jump.
— *n.* **1.** The act of a person who stands or comes to a stand. **2.** A place to stand in; station. **3.** Length of service. **4.** Position or rank; reputation; as, a man of good *standing*. **5.** Maintenance of position; duration; as, a custom of long *standing*.

stand'pipe' (stănd'pīp'), *n.* A high vertical pipe or reservoir for water, used to produce a uniform pressure in a supply system.


Standpipe.

stand'point' (stănd'point'), *n.* A position from which objects or principles are viewed and judged.

stand'still' (stănd'stĭl'), *n.* A stop; state of rest.

stank (stăngk), *past tense* of STINK.

stan'za (stăn'zȧ), *n.* A group of verses forming a division of a poem.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* A loop of iron or wire with two points to be driven into wood, etc., to hold a hook, a pin, or the like. — *v.* To secure by a staple.

Staple.

sta'ple (stā'p'l), *n.* **1.** A chief

commodity or product; as, wheat and cotton are two of the *staples* of the United States. 2. The main part of a thing; the chief item. 3. Unmanufactured or raw material. 4. A fiber of raw wool, cotton, flax, etc. — *adj.* 1. Established in commerce; settled; as, a *staple* trade. 2. Regularly produced or made in large quantities; as, a *staple* commodity. 3. Principal; chief.

star (stär), *n.* 1. Any of those heavenly bodies which are visible as apparently fixed points of light. They are actually distant bodies like our sun. 2. In astrology, a star, especially a planet, supposed to influence one's fortune; as, born under a lucky *star;* hence, destiny; fortune. 3. A figure with five or more points, representing a star. 4. Something like or suggesting a star, such as an asterisk [*]. 5. A person of brilliant and attractive qualities. 6. An actor who plays the leading part in a play or a motion picture. — *v.;* STARRED; STAR'RING. 1. To set or adorn with stars or spangles. 2. To mark with an asterisk. 3. To be a star, as in a play. — **starred**, *adj.* — **star'ry**, *adj.*

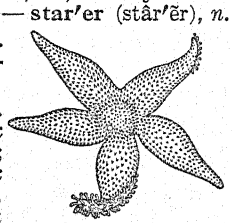
Stars, 3.

star'board (stär'bōrd; stär'bĕrd), *n.* The side of a ship on the right of a person standing on board of the ship and facing the bow. — *adj.* Having to do with the starboard. — *v.* To put or move to the starboard; as, to *starboard* the helm.

starch (stärch), *n.* 1. A white, odorless, tasteless carbohydrate. It is an important element of food, and is used in making commercial glucose, for stiffening clothes, in making paste, etc. 2. A stiff, formal manner. — *v.* To stiffen with starch. — **starch'y**, *adj.*

stare (stâr), *v.* 1. To look fixedly at a person or thing, as through fear, surprise, or impudence. 2. To be very conspicuous; as, *staring* colors. — *n.* The act of staring. — **star'er** (stâr'ĕr), *n.*

star'fish' (stär'fĭsh'), *n.* A sea creature with a star-shaped body.


Starfish. (¼)

stark (stärk), *adj.* 1. Stiff; motionless; as, *stark* in death. 2. Harsh; rough; violent; as, *stark* weather; severe; stern; as, a *stark* person; barren; desolate; as, a *stark* landscape. 3. Sheer; utter; as, *stark* nonsense. — *adv.* Wholly; entirely; quite; as, *stark* mad; *stark* naked. — **stark'ly**, *adv.*

star'less (stär'lĕs), *adj.* Without stars.

star'light' (stär'līt'), *n.* The light given by the stars. — *adj.* Lighted by the stars; as, a *starlight* night.

star'like' (stär'līk'), *adj.* 1. Like a star. 2. Shining; bright.

star'ling (stär'lĭng), *n.* A bird about the size of a robin, with dark-brown plumage that turns greenish-black in summer, yellowish-white spots, and a short, rounded, blunt tail.

Starling. (¼)

star'lit' (stär'lĭt'), *adj.* Lighted by the stars; as, a *starlit* evening.

Stars and Stripes (stärz ănd strīps). The flag of the United States.

star'-span'gled (stär'spăng'g'ld), *adj.* Spangled or studded with stars.

Star'-Span'gled Ban'ner, The. The national anthem of the United States. The words were written in 1814 by Francis Scott Key.

start (stärt), *v.* 1. To move suddenly and quickly; as, he *started* in surprise; to *start* up from sleep. 2. To cause to start; to rouse; as, to *start* a hare. 3. To protrude or seem to protrude; as, his eyes *started* from their sockets. 4. To set out; to commence; to begin; as, to *start* to school. 5. To cause to move or act; to set going, running, flowing, etc.; as, to *start* a motor. 6. To work loose; to get out of place; as, this nail has *started.* 7. To enter in a contest, as a horse race. — **start'er**, *n.* — *n.* 1. The act of starting; especially, a sudden movement; a spring; a leap; as, a *start* of surprise. 2. A brief effort or action; as, by fits and *starts.* 3. A sudden impulse. 4. The beginning of a journey or of a course of action; as, a good *start* in life. 5. The place of beginning; the point of departure. 6. A lead at the beginning of a competition; as, to have a *start* of ten yards in a race.

star'tle (stär't'l), *v.* 1. To move suddenly, as in surprise or fear. 2. To excite, as by sudden alarm or surprise; to frighten suddenly.

star'tling (stär'tlĭng), *adj.* Causing sudden fear, surprise, etc. — **star'tling·ly**, *adv.*

star·va'tion (stär·vā'shŭn), *n.* The act of starving, or the condition of being starved.

starve (stärv), *n.* 1. To perish with hunger; to suffer extreme hunger. 2. To cause to die from hunger; to distress or subdue by famine; as, to *starve* a besieged town.

starve'ling (stärv'lĭng), *n.* A person who is thin from lack of food.

state (stāt), *n.* 1. Manner or condition of being; position; nature; condition. 2. Condition of mind; as, a *state* of fear. 3. Condition with reference to wealth, social position, etc.; especially, high rank; eminence; quality. 4. Condition of living; as, to live in great *state.* 5. A political body; any body of people occupying a definite territory and politically organized under one government. 6. [often spelled with

a capital letter, *State*] One of the political units that are joined by federation to form a united government, as in the United States of America. 7. The territory or the government of a state. — **state**, *adj.*

state (stāt), *v.* 1. To set; to settle; to fix; to establish; as, to *state* a time. 2. To tell; to recite; to narrate; as, to *state* an opinion.

state'craft' (stāt'krăft'), *n.* State management; statesmanship; skill in government.

State flow'er. A flower chosen as an emblem of a State.

State'house' (stāt'hous'), *n.* The building in which a State legislature sits; a State capitol.

state'ly (stāt'lĭ), *adj.* 1. Dignified. 2. Ceremonious; formal; majestic. — **state'li·ness**, *n.*

state'ment (stāt'mĕnt), *n.* 1. The act of stating. 2. Something that is stated; a narrative; a report; an account. 3. A brief summarized record of a financial account.

state'room' (stāt'rōōm'), *n.* A private apartment on a ship or on a railroad car.

states'man (stāts'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who shows unusual wisdom in treating or managing great public matters and government; a person who is engaged in fixing the policies and conducting the affairs of a government. **states'man·like'**, *adj.* **states'man·ship**, *n.*

stat'ic (stăt'ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with bodies that are at rest or that balance each other. 2. Not moving; not active. 3. In radio, pertaining to, or caused by, static. — *n.* In radio, a crackling noise caused by electrical disturbances in the air.

sta'tion (stā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The spot or place where a person or thing stands; as, a sentry's *station*. 2. A regular stopping place on a railroad line, a bus line, etc.; also, a depot. 3. In Australia and New Zealand, a sheep run or cattle run and its buildings. 4. A place where a fleet is assigned for duty. 5. A military post. 6. Situation; position; location; as, he took his *station* at the door. 7. Social standing or rank; as, people of all *stations*. — *v.* To appoint or assign to a post, place, office, etc.

sta'tion·ar'y (stā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Fixed in a certain place, post, etc.; as, a *stationary* engine. 2. Not changing.

sta'tion·er (stā'shŭn·ĕr), *n.* A person who sells stationery.

sta'tion·er'y (stā'shŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *n.* Writing materials, such as paper, pens, ink, etc.

station wagon. Same as BEACH WAGON.

sta·tis'tics (stȧ·tĭs'tĭks), *n.* Facts which have been collected and arranged in an orderly way, as in tables of figures, for study. — **sta·tis'ti·cal** (stȧ·tĭs'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **stat'is·ti'cian** (stăt'ĭs·tish'ăn), *n.*

stat'u·ar'y (stăt'ū·ĕr'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STATUARIES (-ĭz). 1. Sculpture; as, a fine piece of *statuary*. 2. A collection of statues.

Statue of Liberty.

stat'ue (stăt'ū), *n.* The likeness of a person or animal, sculptured in some solid substance, such as marble. — **stat'u·ette'**, *n.*

stat'u·esque' (stăt'ū·ĕsk'), *adj.* Like a statue, as in size, dignity, etc.

stat'ure (stăt'ūr), *n.* 1. The natural height of a person; as, a man of great *stature*. 2. Development; growth; as, to reach man's *stature*.

sta'tus (stā'tŭs), *n.*; *pl.* STATUSES (-ĕz). 1. The state or condition of a person. 2. The condition of things.

stat'ute (stăt'ūt), *n.* A law; an act, as of a legislature; a piece of legislation.

stat'u·to'ry (stăt'ū·tō'rĭ), *adj.* Lawful; imposed by law; depending on law for authority.

staunch (stônch; stänch). Same as STANCH.

stave (stāv), *n.* 1. A stick; a cudgel; a staff. 2. Any of a number of narrow strips of wood placed edge to edge to form the sides or lining of a barrel, a bucket, etc. 3. A set of verses, as of a song. 4. In music, a staff (see STAFF, *n.*, 5). — *v.*; STAVED, STOVE; STAV'ING. 1. To break in the sides of; as, to *stave* in a boat. 2. To keep at a distance; as, to *stave* off trouble.

H Hoop of a Barrel; *S*, *S* Staves.

staves (stāvz; stȧvz), *n.*, *pl.* of STAFF, STAVE.

stay (stā), *n.* 1. A large, strong rope, now usually of wire, used to support a ship's mast. It is stretched from the head of the mast down to some part of the vessel. 2. Any rope, bar, or piece used, as in building or bridge construction, to steady or stiffen parts of the work. 3. A prop; a support. 4. [used in the *plural*, STAYS] A corset. — *v.* 1. To prop or hold up. 2. To satisfy for a time; as, to *stay* one's hunger. 3. In colloquial use, to endure; to last; as, the runner *stayed* the whole distance.

stay (stā), *v.* 1. To wait; to tarry. 2. To live; to remain; as, he *stayed* in town all summer. 3. To stand still; not to retreat or change one's position. 4. To check; to restrain; as, he *stayed* his hand; to hinder; to delay; to postpone; as, the judge *stayed* proceedings. — *n.* 1. The act of staying or stopping; a halt. 2. The act of living or remaining in a place for a time; as, a short *stay* in the country.

stay'sail' (stā'sāl'; stā's'l), *n.* Any sail set on a stay.

stead (stĕd), *n.* 1. Place or room which another has had or should have; as, to act in another person's *stead*. 2. Advantage; service; as, his cudgel stood him in good *stead*.

stead'fast (stĕd'fȧst), *adj.* 1. Firmly fixed; immovable; as, *steadfast* troops. 2. Not changing; constant; steady; as, a *steadfast* will.
stead'fast·ly, *adv.* stead'fast·ness, *n.*

stead'y (stĕd'ĭ), *adj.;* STEAD'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); STEAD'I·EST. 1. Firm; not tottering. 2. Not nervous or easily scared; controlled; calm; as, troops *steady* under fire. 3. Not fickle or changing; as, *steady* loyalty. 4. Regular; uniform; as, a *steady* breeze; a *steady* pace. 5. Not dissipated; sober; as, *steady* habits.
— *v.;* STEAD'IED (stĕd'ĭd); STEAD'Y·ING. 1. To keep from shaking or falling; to make or keep firm. 2. To make regular or uniform. 3. To become steady; especially, to settle down to regular and sober habits of living.
stead'i·ly, *adv.* stead'i·ness, *n.*

steak (stāk), *n.* 1. A slice of meat cut from the fleshy part of a carcass, especially a carcass of beef. 2. Beef which is minced and packed into flat cakes for broiling or frying; as, ***Hamburg steak.***

steal (stēl), *v.; past tense* STOLE; *past part.* STO'LEN; *pres. part.* STEAL'ING. 1. To take and carry away, without any right or permission, something which belongs to someone else; to rob. 2. To get for oneself slyly or secretly; as, to *steal* a rest. 3. To take possession of gradually; as, pleasures that *steal* away the attention. 4. To move, go, slip along, etc., slyly or secretly; as, he *stole* by in the shadow. 5. In baseball, to gain or advance a base without the aid of a hit or an error. — *n.* The act of stealing.

stealth (stĕlth), *n.* Secret or underhand action; as, to gain one's ends by *stealth.*

stealth'y (stĕl'thĭ), *adj.;* STEALTH'I·ER (-thĭ·ẽr); STEALTH'I·EST. Acting slyly or secretly; done in a sly manner; furtive; as, he crept in with a *stealthy* tread; a *stealthy* glance.
stealth'i·ly, *adv.* stealth'i·ness, *n.*

steam (stēm), *n.* 1. The vapor into which water is changed when heated to the boiling point; as, *steam* from a kettle. 2. This vapor when kept under pressure so that it supplies heat and power; as, to heat houses by *steam.* 3. Power; force; energy; as, his blows lacked *steam.* 4. In loose use, the mist formed when water vapor cools; as, *steam* on a windowpane. — *adj.* Using steam; driven by steam.
steam'car' steam'pipe' steam shov'el
— *v.* 1. To send forth steam or vapor; as, a *steaming* kettle. 2. To pass off in the form of vapor; to turn into vapor. 3. To expose to steam, as in cooking, softening cloth, etc.; as, *steamed* clams. 4. To move or travel by the agency of steam; as, the vessel *steamed* away.

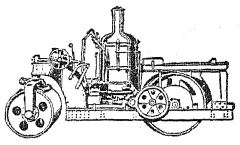
steam'boat' (stēm'bōt'), *n.* A boat, especially a river boat, propelled by steam power.

steam en'gine. An engine, especially a locomotive, driven by steam.

steam'er (stēm'ẽr), *n.* 1. A machine driven by steam. 2. A vessel driven by steam; a steamship. 3. A utensil in which articles are treated by steam, as in washing, cooking, etc.

steam' fit'ter. A workman who puts in or repairs steam pipes and their fittings.

steam roll'er. 1. A steam-driven machine with wide heavy rollers for pressing down and smoothing roads. 2. In colloquial use, any power or force which crushes opposition.


Steam Roller.

steam'ship' (stēm'-ship'), *n.* A seagoing vessel propelled by steam; a steamer.

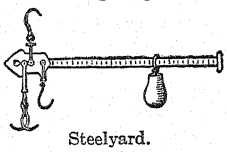
sted'fast (stĕd'fȧst). Same as STEADFAST.

steed (stēd), *n.* A horse.

steel (stēl), *n.* 1. Iron treated with intense heat and mixed with carbon to make it hard and tough. 2. An article or articles of steel, such as swords, daggers, etc. 3. Hardness and coldness; as, he was a man of *steel.* 4. A piece of steel, as for striking sparks from flint.
— *adj.* Made of, or like, steel.
— *v.* 1. To edge with steel; as, to *steel* an ax. 2. To cause to be like steel, as in coldness, hardness, etc.; to make bold, strong, able to resist, etc.; as, he *steeled* himself to face dangers.
steel'mak'er steel'work' steel'work'er

steel'y (stēl'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like steel.

steel'yard' (stēl'yärd'), *n.* A weighing device in which the thing to be weighed is hung from the shorter arm of a lever and is balanced by a weight that slides along the longer arm.


Steelyard.

steep (stēp), *adj.* 1. Having a slope running almost straight up and down; as, a *steep* hill. 2. Too great, high, heavy, etc.; as, *steep* prices. — *n.* A steep place. — steep'ly, *adv.* — steep'ness, *n.*

steep (stēp), *v.* To soak in a liquid; as, to *steep* tea; to fill thoroughly with, as if by soaking; as, *steeped* in happiness.

stee'ple (stē'p'l), *n.* A tall tapering structure built on top of a church tower; also, a church tower.

stee'ple·chase' (stē'p'l·chās'), *n.* 1. A race ridden across country by a number of horsemen. 2. A race on a course with hedges, walls, etc., placed at intervals to imitate the obstacles in a ride across country.

stee'ple·jack' (stē'p'l·jăk'), *n.* A workman whose business is climbing steeples, high chimneys, etc., to make repairs.

Steeple.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

steer (stēr), *n.* **1.** An ox. **2.** A male animal raised for beef.

steer (stēr), *v.* **1.** To direct the course of, as by a rudder, a wheel, etc.; as, to *steer* a boat or a car. **2.** To guide; to control; to manage; as, he *steered* the committee to his way of thinking. **3.** To be steered; as, this boat *steers* easily.

steer'age (stēr'ij), *n.* **1.** The act of steering; control. **2.** In a passenger vessel, a section occupied by passengers paying the lowest fare.

steers'man (stērz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A person who steers; a helmsman.

stein (stīn), *n.* An earthenware mug, especially for beer; hence, any large thick mug for beer.

Stein.

stel'lar (stĕl'ēr), *adj.* Of or having to do with stars; resembling a star, as in shape or brilliancy.

stem (stĕm), *n.* **1.** The main trunk of a tree or other plant; hence, any part which supports leaves, flowers, or fruit; a stalk. **2.** The stock, or a branch, of a family. **3.** Anything like the stalk of a plant; as, the *stem* of a pipe; the *stem* of a watch. **4.** A piece of curved timber or metal to which the sides of a ship are joined at the front end. **5.** The part of a word which remains unchanged when endings are changed or added to the word.

S, S Stem, 1.

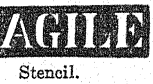
— *v.;* STEMMED; STEM'MING. **1.** To remove the stem or stems from; as, to *stem* tobacco leaves. **2.** To grow out or develop like the stems of a plant. **3.** To make headway or to progress against; as, the ship *stemmed* the tide. **4.** To stop or dam up; as, to *stem* a river. **5.** To restrain; to stanch; as, to *stem* a flow of blood.

S Stem of a Pipe; *B* Bowl.

stem'less, *adj.* **stemmed,** *adj.*

stench (stĕnch), *n.* A stink.

sten'cil (stĕn'sĭl), *n.* **1.** A piece of thin metal, parchment, etc., which has holes pricked through it so that, when it is laid on a surface and color is applied, the color goes through the holes and prints on the surface. **2.** A pattern, design, etc., made with a stencil. — **sten'cil,** *v.*



Stencil.

ste·nog'ra·pher (stĕ·nŏg'rȧ·fẽr), *n.* A person who is employed to do stenography.

ste·nog'ra·phy (stĕ·nŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* The art of writing in shorthand; also, commonly, the taking of notes in shorthand and from these notes typing the original material.

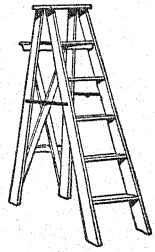
sten·to'ri·an (stĕn·tō'rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Extremely loud; as, *stentorian* tones.

step (stĕp), *v.;* STEPPED (stĕpt); STEP'PING. **1.** To move in any direction by raising one foot and placing it down in another spot. **2.** To go on foot; to walk. **3.** To walk or perform with slow or graceful steps, as in a dance. **4.** In colloquial use, to move rapidly; as, *stepping* along at sixty miles an hour. **5.** To obtain a position, a fortune, or the like, by a simple effort; as, to *step* into a good job. **6.** To press down with the foot; as, to *step* on a worm. **7.** To oppose; to crush; as, to *step* on a plan. **8.** To measure by walking off a distance; as, he *stepped* off thirty yards. **9.** To change the rate, degree, measure, etc., of by a series of gradual steps; as, he *stepped* up the production of a factory. **10.** To put the lower end of a ship's mast in its place and then raise the mast. — *n.* **1.** An advance or a movement made by stepping. **2.** A rest or place for the foot. **3.** Any rank, degree, etc., in a series; as, one *step* nearer his goal. **4.** The distance covered by one movement of the foot in walking or running. **5.** A footstep. **6.** Manner of walking; as, to know a man by his *step.* **7.** Measure; action; as, to take *steps* to help matters. **8.** Any combination of foot and body movement which forms part of a dance; as, a waltz *step.* **9.** In music, the interval between two adjoining degrees of the staff or two successive notes of the scale; also, a whole step.

step- (stĕp-). A prefix which shows a family relationship that comes as a result of a second marriage of one's relative, especially of one's father or mother.

step'aunt'	**step'daugh'ter**	**step'sis'ter**
step'broth'er	**step'fa'ther**	**step'son'**
step'child'	**step'moth'er**	**step'un'cle**

step'lad'der (stĕp'lăd'ẽr), *n.* A light portable set of steps.



Stepladder.

steppe (stĕp), *n.* One of the vast tracts of flat treeless country in southeastern Europe and in Asia.

ster'e·op'ti·con (stĕr'ē·ŏp'tĭ·kŏn; stēr'ē·ŏp'tĭ·kŏn), *n.* A magic lantern.

ster'e·o·scope' (stĕr'ē·ō·skōp'; stēr'ē·ō·skōp'), *n.* An optical instrument with two eyeglasses through which a person looks at two photographs of the same scene. The pictures blend into one, and trees, houses, etc., stand out as distinctly and sharply as in reality.

ster'e·o·type' (stĕr'ē·ō·tīp'; stēr'ē·ō·tīp'), *n.* A cheap metal plate of type from which a page, such as that in a newspaper, may be printed.

ster'e·o·typed' (stĕr'ē·ō·tīpt'; stēr'ē·ō·tīpt'), *adj.* Always the same, like a page printed from a stereotype; hence, lacking originality; as, a *stereotyped* phrase.

ster'ile (stĕr'ĭl), *adj.* 1. Not bearing fruit, etc.; barren; as, *sterile* soil. 2. Free from germs; disinfected; as, a *sterile* lancet. — **ste·ril'i·ty** (stĕ·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ster'i·lize (stĕr'ĭ·līz), *v.* To make sterile; to treat so as to be free from germs; as, to *sterilize* a needle. — **ster'i·li·za'tion** (stĕr'ĭ·lĭ·zā'shŭn; -lī·zā'shŭn), *n.* — **ster'i·liz'er** (stĕr'ĭ·līz'ĕr), *n.*

ster'ling (stûr'lĭng), *n.* English money. — *adj.* 1. Having the same proportion of pure metal as an English coin; as, ***ster'ling sil'ver*** is silver .925 fine and is the standard for ware of solid silver. 2. Made of sterling silver. 3. Genuine; up to the highest standard.

stern (stûrn), *adj.* 1. Hard and severe in nature or manner; as, a *stern* judge. 2. Not inviting or attractive; forbidding; grim; harsh. **stern'ly**, *adv.* **stern'ness**, *n.*

stern (stûrn), *n.* The rear end of a boat.

ster'num (stûr'nŭm), *n.* The breastbone.

ste've·dore' (stē'vĕ·dōr'), *n.* A person whose work it is to load or unload vessels in port.

Ste'ven·son (stē'vĕn·sŭn), Robert Louis, 1850–1894. Scottish novelist and poet.

stew (stū), *v.* To boil slowly; to cook in liquid at a low heat. — *n.* A dish of meat, vegetables, etc., prepared by stewing.

stew'ard (stū'ĕrd), *n.* 1. A manager of a very large home, an estate, a club, etc. 2. An employee on a passenger ship who serves passengers, as in the dining room, on the decks, etc. — **stew'ard·ess**, *n.* — **stew'ard·ship**, *n.*

stick (stĭk), *n.* 1. A cut or broken branch or twig; also, any long narrow piece of wood. 2. A long narrow wooden rod, staff, club, or implement. 3. Something like a stick in shape or use; as, a *stick* of candy. 4. In colloquial use, a stiff, dull, or lifeless person. — *v.*; STUCK; STICK'ING. 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon or the like; to stab; to prick. 2. To push out, up, into, under, etc.; to thrust; as, to *stick* up one's hand. 3. To fasten by or on a point; as, to *stick* a badge on one's coat; hence, to fasten or attach in any way; as, to *stick* a stamp on a letter. 4. To become fastened or attached; to adhere; as, glue *sticks* to the hands. 5. To hold fast; to keep close; as, to *stick* to one's friends. 6. To remain fast; to become immovable or unworkable; as, our car *stuck* in the mud. 7. To be held back; to be hindered by fear, hesitation, etc.; as he will *stick* at nothing to gain his end.

stick'le (stĭk'l), *v.* 1. To fight obstinately for something; as, *stickling* for his rights. 2. To hesitate because of objections or scruples; as, to *stickle* at reporting a classmate. — **stick'·ler** (stĭk'lĕr), *n.*

stick'pin' (stĭk'pĭn'), *n.* An ornamental pin to be stuck into a necktie.

stick'y (stĭk'ĭ), *adj.*; STICK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); STICK'I·EST. 1. Gluey; adhesive. 2. Hot and muggy; as, a *sticky* day. — **stick'i·ness**, *n.*

sties (stīz), *n. pl.* of STY.

stiff (stĭf), *adj.* 1. Not easily bent; rigid; as, a *stiff* book cover. 2. Not easily moved; not limber; as, *stiff* limbs. 3. Not flowing easily; thick and heavy; as, *stiff* glue. 4. Stubborn; hard-fought; as, a *stiff* fight. 5. Strong and powerful; as, a *stiff* wind; a *stiff* dose. 6. Not natural and easy; formal; as, a *stiff* manner. 7. Very hard to understand; difficult. **stiff'ly**, *adv.* **stiff'ness**, *n.*

stiff'en (stĭf'ĕn), *v.* To make or become stiff.

stiff'-necked' (stĭf'nĕkt'), *adv.* Stubborn.

sti'fle (stī'f'l), *v.* 1. To kill by cutting off the supply of fresh air; to smother. 2. To cause to choke or gasp for air. 3. To stop by cutting off the breath; as, to *stifle* a yawn; hence, to hold back by force of will; as to *stifle* one's anger. 4. To keep down by forbidding, silencing, crushing, etc.; as, to *stifle* a mutiny.

stig'ma (stĭg'mȧ), *n.* 1. *plural* STIGMAS. A mark or sign of disgrace, or reproach. 2. [used in the *plural* STIGMATA (stĭg'mȧ·tȧ)] Marks resembling the wounds on the crucified body of Christ; as, the *stigmata* on the body of Saint Francis. 3. *plural* STIGMAS. A knob at the tip of a pistil in a flower. The stigma receives the pollen that causes seeds to develop.

stig'ma·tize (stĭg'mȧ·tīz), *v.* To mark with or as if with a stigma; to brand by calling disgraceful, shameful, unworthy, etc.

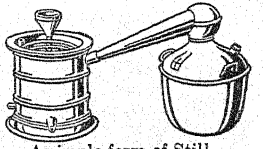
stile (stīl), *n.* A step or set of steps used for crossing a fence or wall; also a turnstile.

sti·let'to (stĭ·lĕt'ō), *n.*; *pl.* STILETTOS or STILETTOES (-ōz). 1. A slender, pointed dagger. 2. A pointed instrument of metal, bone, etc., for making eyelet holes.

Stiletto.

still (stĭl), *adj.* 1. Being at rest; inactive; motionless. 2. Without noise; quiet; soundless; as, a *still* night; also, hushed; silent. — *n.* A still time; a still thing; also, stillness; as, in the *still* of the night. — *v.*; STILLED; STILL'ING. To make or become still; to quiet. — *adv.* 1. Up to this or that time; as yet; as, he is *still* working. 2. In spite of what happened; as, he *still* believed in Santa Claus. 3. Even; somewhat; as, you will play *still* better. — *conj.* However; nevertheless. — **still'ness**, *n.* — **still'y**, *adj.*

still (stĭl), *n.* An apparatus for distilling, especially for distilling intoxicating liquors, such as whisky.


A simple form of Still.

still'born' (stĭl'bôrn'), *adj.* Born dead; as, a *stillborn* lamb.

stilt (stĭlt), *n.* 1. One of a pair of tall poles, each of which has a high step or loop for the support of a foot. Stilts are used chiefly in play to give the effect of having very long legs. 2. A tall post or log used as a support for a pier, a shed, etc.

Stilts.

stilt'ed (stĭl'tĕd), *adj.* Stiffly formal; not natural; pompous.

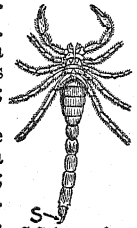
stim'u·lant (stĭm'ū·lănt), *n.* Something which stimulates; especially, a stimulating medicine or a drink.

stim'u·late (stĭm'ū·lāt), *v.* To arouse to action or to increase of activity; to make excited, aroused, animated, etc.; as, a medicine to *stimulate* the heart. — **stim'u·la'tion**, *n.*

stim'u·lat'ing (stĭm'ū·lāt'ĭng), *adj.* Having power to stimulate.

stim'u·lus (stĭm'ū·lŭs), *n.; pl.* STIMULI (-lī). Something which stimulates; a spur.

sting (stĭng), *v.;* STUNG; STING'ING. 1. To prick painfully; to cause a pricking pain; as, a bee *stung* his cheek. 2. To cause to suffer keenly; as, to be *stung* by criticism.
— *n.* 1. The act of stinging; a sore or pain caused by stinging; also, a mark left by something that stings; as, his arm is covered with *stings*. 2. An organ by which some insects, fishes, etc. defend themselves; as, the *sting* of a bee.


S Sting of a Scorpion.

sting ray (rā). A very flat fish with a stinging spine on its whiplike tail.

stin'gy (stĭn'jĭ), *adj.;* STIN'GI·ER (-jĭ·ẽr); STIN'GI·EST. Not generous; close and mean; niggardly; as, a *stingy* giver. — **stin'gi·ness**, *n.*

stink (stĭngk), *v.; past tense* STANK or STUNK; *past part.* STUNK; *pres. part.* STINK'ING. To give forth a strong and offensive smell. — *n.* A disgusting odor; a stench.

stink'bug' (stĭngk'bŭg'), *n.* Any of various bugs which give forth an unpleasant odor. See the colored picture of *insects*.

stint (stĭnt), *v.* To limit in share or portion; to cut short in amount; as, to *stint* the children's milk. — *n.* 1. A person's share; especially, one's share of work; a set task. 2. The act of stinting; restraint; limits; bounds; as, to give without *stint*.

sti'pend (stī'pĕnd), *n.* Fixed pay for services; salary; as, a clergyman's *stipend*.

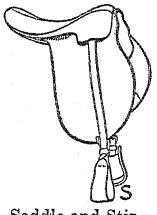
stip'u·late (stĭp'ū·lāt), *v.* To make an agreement; to bargain; especially, to make a special demand for something as a condition in an agreement; to arrange as part of an agreement; as, he *stipulated* payments in gold.
stip'u·la'tion, *n.* **stip'u·la'tor**, *n.*

stip'ule (stĭp'ūl), *n.* One of the pair of leaves, tendrils, etc., that grow at the base of the leaf in many plants.

b Blade of a Leaf; *p* Petiole; *st* Stipule.

stir (stûr), *v.;* STIRRED; STIR'RING. 1. To change the position of; to move even slightly; to budge. 2. To set in motion or activity by beating, poking, pushing, etc.; as, to *stir* up a fire; especially, to mix, dissolve, or make, by the motion of a spoon, fork, etc.; as, to *stir* eggs into cake batter. 3. To arouse; to excite; as, to *stir* up rage.
— *n.* 1. The act of stirring; a stirring movement; as, give the fire a *stir*. 2. The state of being stirred up; agitation.

stir'rup (stĭr'ŭp; stûr'ŭp), *n.* One of the two supports for the feet of a horseback rider.

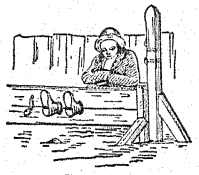


Saddle and Stirrups (*S*).

stitch (stĭch), *n.* 1. One of the series of loops formed by or over a needle in sewing. 2. In crocheting, embroidery, etc., a particular kind of a stitch or arrangement of stitches. 3. A sharp, sudden pain; as, a *stitch* in one's side.
— *v.* 1. To make stitches in; to adorn with stitches; as, to *stitch* a hem. 2. To put together by stitches; to sew. — **stitch'er**, *n.*

stoat (stōt), *n.* 1. The ermine. 2. A weasel.

stock (stŏk), *n.* 1. A stump or block of wood; hence, a stupid person. 2. A part of a thing which serves as its support, frame, handle, etc.; as, the lock, *stock*, and barrel of a gun; also, in an anchor, the crosspiece. 3. The family from which a person descends; ancestry; as, he comes of good *stock*. 4. Horses, cattle, etc., of a particular breed or breeds; as, a breeder of *stock*. 5. Farm animals; livestock. 6. The supply of goods kept by a merchant; as, their *stock* of dresses is low. 7. The sum of money which is invested in a large business; as, shares of *stock* in a company. 8. [used in the *plural* STOCKS] An old instrument of punishment. It was a wooden frame with holes in which the hands and feet of offenders could be confined. 9. A company of actors playing at a particular theater and presenting a series of plays. 10. Raw material for making something; as, soup *stock;* paper *stock*. 11. A kind of wide band or cravat for the neck; as, a clergyman's *stock*.


Stocks.

— *v.* To furnish with stock or a stock.
— *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with stock; as, a *stock* farm; a *stock* room; employed in handling or checking stock; as, a *stock* clerk. 2. Kept

in stock; hence, used constantly or regularly; trite; as, *stock* remarks.

stock·ade′ (stŏk·ād′), *n.* A fence of logs, stakes, etc., used as a barrier or defense.

stock′bro′ker (stŏk′brō′kẽr), *n.* One who buys and sells shares of stock for investors.

stock′ ex·change′. 1. An association of stockbrokers. 2. A building or room where trading in shares of stock is carried on.

stock′hold′er (stŏk′hōl′dẽr), *n.* A person who owns a stock or stocks.

Stock′holm (stŏk′hōlm; stŏk′hōm), *n.* A seaport, the capital of Sweden.

stock′ing (stŏk′ĭng), *n.* A knit or woven covering for the legs. — **stock′ing·less,** *adj.*

stock′ mar′ket. 1. A place for the trading of stock, or shares; a stock exchange. 2. The course of prices for shares of stock.

stock′still′ (stŏk′stĭl′), *adj.* Still as a stock, or stump of wood; perfectly still.

stock′y (stŏk′ĭ), *adj.;* STOCK′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); STOCK′I·EST. Short and thick; stumpy.

stock′yard′ (stŏk′yärd′), *n.* A yard for keeping livestock, especially livestock about to be slaughtered for the market.

stodg′y (stŏj′ĭ), *adj.;* STODG′I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); STODG′I·EST. Short and stout; as, a *stodgy* figure; lacking lightness and interest; as, *stodgy* conversation; heavy and dull.

Sto′ic (stō′ĭk), *n.* 1. A person who belonged to an old school of philosophy which taught that man should subdue his passions of joy, grief, etc., and take what comes very calmly. 2. [written with a small letter, ***stoic***] A person who suffers silently and without complaining. — **Sto′i·cism, sto′i·cism** (stō′ĭ·sĭz′m), *n.*

sto′ic (stō′ĭk), **sto′i·cal** (stō′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Strong and patient in suffering. — **sto′i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

stoke (stōk), *v.* To poke or stir up a fire; hence, to feed with coal, wood, etc.; as, to *stoke* a furnace. — **stok′er** (stōk′ẽr), *n.*

stoke′hold′ (stōk′hōld′), *n.* The boiler room of a ship, where the fires are stoked.

stole (stōl), *n.* A long narrow band worn around the neck; as, *stoles* of fur.

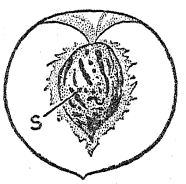
stole (stōl), *past tense* of STEAL.

sto′len (stō′lĕn), *past part.* of STEAL.

stol′id (stŏl′ĭd), *adj.* Showing little or no feeling; not excited easily; impassive. — **sto·lid′i·ty,** *n.* — **stol′id·ly,** *adv.* — **stol′id·ness,** *n.*

stom′ach (stŭm′ăk), *n.* 1. The saclike organ of digestion into which food goes after it leaves the mouth and has passed down the throat. 2. In careless use, the abdomen; the belly. 3. Appetite; desire; as, no *stomach* for food. — *v.* To bear without disgust or nausea; hence, to brook; to endure.

stone (stōn), *n.* 1. Earth or mineral matter hardened in a mass; rock. Stone is now used in building, especially in building foundations. In the oldest age in which man is known to have existed, the ***Stone Age***, tools and implements were made of stone. 2. A piece of rock separate from a mass, but not as fine as gravel; as, to throw *stones*. 3. A piece of bright stone worn as a jewel; a gem; as, precious *stones*. 4. The hard kernel of a peach, plum, etc. 5. An English measure of weight equaling fourteen pounds. 6. A stonelike piece of matter found in some diseases of the bladder, kidneys, etc. — *v.* 1. To pelt with stones; as, the martyr was *stoned* to death. 2. To free from stones; as, to *stone* cherries. — *adj.* Made of stone; as, a *stone* foundation. — **ston′y** (stōn′ĭ), *adj.*



S Stone, 4.

stone′ware′ (stōn′wâr′), *n.* Jars, jugs, and other vessels of very heavy earthenware.

stone′work′ (stōn′wûrk′), *n.* The work of cutting and preparing stones for building, setting, etc.; as, to be employed in *stonework;* also, the stones so cut or prepared.

stood (sto͝od), *past tense & past part.* of STAND.

stool (sto͞ol), *n.* A seat without a back, and with three or four legs.

stool pi′geon. 1. A pigeon used to entrap other pigeons. 2. A person used by the police to get evidence against other persons.

1 Stationary Stool; 2 Revolving Stool.

stoop (sto͞op), *v.* 1. To bend the head and shoulders or the upper part of the body. 2. To lower oneself; to condescend; as, to *stoop* to lying; also, to humiliate oneself; to submit. — *n.* The act of stooping; also, a stooping posture; as, a *stoop* of the shoulders.

stoop (sto͞op), *n.* A small porch or veranda.

stop (stŏp), *v.;* STOPPED (stŏpt); STOP′PING. 1. To close an opening, a hole, etc., by filling or obstructing; to block up; as, to *stop* a bottle. 2. To check the movement, progress, action, etc.; to halt; as, the car *stopped* at the corner. 3. In colloquial use, to make a visit; to stay. — *n.* 1. The act or fact of stopping; halt. 2. The state of being stopped; stoppage. 3. A stay; an interruption in a journey. 4. A stopping place; as, car *stops* are marked on the poles. 5. A stopper such as a plug; as, a *stop* for a bathtub. 6. A punctuation mark, such as a period, a comma, etc. 7. In music, any means by which the pitch of the tone of an instrument is changed; also, a knob in an organ by which the player controls a set of pipes.

stop'gap' (stŏp'găp'), *n.* Something that fills a gap, such as a time of idleness, etc.

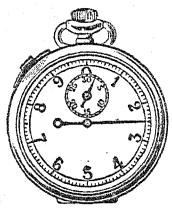
stop'o'ver (stŏp'ō'vĕr), *n.* An interruption of a journey for a stay.

stop'page (stŏp'ĭj), *n.* The act of stopping; as, the *stoppage* of traffic.

stop'per (stŏp'ẽr), *n.* A cork, plug, or bung. — **stop'per**, *v.*

stop'ple (stŏp''l), *n.* A stopper.

stop watch. A watch used by timekeepers in athletic contests, races, etc. Its hands can be stopped by pressing a small button.



Stop Watch.

stor'age (stōr'ĭj), *n.* **1.** The act of storing; as, the *storage* of our goods took us an hour. **2.** The state of being stored; also, the place in which things are stored; as, our furniture is in *storage*. **3.** The cost of storing.

stor'age bat'ter·y. A battery for storing electricity so that it can be used as desired.

store (stōr), *v.* **1.** To furnish; to supply; especially, to stock up. **2.** To lay away for a reserve or for future use; as, to *store* vegetables in the cellar. **3.** To put in a place for safekeeping; as, to *store* one's goods for a year. — *n.* **1.** Something stored; a stock. **2.** A place where goods are sold; a shop. **3.** Storage; also, the state of being ready to use, give, tell, etc.; as, a surprise in *store*.

store'house', *n.* **store'room'**, *n.*

store'keep'er (stōr'kēp'ẽr), *n.* A proprietor or manager of a store or shop.

sto'rey (stō'rĭ), *n.* A story; a floor.

sto'ried (stō'rĭd), *adj.* Having stories, or floors.

sto'ried (stō'rĭd), *adj.* Celebrated in story.

stork (stôrk), *n.* A heronlike bird larger than the true ibis. The common *white stork* of Europe is the best-known.

Stork. (1/45)

storm (stôrm), *n.* **1.** A heavy fall of rain, snow, sleet, etc., with much wind; a tempest. **2.** A violent outbreak, disturbance, or turmoil. **3.** A determined mass attack by soldiers; as, to take a place by *storm*. — *v.* **1.** To blow hard, and rain, snow, etc., heavily; as, it *storms*. **2.** To rage; to be violently angry. **3.** To rush in as violently as a storm; as, the mob *stormed* through the streets. **storm'i·ness**, *n.* **storm'y**, *adj.*

storm trooper. Same as BROWN SHIRT.

sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STORIES (-rĭz). A set of rooms on the same floor or level; a floor.

sto'ry (stō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* STORIES (-rĭz). **1.** A telling of a happening or a series of happenings; a narrative; as, the *story* of your experiences. **2.** A written or printed narrative; a tale; as, a fair *story*. **3.** In colloquial use, a falsehood.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* A vessel for liquids; especially, a large drinking vessel; a flagon; as, a *stoup* of wine.

stout (stout), *adj.* **1.** Strong and firm, as in character or purpose; brave and strong. **2.** Physically strong; robust; also, fleshy; fat; as, a *stout* man. **3.** Tough and firm. **stout'ly**, *adv.* **stout'ness**, *n.*

stove (stōv), *n.* A structure of iron, steel, etc., which supplies heat for cooking, warming a room, etc. **stove'mak'er**, *n.* **stove'pipe'**, *n.*

stove (stōv), *past tense & past part.* of STAVE.

stow (stō), *v.* To place or arrange compactly; to pack; also, to hide; to conceal; as, where have you *stowed* your prisoner.

stow'a·way' (stō'ȧ·wā'), *n.* One who hides in a ship, train, etc., to obtain free passage.

Stowe (stō), Harriet Elizabeth (Beecher), 1812–1896. American writer.

St. Pe'ters·burg (sānt pē'tẽrz·bûrg). See LENINGRAD.

strad'dle (străd''l), *v.* **1.** To part the legs wide as in standing, sitting, walking; to bestride. **2.** In colloquial use, to favor or seem to favor both sides in a dispute or contest; to refuse to take sides; as, he *straddled* when asked his opinion. — *n.* The act of straddling; also, the distance between the feet or legs of a person who straddles.

strag'gle (străg''l), *v.* **1.** To wander away or become separated from one's companions or party; to stray. **2.** To trail off from the usual course; to spread far and unevenly; as, *straggling* branches. — **strag'gler** (străg'lẽr), *n.*

straight (strāt), *adj.* **1.** Following the same direction throughout its length; not curved, crooked, bent, etc.; direct. **2.** Not wandering from the main point; as, a *straight* thinker. **3.** Not wandering from what is right; honest; upright. **4.** Correct or in order; not in confusion; as, his accounts were *straight*. **5.** Narrow; strait. — **straight**, *adv.* — **straight'ness**, *n.*

straight'en (strāt''n), *v.* To make or become straight; as, he *straightened* up as he spoke; to put in order; as, to *straighten* a room.

straight'for'ward (strāt'fôr'wẽrd), *n.* Speaking, acting, or spoken frankly and openly; direct and candid. — **straight'for'ward·ness**, *n.*

straight'way' (strāt'wā'), *adv.* Immediately.

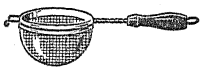
strain (strān), *n.* **1.** The family, race, or breed from which a person or animal descends; stock; as, he was of a noble *strain*. **2.** A quality, disposition, etc., which runs through a family line or race. **3.** Hence, a streak; a trace;

as, a *strain* of sadness in his poetry. 4. General style or tone; manner; as, his letters were all in the same *strain*. 5. An air; a melody.

strain (strān), *v.* 1. To stretch, pull, etc., with all one's might; as, to *strain* a rope; hence, to use or force as far as possible; to *strain* one's eyes to see. 2. To be stretched, pulled, used, etc., to the utmost; as, the rope *strained*. 3. To injure or weaken or become injured or weakened by such stretching, etc.; as, he *strained* his heart by too much exercise. 4. To press or pass through a sieve, a cloth, etc.; as, to *strain* coffee; thin soup *strains* easily.
— *n.* 1. The act of straining; as, the *strain* upon a rope; the state of being strained; especially, overwork, overworry, etc.; as, the *strain* of the last months. 2. A sprain; wrench.

strained (strānd), *adj.* 1. Passed through a strainer; as, *strained* honey. 2. Weakened by strain or a strain; as, a *strained* mast. 3. Forced; not natural or easy; as, a *strained* smile.

strain'er (strān'ẽr), *n.* Something used for straining, such as a sieve or a filter.


Strainer.

strait (strāt), *adj.* 1. Narrow; not giving much room; as, the *strait* and narrow path. 2. Strict; rigorous; as, a very *strait* religious sect. — *n.* 1. A narrow channel connecting two bodies of water; as, the *Strait* of Dover. 2. [often used in *plural*, STRAITS] Poverty; need; as, in dire *straits*.

strait'ened (strāt'nd), *adj.* Distressingly poor; needy; as, in *straitened* circumstances.

strait' jack'et. A strong, sometimes sleeveless, and very tight coat put on violent prisoners or patients to restrain them.

strait'-laced' (strāt'lāst'), *adj.* Very severe and strict in observing moral or religious laws.

Straits Set'tle·ments (strāts sĕt'l·mĕnts). A British colony in southern Malay Peninsula.

strand (strănd), *n.* A shore; especially, the shore or beach of an ocean or sea.
— *v.* 1. To run, drift, or drive upon the shore; as, a ship *stranded* on the rocks. 2. To place or leave in a helpless position.

strand (strănd), *n.* 1. Any of the fibers, threads, or strings, such as of yarn, which are twisted or plaited together into a rope; also, the rope made up of such threads. 2. Any twisted or plaited ropelike mass; as, a *strand* of pearls.

strange (strānj), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to some other person or thing; as, a cuckoo laying its eggs in a *strange* nest. 2. Exciting curiosity, surprise, or wonder because of its not being usual or ordinary; queer; as, *strange* clothes. 3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; as, *strange* surroundings. 4. Shy; timid. **strange'ly**, *adv.* **strange'ness**, *n.*

stran'ger (strān'jẽr), *n.* 1. A person from a foreign land, city, etc.; as, he was a *stranger* in New York. 2. A person who is in another person's home as a visitor, an intruder, or the like. 3. A person whom one does not know.

stran'gle (străng'g'l), *v.* 1. To choke to death; to throttle. 2. To choke; to stifle.

strap (străp), *n.* 1. A narrow strip of some flexible material used for fastening, holding together wrapping, etc. 2. Something resembling a strap; as, a strip of leather used in flogging is a *strap;* a strip of material for sharpening a razor is a *strap*.
— *v.* 1. To fasten or tie up with a strap; as, to *strap* one's bag. 2. To flog with a strap. 3. To sharpen a razor by rubbing it on a strap.

strap'ping (străp'ĭng), *adj.* In colloquial use, large; strong; as, a *strapping* young farmer.

stra'ta (strā'tȧ; străt'ȧ), *n. pl.* of STRATUM.

strat'a·gem (străt'ȧ·jĕm), *n.* A trick in war for deceiving the enemy; any means used to deceive or to get what one wants.

strat'e·gy (străt'ē·jĭ), *n.* 1. The art of using the military and naval forces of a country in such a way as to gain victory in war. 2. Plotting; intrigue. — **stra·te'gic** (strȧ·tē'jĭk; străt·ĕj'ĭk), *adj.* — **strat'e·gist** (străt'ē·jĭst), *n.*

Strat'ford up·on' A'von (străt'fẽrd ŭ·pŏn' ā'vŭn), *n.* A borough in central England, where Shakespeare was born and is buried.

strat'i·fy (străt'ĭ·fī), *v.;* STRAT'I·FIED (-fīd); STRAT'I·FY'ING. To form or arrange in layers; as, *stratified* rock.

stra'to·sphere (strā'tō·sfēr; străt'ō·sfēr), *n.* The upper portion of the atmosphere, more than seven miles above the earth, where temperature changes little and clouds of water never form.

stra'tum (strā'tŭm; străt'ŭm), *n.;* *pl.* STRATA, STRATUMS. 1. A bed, layer, or sheetlike mass, as of one kind of rock or earth lying between layers of other kinds of rock, earth, etc. 2. A group of persons representing one distinct grade in society, culture, education, etc.

straw (strô), *n.* 1. The stalks of grain after the grain has been threshed off, used as bedding for cattle, for packing, for straw hats, etc.; also, a single stalk of grain, as of wheat, rye, oats, etc. 2. A thing of small worth; a trifle. 3. A thing made of straw, such as a ***straw hat.***
— *adj.* 1. Made of straw; of the worth of a straw; made as if with straw; as, a *straw* man to attract the enemy's attention. 2. Of the color of straw; of a light-yellow color.

straw'ber'ry (strô'bĕr'ĭ; strô'bĕr·ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* -BERRIES. The juicy, edible, usually red fruit of a low herb (***strawberry vine***) with white flowers and long slender runners; also, the plant. See the colored picture of *fruits*.

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

straw′board′ (strô′bōrd′), *n.* A board made of straw pulp and used for packing, etc.

straw vote. An unofficial vote to show the strength of candidates or issues.

stray (strā), *v.* To wander away from a road or course, from company, from restraint, etc. — *n.* A person or animal that has strayed. — *adj.* 1. Having gone astray; wandering. 2. Detached; isolated.

streak (strēk), *n.* 1. A line or mark of a different kind or color from its background; a stripe; as, a *streak* of ore. 2. A trace; a strain. 3. A layer; as, a *streak* of fat in bacon. — *v.* To form streaks or stripes on; to stripe.

stream (strēm), *n.* 1. A current of water flowing on the earth, such as a brook, river, etc. 2. Any flow of liquid; as, a *stream* of blood. 3. Any steady flow; as, a *stream* of light. 4. A continued course or current resembling that of a river; as, the *stream* of history. — *v.* 1. To issue and flow in a stream. 2. To pour out streams of liquid; as, a face *streaming* with sweat. 3. To issue or pass swiftly; as, a comet *streamed* across the sky. 4. To stretch out in length; as, her hair *streaming* in the wind. 5. To move forward in a steady stream; as, people *streamed* into the hall.

stream′er (strēm′ẽr), *n.* 1. A long, narrow, ribbonlike flag. 2. A long, flowing ribbon on a dress or hat. 3. A column of light, as from the aurora borealis; also, a long extension out from the sun, seen during eclipses. 4. A newspaper headline that runs across the whole sheet.

stream′let (strēm′lĕt), *n.* A small stream.

stream′line′ (strēm′līn′), **stream′lined′** (strēm′līnd′), *adj.* 1. Naming or having a surface or body made so as to give an unbroken flow of air, gas, water, etc., around it; as, a *streamline* body for an automobile; a *streamlined* train. 2. Fashioned for speedy or easy operation, presentation, or the like; as, a *streamlined* version of a play. — **stream′line′**, *v.*

street (strēt), *n.* 1. A thoroughfare, especially in a city, town, or village. 2. The occupants of the houses on a thoroughfare; as, the whole *street* was curious.

street′car′ (strēt′kär′), *n.* A car, usually a passenger car, running on rails on the public streets.

strength (strĕngth; strĕngkth), *n.* 1. The quality of being strong; ability to do or endure; force; power. 2. Toughness; firmness; solidity. 3. Power to resist attacks. 4. Effective power. 5. Intensity.

strength′en (strĕng′thĕn), *v.* To make, grow, or become stronger; to add strength to.

stren′u·ous (strĕn′ū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Ardent; vigorous; unusually energetic and active. 2. Marked by or requiring energetic striving. **stren′u·ous·ly**, *adv.* **stren′u·ous·ness**, *n.*

stress (strĕs), *v.* 1. To put pressure on; to strain. 2. To accent; as, to *stress* the second syllable. 3. To emphasize; to make emphatic. — *n.* 1. Pressure; strain; as, under the *stress* of circumstances. 2. Urgency; importance; weight; emphasis; as, he laid *stress* on this argument. 3. The force which holds together the various parts of a body and resists any effort to break or tear them apart. 4. Accent, as given to any speech sound, syllable, etc.

stretch (strĕch), *v.* 1. To reach out; as, he *stretched* his hand for the apple; to extend; as, he *stretched* himself out on the grass. 2. To expand or enlarge; as, to *stretch* one's wings. 3. To extend too far; as, a suit *stretched* out of shape. — *n.* 1. The act of stretching; extension, especially to the point of straining; as, a *stretch* of the imagination. 2. A continuous line or surface; as, a fine *stretch* of country. 3. The extent to which anything may be stretched; as, the *stretch* of a rubber band. 4. Either of the sides of a race track with curving ends; as, running down the *stretch*.

stretch′er (strĕch′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that stretches; as, a carpet *stretcher*. 2. A light bedlike arrangement, made of canvas stretched between wooden or metal poles, for carrying sick or wounded persons.

strew (strōō), *v.; past tense* STREWED; *past part.* STREWED, STREWN; *pres. part.* STREW′ING. 1. To scatter; to spread by scattering. 2. To cover by scattering something over; as, to *strew* the walk with sand.

stri·a′tion (strī·ā′shŭn), *n.* A threadlike stripe or narrow band, as of color.

strick′en (strĭk′ĕn), *past part.* of STRIKE. — *adj.* 1. Wounded; as, the *stricken* deer. 2. Used up; worn out; hence, injured, made ill, helpless, etc.; as, *stricken* with a fever.

strict (strĭkt), *adj.* 1. Severe; rigorous; as, *strict* discipline. 2. Exact; accurate; precise; as, a *strict* translation from the French; hence, close and careful; as, keep a *strict* watch. **strict′ly**, *adv.* **strict′ness**, *n.*

stric′ture (strĭk′tŭr), *n.* 1. An unnatural binding or contraction of some passage in the body, causing a diseased condition. 2. Hostile criticism; a critical remark.

stride (strīd), *v.; past tense* STRODE; *past part.* STRID′DEN (strĭd′n); *pres. part.* STRID′ING (strīd′ĭng). 1. To walk or run with long regular strides. 2. To walk over, through, or along with long measured steps. — *n.* A long step, or the distance measured by such a step; as, a manly *stride;* also, a regular stepping as in walking or running.

stri′dent (strī′dĕnt), *adj.* Harsh-sounding; shrill; as, a *strident* voice; *strident* cries. — **stri′den·cy**, *n.* — **stri′dent·ly**, *adv.*

strife (strīf), *n.* A struggle; a fight; conflict.

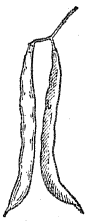
strike (strīk), *v.; past tense* STRUCK; *past part.* STRUCK, STRICK'EN; *pres. part.* STRIK'ING. **1.** To hit forcibly; to smite; hence, to fight. **2.** To collide with; as, the ship *struck* a rock; to injure or destroy as by collision; as, lightning *struck* the barn. **3.** To give or inflict, as a blow; as, to *strike* a blow for freedom. **4.** To knock; to dash; as, waves *striking* against a shore. **5.** To cause or produce by or as if by a stroke or blow; as, to *strike* terror into the enemy. **6.** To cause to ignite by striking or rubbing; as, to *strike* a match. **7.** To impress, as a coin or medal, with a die or punch; as, to *strike* off a new gold piece. **8.** To pierce or enter, or to cause to pierce or enter; to thrust; as, his words *struck* a chill to my heart. **9.** To make a sudden impression on, as by a blow; as, the sight *strikes* me as strange. **10.** To cause to sound, as if by a blow or blows; as, *strike* up the band. **11.** To come upon or meet with, especially without expecting it. **12.** To catch and hold the admiration and affection of; as, he was *struck* by her beauty. **13.** To reach by figuring, reckoning, etc.; as, to *strike* an average. **14.** To lower, let down, or take apart; as, "to *strike* one's flag" means "to surrender." **15.** To remove, cancel, etc., as by the stroke of a pen; as, we *struck* his name off the list. **16.** To assume or take on a posture; as, he *struck* an attitude. **17.** To go; to proceed; as, we *struck* across the field. **18.** To quit work in order to obtain or to resist some change in the conditions of employment; as, the machinists have *struck* for an increase in wages.
— *n.* **1.** The act of striking; as, the *strike* of a trout at a fly. **2.** The act of a body of workmen in quitting work together in order to force or to resist some change in the conditions of their employment; as, the *strike* of workmen at the mill. **3.** A sudden finding of rich ore in mining, of oil in drilling, etc.; hence, any sudden success or good fortune. **4.** In baseball, any striking by the batter at a pitched ball in which he does not hit the ball; also, anything which under the rules is regarded the same as a failure to hit a good pitched ball; as, a foul counts as a *strike* under certain conditions. **5.** In bowling, the knocking down of all the pins with the first bowl; also, the score thus made.

strik'er (strīk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that strikes; as, the *striker* of a clock. **2.** Especially, a workman who takes part in a strike.

strik'ing (strīk'ĭng), *adj.* Attracting attention; very noticeable. — **strik'ing·ly**, *adv.*

string (strĭng), *n.* **1.** A cord used for fastening or tying up things. **2.** A cord which has a number of objects strung on it; as, a *string* of pearls; a *string* of fish; hence, a line or series of things arranged as if strung together; as, a *string* of Indians filed along the trail. **3.** The cord of a musical instrument, such as a violin, harp, or piano; as, the violinist broke a *string;* [used in the *plural,* STRINGS] the stringed instruments of an orchestra. **4.** A fiber, as of a plant, such as the tough fiber connecting the halves of a string-bean pod.
— *v.;* STRUNG; STRING'ING. **1.** To furnish with a string or strings; as, to *string* a violin. **2.** To adjust or tune the strings of a musical instrument; hence, to tighten; to make tense; as, her nerves were all *strung* up by the accident. **3.** To thread on or as on a string; as, to *string* beads. **4.** To take the strings out of; as, to *string* beans. **5.** To tie, hang, fasten, etc., by a string. **6.** To stretch out or extend like a string; as, fugitives *strung* along the road.

string bean. A kind of bean which is grown for its pods; also, one of these pods, which are edible when green.


String Bean.

stringed (strĭngd), *adj.* Having strings, as certain musical instruments (***stringed in'stru·ments***), including the violin, harp, piano, guitar, mandolin, etc.

strin'gen·cy (strĭn'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* **1.** Strictness; severity. **2.** Scarcity; as, the *stringency* of money.
strin'gent, *adj.* **strin'gent·ly**, *adv.*

string'er (strĭng'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A long timber used to connect uprights in a frame, to hold up a floor, etc. **2.** On railroad bridges, a long timber or metal piece which carries the track.

string'y (strĭng'ĭ), *adj.;* STRING'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); STRING'I·EST. **1.** Consisting of strings; as, a *stringy* root. **2.** Capable of being drawn out into a long string; as, to pull molasses until it gets *stringy.* **3.** Thin and long, like a string; as, a *stringy* cowboy.

strip (strĭp), *v.;* STRIPPED (strĭpt); STRIP'PING. **1.** To take the cover from; to take off one's clothes; as, he *stripped* and went swimming; to skin, peel, or the like; as, to *strip* a tree of bark. **2.** To pull or tear off; as, to *strip* the skin from a dead tiger. **3.** To make bare or clear, as by cutting, grazing, etc.; as, sheep *strip* the ground of grass. **4.** To plunder; to pillage; as, the troops *stripped* the country.

strip (strĭp), *n.* A long narrow piece of anything; as, a *strip* of bacon.

stripe (strīp), *n.* **1.** A line or long narrow division of anything, especially one having a different color from the background. **2.** A long narrow bruise on the skin made by a blow from a whip, etc.; hence, a blow as with a whip. **3.** Type; character; as, men of the same political *stripe.* — *v.* To make stripes on a thing.

striped (strīpt; strīp'ĕd), *adj.* Having stripes; as, a *striped* dress.

strip'ling (strĭp'lĭng), *n.* A youth just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad.

strive (strīv), *v.; past tense* STROVE; *past part.* STRIV'EN (strĭv'ĕn); *pres. part.* STRIV'ING (strĭv'ĭng). 1. To try hard; to make efforts; as, he *strove* to win. 2. To struggle against, with, or for, something.

strode (strōd), *past tense* of STRIDE.

stroke (strōk), *n.* 1. The act, fact, or result of striking; a blow. 2. A sudden action suggesting a blow; as, a *stroke* of luck; also, a feeling, condition, etc., as if one had been struck; especially, a sudden attack of disease; as, a *stroke* of apoplexy. 3. A great effort to do something; the thing done; as, he does not do a *stroke* of work. 4. The sound of striking, especially of a clock. 5. One of a series of movements made against air, water, etc., in order to get through or over it; as, the *stroke* of a bird's wing, an oar, etc. 6. A single movement with or as if with a tool or other implement; as, a tennis *stroke;* the result, as a mark, made by such a movement; as, a heavy *stroke* of the pen. 7. In machinery, a full movement in either direction, as of a pump; as, a *stroke* of two feet. 8. The rower nearest the stern in a racing shell, etc. — *v.* 1. To rub gently; as, she *stroked* the dog's head. 2. To row as the stroke of a rowing boat; as, he *stroked* his crew to victory.

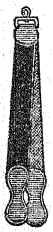
stroll (strōl), *v.* To wander about on foot; to ramble; as, a *strolling* musician. — *n.* A leisurely walk; a ramble. — **stroll'er**, *n.*

strong (strŏng), *adj.* 1. Powerful; vigorous; great; forceful. 2. Healthy; tough; robust; as, a *strong* constitution. 3. Having great numbers, wealth, etc.; as, *strong* armies. 4. Great in degree or quality; not mild, weak, etc.; as, *strong* acid; *strong* tea. 5. Violent; as, a *strong* wind. 6. Eager; zealous; as, a *strong* Democrat. 7. Not easily broken, injured, etc.; as, *strong* timbers. 8. Well-established; firm; as, *strong* customs. — **strong'ly**, *adv.*

strong'hold' (strŏng'hōld'), *n.* A fort.

strong verb. A verb that forms its past tense and past participle by changing the principal vowel, as *strive, strove, striven.*

strop (strŏp), *n.* A strap, especially a strap for sharpening a razor. — *v.;* STROPPED (strŏpt); STROP'PING. To sharpen something, as a razor, on a strop.



Strop.

strove (strōv), *past tense* of STRIVE.

struck (strŭk), *past tense & past part.* of STRIKE.

struc'ture (strŭk'tūr), *n.* 1. The manner in which anything is built; construction. 2. Something built, as a house, dam, etc. 3. The arrangement or relationship of parts, organs, etc., in anything; as, the *structure* of the eye. **struc'tur·al**, *adj.* **struc'tur·al·ly**, *adv.*

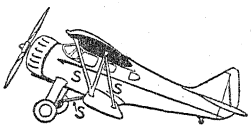
strug'gle (strŭg''l), *v.* To put forth great effort; to strive hard. — *n.* 1. A great or violent effort. 2. A contest; a fight.

strum (strŭm), *v.* To play on a stringed instrument in an unskillful, rough, or noisy way; to thrum. — **strum**, *n.*

strum'pet (strŭm'pĕt), *n.* An immoral woman.

strung (strŭng), *past tense & past part.* of STRING.

strut (strŭt), *v.;* STRUT'TED; STRUT'TING. To walk with a proud or haughty gait; to swagger. — *n.* 1. The act of strutting; a proud, haughty gait. 2. A bar or brace used to resist lengthwise pressure.



S, S, S Struts, 2.

strych'nine (strĭk'nĭn; -nēn; -nīn), *n.* A poisonous medicine from certain plants, used in small doses as a stimulant.

Stu'art (stū'ĕrt). A Scottish and English royal family.

stub (stŭb), *n.* 1. A tree stump. 2. The short blunt end of anything; as, the *stub* of a pencil. 3. In a checkbook, etc., a small part of each leaf kept in the book as a memorandum of the items that were on the detached check, receipt, etc. 4. Anything short and blunt, as a pen with a short blunt point. — *v.;* STUBBED (stŭbd); STUB'BING. To strike one's foot or one's toe against something.

stub'ble (stŭb''l), *n.* The stumps of grain, clover, etc., left in the ground, as after reaping. — **stub'bly** (stŭb'lĭ), *adv.*

stub'born (stŭb'ĕrn), *adj.* 1. Having a firm idea, purpose, etc.; determined; especially, obstinate. 2. Done, continued, etc., in a willful, unreasonable, or persistent manner. **stub'born·ly**, *adv.* **stub'born·ness**, *n.*

stuc'co (stŭk'ō), *n.; pl.* STUCCOES or STUCCOS (-ōz). Plaster for coating walls. — *v.;* STUC'COED (stŭk'ōd); STUC'CO·ING. To cover or decorate with stucco. — **stuc'co·work'**, *n.*

stuck (stŭk), *past tense & past part.* of STICK.

stud (stŭd), *n.* A collection of horses kept especially for breeding; also, the place where these horses are kept.

stud (stŭd), *n.* 1. A nail, pin, rod, etc., that sticks out. 2. A removable device like a button, used as a fastener or ornament; as, shirt *studs.* 3. A piece of lumber, especially one of the upright pieces to which are nailed the laths for plaster partitions. — *v.;* STUD'DED; STUD'DING. 1. To ornament with studs; as, a heaven *studded* with stars. 2. To set thickly together, as with studs; as, rocks *stud* the field.

stud'ding (stŭd'ĭng), *n.* Material, such as lumber, for studs.

stu'dent (stū'dĕnt), *n.* A person who studies, especially in school; a pupil.

stud'ied (stŭd'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Made the subject of study. 2. Intentional; as, a *studied* insult.

stu'di·o (stū'dĭ·ō), *n.; pl.* STUDIOS (-ōz). 1. The place where an artist works. 2. A place where motion pictures are made. 3. A place from which radio programs are broadcast.

stu'di·ous (stū'dĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Devoted to study; fond of books; as, a *studious* family. **stu'di·ous·ly**, *adv.* **stu'di·ous·ness**, *n.*

stud'y (stŭd'ĭ), *n.; pl.* STUDIES (-ĭz). 1. The using of the mind to gain knowledge or to find out something. 2. The act or process of finding out about something; as, the *study* of a disease. 3. A branch of learning; as, history is an important *study*. 4. Earnest purpose, thought, etc.; as, his *study* is to do right. 5. Deep or puzzled thought; as, in a brown *study*. 6. A room especially for study or writing. 7. In painting, carving, literature, etc., something made or done as the result of careful investigation. 8. In music, a piece for special practice. — *v.;* STUD'IED (stŭd'ĭd); STUD'Y·ING. 1. To apply the mind to a thing by reading, investigation, memorizing, etc.; to examine closely, as, to *study* the plans. 2. To fix the attention closely on anything; as, he *studied* the matter many days; also, to meditate.

stuff (stŭf), *n.* 1. Material out of which anything is or may be made; hence, any material. 2. The most important part of anything; the essence; also, of persons, ability, character, etc. 3. Personal property; household goods; baggage. 4. Fabric of any kind. 5. Worthless material; also, nonsense; trash. — *v.* 1. To fill something by crowding. 2. To fill the inside of something with a particular substance; also, to overeat.

stuff'ing (stŭf'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act or process of filling anything. 2. The material used in filling up anything; especially, a mixture of bread crumbs, etc., used to stuff meat, chickens, turkeys, etc.

stuff'y (stŭf'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Needing fresh air; close; as, a *stuffy* room. 2. Feeling choked up, as from a head cold. — **stuff'i·ness**, *n.*

Stu'ka (shtōō'kȧ; stōō'kȧ), *n.* A small speedy German monoplane equipped as a dive bomber.

stul'ti·fy (stŭl'tĭ·fī), *v.;* STUL'TI·FIED (-fīd); STUL'TI·FY'ING. To make or cause to appear stupid, foolish, ridiculous, etc.

stum'ble (stŭm'b'l), *v.* 1. To trip in walking, etc. 2. To walk unsteadily; hence, to speak, act, etc., in a blundering or clumsy manner. 3. To happen by chance; as, he *stumbled* on a discovery. — *n.* 1. The act of tripping. 2. A blunder. — **stum'bling·ly**, *adv.*

stump (stŭmp), *n.* 1. The part of a tree or plant that remains in the ground after the upper part is cut off. 2. The part of an arm, leg, tooth, etc., that remains after the rest is removed. 3. A platform from which a politician speaks; as, he went on the *stump* during the campaign. — *v.* 1. To walk stiffly and clumsily. 2. In colloquial use, to block progress; also, to dare or challenge a person; as, he *stumped* us to climb the tree. 3. To travel over a region making political speeches; as, to *stump* a State. — **stump'y**, *adj.*

stun (stŭn), *v.;* STUNNED; STUN'NING. 1. To make a person or animal dizzy or senseless by a blow. 2. To overpower or stupefy.

stung (stŭng), *past tense & past part.* of STING.

stunk (stŭngk), *past tense & past part.* of STINK.

stun'ning (stŭn'ĭng), *adj.* In slang use, striking; unusually good, pretty, etc.

stunt (stŭnt), *n.* In colloquial use, an unusual performance or feat. — **stunt**, *v.*

stunt (stŭnt), *v.* To hinder from normal growth, progress, etc.; to dwarf; to check.

stu'pe·fac'tion (stū'pĕ·făk'shŭn), *n.* Amazement so great as to stun a person; silent and motionless wonderment.

stu'pe·fy (stū'pĕ·fī), *v.;* STU'PE·FIED (-fīd); STU'PE·FY'ING. 1. To make stupid or dull; as, drugs *stupefy* a person. 2. To astonish.

stu·pen'dous (stū·pĕn'dŭs), *adj.* Wonderful; amazing; especially, amazing because of its great size, height, etc.; as, a *stupendous* sum of money. — **stu·pen'dous·ly**, *adv.*

stu'pid (stū'pĭd), *adj.* 1. Very dull in the mind; also, foolish; as, a *stupid* boy. 2. Showing or resulting from dullness of mind. **stu'pid·ly**, *adv.* **stu'pid·ness**, *n.*

stu·pid'i·ty (stū·pĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* STUPIDITIES (-tĭz). The quality or state of being stupid; extreme dullness of mind.

stu'por (stū'pẽr), *n.* A condition of the mind in which the senses or feelings are dulled.

stur'dy (stûr'dĭ), *adj.;* STUR'DI·ER (-dĭ·ẽr); STUR'DI·EST. 1. Resolute; firm; unyielding. 2. Strong; robust; as, a *sturdy* pony. **stur'di·ly**, *adv.* **stur'di·ness**, *n.*

stur'geon (stûr'jŭn), *n.* A large fish with a tough skin and rows of bony plates, found in both fresh and salt waters. The roe is made into caviar and the air bladder into isinglass.

Sturgeon. (1/45)

stut'ter (stŭt'ẽr), *v.* To hesitate or stumble in speaking; to stammer. — **stut'ter·er**, *n.*

sty (stī), *n.; pl.* STIES (stīz). A pen for swine.

sty (stī), *n.; pl.* STIES (stīz). An inflamed swelling on the edge of an eyelid.

Styg'i·an (stĭj'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with the Styx; gloomy; as, *Stygian* darkness.

style (stīl), *n.* **1.** A pointed instrument used by the ancients in writing on waxed tablets; hence, anything like the ancient style in shape or use. **2.** A way of speaking or writing; as, Stevenson's clear *style*. **3.** A distinctive manner of doing something; as, the batter's *style* of holding his bat. **4.** A method or manner that is thought elegant or in accord with some standard; fashion; as, the dress is out of *style*. **5.** The stalklike middle part of the pistil of a flower. — *v.* To name or call; as, Napoleon was *styled* the "Little Corporal."

styl'ish (stīl'ĭsh), *adj.* Having style. **styl'ish·ly**, *adv.* **styl'ish·ness**, *n.*

styl'ist (stīl'ĭst), *n.* A person who is a master or a model of style, especially in writing.

sty'lus (stī'lŭs), *n.* An instrument used by the ancients for writing on wax; a style.

styp'tic (stĭp'tĭk), *adj.* Stopping bleeding. — *n.* A medicine, such as alum or tannic acid, that stops bleeding.

Styx (stĭks), *n.* In Greek mythology, the chief river of the lower world, which had to be crossed in passing to the regions of the dead.

suave (swäv; swāv), *adj.* Persuasively pleasing; smoothly agreeable. — **suave'ly**, *adv.*

suav'i·ty (swăv'ĭ·tĭ; swä'vĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* SUAVITIES (-tĭz). Politeness that may not be entirely sincere.

sub- (sŭb-). A prefix meaning under in place, rank, quality, etc.; as in: ***sub'cel'lar***, a cellar beneath a cellar; ***sub'lieu·ten'ant***, an officer who ranks just below a lieutenant; ***sub·nor'mal***, below that which is normal or usual.

sub·al'tern (sŭb·ôl'tĕrn), *adj.* Subordinate; in soldiers' language, being below the rank of captain. — *n.* A commissioned military officer below a captain.

sub·con'scious (sŭb·kŏn'shŭs), *adj.* Of or relating to the thinking, feeling, reasoning, etc., which go on in a person's mind without his being aware of them.

sub'di·vide' (sŭb'dĭ·vīd'), *v.* To divide again.

sub'di·vi'sion (sŭb'dĭ·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of subdividing. **2.** A part of a thing made by subdividing.

sub·due' (sŭb·dū'), *v.* **1.** To bring under; to conquer; to vanquish. **2.** To reduce; to soften; as, a *subdued* light. — **sub·du'er**, *n.*

sub'ject (sŭb'jĕkt), *adj.* **1.** Under the power or dominion of another; as, *subject* people. **2.** Exposed; liable; as, a valley *subject* to floods. **3.** Dependent upon or exposed to some action that might take place; as, a bill *subject* to the approval of the president. — *n.* **1.** A person under the authority or influence of another. **2.** A person who is subject to a monarch or ruler. **3.** A person or animal that is subjected to an operation or process; as, the *subject* of an experiment. **4.** The thing or person concerning which anything is said or done; matter; theme; as, geography is a *subject* taught in this school. **5.** In grammar, a word or group of words that names the person or thing about which something is said, asked, etc. Thus, in "the circus has come to town," "the circus" is the *subject* of the verb "has come."

sub·ject' (sŭb·jĕkt'), *v.* **1.** To bring under control or dominion; to subdue. **2.** To expose; to make liable; as, selfishness *subjects* a person to criticism. **3.** To cause to undergo; to submit; as, to *subject* a person to a test. — **sub·jec'tion** (sŭb·jĕk'shŭn), *n.*

sub·jec'tive (sŭb·jĕk'tĭv; sŭb·jĕk'tĭv), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with a subject, or having the nature of a subject. **2.** Belonging to or concerned with one's own mind, in contrast with what is outside or objective; personal; as, *subjective* ideas. — **sub·jec'tive·ly**, *adv.*

sub'ject mat'ter. The matter presented for consideration, as in a book or a speech.

sub'ju·gate (sŭb'jōō·gāt), *v.* To conquer; to subdue. — **sub'ju·ga'tion**, *n.*

sub·junc'tive (sŭb·jŭngk'tĭv), *adj.* In grammar, belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses an action or state of being, not as a fact but as a possibility or as a matter of doubt, fear, wish, etc. In the sentence, "If I *were* there, I would do so," the verb *were* is in the subjunctive mood.

sub'lease' (sŭb'lēs'), *n.* In law, a lease by a tenant to another person of all or a part of a leased property. — **sub·lease'** (sŭb·lēs'), *v.*

sub·let' (sŭb·lĕt'), *v.;* SUB·LET'; SUB·LET'TING. To sublease.

sub·lime' (sŭb·līm'), *adj.* **1.** Very great or noble in some respect. **2.** Producing a feeling of great beauty, nobility, reverence, awe, etc. — *n.* Something that is sublime. — *v.* To exalt; to heighten; also, to purify; to refine. — **sub·lime'ly**, *adv.* — **sub·lime'ness**, *n.* — **sub·lim'i·ty** (sŭb·lĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

sub'ma·rine' (sŭb'mȧ·rēn'), *adj.* Being, acting, growing, etc., under the sea; as, *submarine* plants.

sub'ma·rine' (sŭb'mȧ·rēn'), *n.* A torpedo boat capable of operation either on or below the surface of the water.

sub·merge' (sŭb·mûrj'), *v.* To put or plunge something under water; to sink. — **sub·mer'gence** (sŭb·mûr'jĕns), *n.*

sub·mer'sion (sŭb·mûr'shŭn), *n.* The act of submerging; submergence.

sub·mis'sion (sŭb·mĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The act of submitting, especially to power or authority.

2. The condition of being humble, obedient, etc. — **sub·mis'sive** (sŭb·mĭs'ĭv), *adj.* — **sub·mis'sive·ly**, *adv.* — **sub·mis'sive·ness**, *n.*

sub·mit' (sŭb·mĭt'), *v.*; SUB·MIT'TED; SUB·MIT'TING. 1. To leave a thing to the judgment, approval, etc., of someone else; to refer. 2. To yield to power, authority, etc.; to surrender.

sub·nor'mal (sŭb·nôr'măl), *adj.* Below the normal; having less than normal intelligence.

sub·or'di·nate (sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nĭt), *adj.* 1. Placed in a lower order, rank, etc.; as, a *subordinate* officer. 2. Lower in order, rank, importance, etc.; as, a *subordinate* position. — *n.* A person or thing that is lower in rank, importance, etc.

sub·or'di·nate (sŭ·bôr'dĭ·nāt), *v.* 1. To place in a lower order, class, etc. 2. To subject or subdue. — **sub·or'di·na'tion**, *n.*

sub·pe'na. Same as SUBPOENA.

sub·poe'na (sŭb·pē'nȧ; sŭ·pē'nȧ), *n.* A written order for a person to appear in court. — *v.* To summon a person to court by a subpoena.

sub·scribe' (sŭb·skrīb'), *v.* 1. To sign one's name to something; to give consent to something by signing one's name. 2. To promise to give or contribute, by signing one's name with the amount promised; as, he *subscribed* ten dollars; also, to agree to take and pay for something; as, to *subscribe* to a magazine. 3. To be in favor of; to approve; as, he *subscribed* to the principle. — **sub·scrib'er**, *n.*

sub·scrip'tion (sŭb·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of subscribing; signature, consent, etc. 2. The thing, amount, etc., subscribed.

sub'se·quent (sŭb'sē·kwĕnt; sŭb'sē·kwĕnt), *adj.* Following; coming after; as *subsequent* events. — **sub'se·quent·ly**, *adv.*

sub·ser'vi·ence (sŭb·sûr'vĭ·ĕns), *n.* 1. A subordinate place or condition; also, willingness to serve in some subordinate way or position. 2. Mean or degrading subordination of oneself to another's wishes; servility. — **sub·ser'vi·en·cy** (sŭb·sûr'vĭ·ĕn·sĭ), *n.* — **sub·ser'vi·ent**, *adj.* — **sub·ser'vi·ent·ly**, *adv.*

sub·side' (sŭb·sīd'), *v.* 1. To sink or fall to the bottom. 2. To become lower; as, the water *subsided*. 3. To become quiet; to settle down.

sub·sid'i·ar'y (sŭb·sĭd'ĭ·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Furnishing aid; contributing something; owned or controlled by some main company, concern, etc.; as, *subsidiary* companies. 2. Having to do with a subsidy; as, *subsidiary* payments to allied states in a war. — *n.*; *pl.* SUBSIDIARIES (sŭb·sĭd'ĭ·ĕr'ĭz). 1. An assistant; a person or thing that helps with money, supplies, etc. 2. In business, a company which is owned or controlled by another company; as, a *subsidiary* of this railroad.

sub'si·dize (sŭb'sĭ·dīz), *v.* To aid or furnish with a subsidy or sum of money.

sub'si·dy (sŭb'sĭ·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SUBSIDIES (-dĭz). 1. Any gift made as a financial aid. 2. Money granted by one state to another, as to a friendly power for aid in time of war. 3. A government grant to establish or support a private enterprise; as, a *subsidy* to a steamship company.

sub·sist' (sŭb·sĭst'), *v.* 1. To exist; to continue; as, a state cannot *subsist* without laws. 2. To be provided with food and clothing; to live.

sub·sist'ence (sŭb·sĭs'tĕns), *n.* 1. Existence. 2. Livelihood; means of getting a living; as, he wrote for his *subsistence*.

sub'soil' (sŭb'soil'), *n.* The layer of earth that lies just under the soil on the surface.

sub'stance (sŭb'stăns), *n.* 1. The real part of a thing; the essence; as, the *substance* of a thing is the element which makes it what it is. 2. The most important part; also, the chief meaning or intention; as, the *substance* of his remarks. 3. The material of which a thing is made; the matter; the stuff. 4. Property; wealth; as, he wasted his *substance*.

sub·stan'tial (sŭb·stăn'shăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the main part of anything; important; essential. 2. Real; true; as, the *substantial* facts. 3. Having or made of good substance; strong; firm. 4. Rather wealthy; also, having a good reputation; as, *substantial* citizens. 5. Large; as, a *substantial* profit. 6. Nourishing; plentiful; as, a *substantial* meal. **sub·stan'tial·ly**, *adv.* **sub·stan'tial·ness**, *n.*

sub·stan'ti·ate (sŭb·stăn'shĭ·āt), *v.* To verify; to prove. — **sub·stan'ti·a'tion**, *n.*

sub'stan·tive (sŭb'stăn·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Considerable; as, a *substantive* share of the profits. 2. In grammar, expressing existence; as, the verb *to be* is a *substantive* verb. — *n.* In grammar, a noun, or a word used as a noun. — **sub'stan·tive·ly**, *adv.*

sub'sti·tute (sŭb'stĭ·tūt), *n.* A person or thing put, acting, etc., in place of another. — *v.* To put a person or thing in the place of another; also, to take the place of another person or thing; as, he is *substituting* for me.

sub'sti·tu'tion (sŭb'stĭ·tū'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of substituting one person or thing in the place of another. 2. Especially, in business, the replacing of one product by one of less value or worth; the use of substitutes.

sub·stra'tum (sŭb·strā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* SUBSTRATA (-tȧ). The foundation, layer, structure, etc., underneath; especially, the subsoil.

sub'ter·fuge (sŭb'tĕr·fūj), *n.* A plan, scheme, etc., which a person or animal uses for some form of escape or concealment.

sub'ter·ra'ne·an (sŭb'tĕ·rā'nē·ăn), *adj.* Lying or being underground; hence, hidden; secret; as, *subterranean* schemes.

sub'tile (sŭb'tĭl; sŭt''l). Same as SUBTLE.

sub·ti′tle (sŭb·tī′t'l), *n.* A secondary or less important title, as of a book.

sub′tle (sŭt''l), *adj.* 1. Thin; delicate; hardly noticeable; as, a *subtle* fragrance of spring. 2. Shrewd; keen; as, *subtle* questions. 3. Clever; sly; as, *subtle* flattery. — **sub′tle·ty**, *n.* — **sub′tly** (sŭt′lĭ), *adv.*

sub·tract′ (sŭb·trăkt′), *v.* To take away one part, number, etc., from another; as, *subtract* 2 from 9. — **sub·trac′tion**, *n.*

sub·trop′i·cal (sŭb·trŏp′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with, or coming from, the regions (the ***sub·trop′ics***) bordering on the tropical zone.

sub′urb (sŭb′ûrb), *n.* An outlying part of a city or town.

sub·ur′ban (sŭb·ûr′băn; sŭb·ûr′băn), *adj.* Having to do with, located in, or typical of, the suburbs; as, *suburban* homes.

sub·ver′sion (sŭb·vûr′shŭn; sŭb·vûr′zhŭn), *n.* The act of overthrowing or ruining; also, the condition of being ruined; complete ruin. — **sub·ver′sive** (sŭb·vûr′sĭv), *adj.*

sub·vert′ (sŭb·vûrt′), *v.* 1. To overthrow; to ruin. 2. To corrupt a person.

sub′way′ (sŭb′wā′), *n.* 1. An underground passage. 2. An underground electric railway.

suc·ceed′ (sŭk·sēd′), *v.* 1. To follow; to come after; as, night *succeeds* day. 2. To take the throne, power, etc., after the death or removal of someone else; as, the prince *succeeded* his father. 3. To get possession of a thing next; as, to *succeed* to the ownership. 4. To be successful; as, his plan *succeeded.*

suc·cess′ (sŭk·sĕs′), *n.*; *pl.* SUCCESSES (-ĕz). 1. Satisfactory completion of something; desired result; often, the gaining of wealth, fame, etc.; as, business *success.* 2. A person or thing that succeeds; as, the play was a *success.* — **success′ful**, *adj.* — **suc·cess′ful·ly**, *adv.*

suc·ces′sion (sŭk·sĕsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. The order, act, or right of succeeding to a throne, title, property, etc.; as, the *succession* to the throne. 2. A repeated following of one person or thing after another; as, the events came in quick *succession.* 3. A series of persons or things that follow one after another; as, a *succession* of victories.

suc·ces′sive (sŭk·sĕs′ĭv), *adj.* Following in order and without gaps; consecutive. — **suc·ces′sive·ly**, *adv.*

suc·ces′sor (sŭk·sĕs′ẽr), *n.* A person who succeeds to a throne, title, estate, office, etc.

suc·cinct′ (sŭk·sĭngkt′), *adj.* Brief; concise. **suc·cinct′ly**, *adv.* **suc·cinct′ness**, *n.*

suc′cor (sŭk′ẽr), *n.* Aid; help; relief. — *v.* To help or relieve when in need.

suc′co·tash (sŭk′ō·tăsh), *n.* Beans and kernels of green corn cooked together.

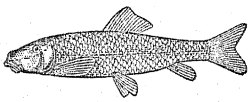
suc′cu·lent (sŭk′ū·lĕnt), *adj.* Juicy. — **suc′cu·lence, suc′cu·len·cy**, *n.*

suc·cumb′ (sŭ·kŭm′), *v.* To yield; to give up; also, to die.

such (sŭch), *adj.* 1. Of this or that kind, character, etc.; as, avoid *such* subjects. 2. So good, so great, so bad, etc.; as, I never ate *such* meals before. — *pron.* 1. Such a person or thing; as, the insult was not intended as *such.* 2. The thing stated, pointed out, etc.; as, *such* was his hope that he hunted for weeks.

suck (sŭk), *v.* 1. To draw in a liquid by action of the mouth; especially, to draw milk from the breast or udder. 2. To draw liquid from something by action of the mouth, lips, tongue, etc.; as, to *suck* an orange. 3. To draw, draw in, or take up something; to absorb, inhale, etc.; as, the plant *sucked* up the water. — *n.* The act of sucking; suction.

suck′er (sŭk′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person, animal, or machine that sucks, as a young pig. 2. In various animals, a part of the body used for sucking or for clinging to something. 3. A fish with a mouth that sucks in food or that suggests sucking. 4. A shoot from the roots or lower part of a plant. 5. In colloquial use, a lollipop.



Sucker, 3. (1/10)

suck′le (sŭk''l), *v.* To nurse at the breast or udder; to suck; hence, to bring up; to rear.

suck′ling (sŭk′lĭng), *n.* A baby or young animal that nurses at the breast or udder.

suc′tion (sŭk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of sucking. 2. The act of drawing liquid, dust, etc., into a space by drawing the air out; as, a vacuum cleaner works by *suction.* — *adj.* 1. Producing suction, or working by means of suction; as, a *suction* pump; a *suction* cleaner. 2. Of, or being a part of, a machine that works by suction; as, a *suction* pipe.

Su·dan′ (sōō·dăn′; sōō·dän′), *n.* A region of Africa, south of Egypt. — **Su′da·nese′** (sōō′dà·nēz′; -nēs′), *adj.* & *n.*

—, An′glo-E·gyp′tian. See ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

sud′den (sŭd''n; sŭd′ĭn), *adj.* 1. Unexpected; as, *sudden* death. 2. Hastily prepared, done, etc.; as, a *sudden* journey. — ***all of a sudden.*** Suddenly; sooner than was expected. **sud′den·ly**, *adv.* **sud′den·ness**, *n.*

suds (sŭdz), *n. pl.* Soapsuds; lather.

sue (sū), *v.* 1. To woo; to ask for; as, he *sued* for her hand in marriage. 2. To seek justice or right by bringing a legal action; as, to *sue* for damages.

suède (swād), *n.* Leather tanned and rubbed so that it is soft and has a slight nap.

su′et (sū′ĕt), *n.* The hard fat obtained from beef and mutton. When melted, suet forms tallow for candles.

Su·ez′ (sōō·ĕz′; sōō′ĕz), *n.* A seaport at the southern end of the Suez Canal.

Su·ez′, Isth′mus of. The isthmus that joins Asia and Africa. It is crossed by a ship canal (*Su·ez′ Ca·nal′*) one hundred miles long.

suf′fer (sŭf′ĕr), *v.* 1. To feel or endure pain, annoyance, etc. 2. To experience; to undergo; as, to *suffer* losses. 3. To bear loss, damage, etc.; as, business *suffered.* 4. To allow; to permit; as, do not *suffer* any strangers to come in.
suf′fer·a·ble, *adj.* **suf′fer·er,** *n.*

suf′fer·ance (sŭf′ĕr·ăns), *n.* 1. Patient suffering. 2. Silent consent; toleration; as, they were allowed to enter the country only on *sufferance.* 3. Power to endure; endurance; as, such insults are beyond *sufferance.*

suf′fer·ing (sŭf′ĕr·ĭng; sŭf′rĭng), *n.* Pain, misery, hardship, etc.

suf·fice′ (sŭ·fīs′; sŭ·fīz′), *v.* To be enough; to satisfy; as, ten years at school *sufficed* him.

suf·fi′cient (sŭ·fĭsh′ĕnt), *adj.* Enough; equal to the needs or demands; as, *sufficient* food.
suf·fi′cien·cy, *n.* **suf·fi′cient·ly,** *adv.*

suf′fix (sŭf′ĭks), *n.* One or more syllables which when added to a word make a new word. Thus, *-er* is a suffix which when added to *help* makes *helper; -ation* is a suffix which when added to *admire* makes *admiration.*

suf′fo·cate (sŭf′ō·kāt), *v.* 1. To kill by stopping the breath; to stifle; also, to choke or give the feeling of smothering. 2. To be choked, stifled, or smothered; as, he *suffocated* before help could reach him. — **suf′fo·ca′tion,** *n.*

suf′fra·gan (sŭf′rȧ·găn), *n.* A bishop who serves as an assistant to another bishop. He is sometimes called ***bishop suffragan.*** — *adj.* Assisting another bishop.

suf′frage (sŭf′rĭj), *n.* 1. A vote; a ballot. 2. The right to vote; the franchise; as, woman *suffrage;* also, the act of voting.

suf′fra·gist (sŭf′rȧ·jĭst), *n.* A person, especially a woman, who believes in and works for extending to women the right to vote.

suf·fuse′ (sŭ·fūz′), *v.* To spread, as a fluid, color, etc., over a surface. — **suf·fu′sion,** *n.*

sug′ar (shōōg′ĕr), *n.* 1. A sweet substance obtained from sugar cane, sugar beets, maple sirup, etc. 2. Any of a number of sweet substances obtained from grapes (***grape sugar***), corn (***corn sugar***), milk (***milk sugar***), etc.
— *v.* 1. To mix, cover, or sprinkle with sugar. 2. To make something less hard to take or bear; to sweeten; as, to *sugar* a pill. 3. To change to crystals of sugar; to granulate; as, she cooked the candy too long and it *sugared.*

sug′ar beet. A type of beet with a white root from which sugar is made; also, the root.

sug′ar cane. A tall, stout grass with jointed stems, widely raised in tropical regions for the sugar it yields; also, these plants.

Sugar Cane. (1/100)

sug′ar·plum′ (shōōg′ĕr·plŭm′), *n.* A sweetmeat; piece of candy.

sug′ar·y (shōōg′ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* Like sugar; containing sugar; sweet.

sug·gest′ (sŭg·jĕst′; sŭ·jĕst′), *v.* 1. To put a thought, plan, etc., into a person's mind; to mention. 2. To bring something else to mind through close connection; as, smoke *suggests* fire.

sug·ges′tion (sŭg·jĕs′chŭn; sŭ·jĕs′chŭn), *n.* An act or instant of suggesting; also, the thing that is suggested.

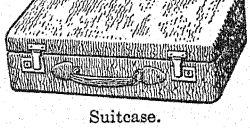
sug·ges′tive (sŭg·jĕs′tĭv; sŭ·jĕs′tĭv), *adj.* 1. Tending to suggest something; full of suggestions; rousing thought. 2. Tending to suggest something that is improper or disgusting.
sug·ges′tive·ly, *adv.* **sug·ges′tive·ness,** *n.*

su′i·cide (sū′ĭ·sīd), *n.* 1. The act of killing oneself purposely; as, to commit *suicide.* 2. A person who kills himself purposely; as, his father was a *suicide.* — **su′i·cid′al,** *adj.*

suit (sūt), *n.* 1. Act of suing; entreaty; especially, wooing; as, she was impressed by his *suit.* 2. A number of things used together; a set; as, a *suit* of clothes. 3. One of the four sets of cards in a pack; as, the *suit* led was clubs. 4. In law, an action or process in a court.
— *v.* 1. To please; to satisfy; as, the plans *suit* me perfectly. 2. To fit or be fitted to; as, to *suit* the action to the word.

suit′a·ble (sūt′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of suiting; fitting; proper. — **suit′a·bil′i·ty** (sūt′ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **suit′a·bly** (sūt′ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

suit′case′ (sūt′kās′), *n.* A flat rectangular valise or traveling bag.


Suitcase.

suite (swēt), *n.* 1. A company of attendants; as, an ambassador's *suite.* 2. A number of things that make up a series; a set; as, a *suite* of rooms.

suit′or (sūt′ĕr), *n.* A person who sues.

sulk (sŭlk), *v.* To be sullen; to become morose or ill-humored. — **sulk,** *n.* — **sulk′y,** *adj.*

sulk′y (sŭl′kĭ), *n.; pl.* SULKIES (-kĭz). A light two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

sul′len (sŭl′ĕn; sŭl′ĭn), *adj.* 1. Disposed to be alone; not sociable; gloomily silent; sulky. 2. Gloomy; dismal; as, a *sullen* autumn day.
sul′len·ly, *adv.* **sul′len·ness,** *n.*

sul'ly (sŭl'ĭ), *v.;* SUL'LIED (-ĭd); SUL'LY·ING. To make or become soiled; to tarnish or stain.

sul'phur (sŭl'fẽr), *n.* **1.** A yellow element found widely in nature, either free or combined. It is not a metal, burns in air with a blue flame, and forms a choking gas. **2.** Any of various butterflies, usually having yellow or orange wings with a black border. A ***cloudless sulphur*** is shown in the colored picture of *butterflies*.

sul·phu'ric (sŭl·fū'rĭk), *adj.* Of, containing, or having to do with, sulphur.

sul·phu'ric ac'id. A heavy oily liquid which eats away substances that it touches.

sul'phu·rous (sŭl'fû·rŭs; sŭl·fū'rŭs), *adj.* **1.** Containing sulphur, or like sulphur. **2.** Fiery; inflamed; as, *sulphurous* language.

sul'tan (sŭl'tăn; sōōl·tän'), *n.* A ruler or sovereign of a Mohammedan state; especially [written with a capital letter, ***Sultan***], the former ruler of Turkey.

sul·tan'a (sŭl·tăn'ȧ; sŭl·tä'nȧ), *n.* The wife, or the mother, sister, or daughter, of a sultan.

sul'tan·ate (sŭl'tăn·ăt), *n.* The rule, territory, or rank of a sultan.

sul'try (sŭl'trĭ), *adj.* Very hot and moist, or close and oppressive; as, *sultry* days.

sum (sŭm), *n.* **1.** An amount; a quantity of money; as, a *sum* of one hundred dollars. **2.** The chief points or thoughts when taken together; as, the *sum* of the evidence. **3.** The result of adding two or more numbers, quantities, or the like; as, the *sum* of 5 and 6 is 11. **4.** A problem or example. — *v.;* SUMMED (sŭmd); SUM'MING. **1.** To find the sum of; add together; as, to *sum* up a column of figures. **2.** To state briefly; to summarize.

su'mac, su'mach (shōō'măk; sū'măk), *n.* **1.** A shrub or small tree with pithy branches, featherlike green leaves changing to red, and tapering clusters of flowers that are followed by red or whitish berries. **2.** A material used in tanning and dyeing, made of the leaves, etc., of sumac.

Poison Sumac.

Su·ma'tra (sōō·mä'trȧ), *n.* A large island of the Netherlands Indies.

sum'ma·rize (sŭm'ȧ·rīz), *v.* To tell in a summary; to present briefly.

sum'ma·ry (sŭm'ȧ·rĭ), *adj.* **1.** Covering the main points briefly; concise; summed up. **2.** Done without delay or formality; quickly executed; as, a *summary* procedure. — *n.; pl.* SUMMARIES (sŭm'ȧ·rīz). A brief record of the main points, as in a book, an argument, etc.

sum'mer (sŭm'ẽr), *n.* In any region, the season of the year in which the sun shines most directly; the warmest period. In the Northern Hemisphere, it begins with the ***summer solstice*** about June 21st, and ends with the ***autumnal equinox*** about September 22d. — *v.* **1.** To pass the summer; as, to *summer* in Alaska. **2.** To keep or feed livestock through the summer. — *adj.* Of, belonging to, or like, summer; suited to or characteristic of summer; as, *summer* weather; a *summer* resort.

sum'mit (sŭm'ĭt), *n.* The top.

sum'mon (sŭm'ŭn), *v.* **1.** To call, bid, or send for. **2.** To arouse or stir to activity; as, to *summon* one's courage. **3.** To command to appear; as, to *summon* witnesses.

sum'mons (sŭm'ŭnz), *n.; pl.* SUMMONSES (-ŭn·zĕz). **1.** The act of summoning; a call by authority to attend to some duty. **2.** A warning to appear in court.

sump'ter (sŭmp'tẽr), *n.* A beast of burden, especially a horse or mule. — **sump'ter,** *adj.*

sump'tu·ous (sŭmp'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Costly; luxurious; involving large expense.

sun (sŭn), *n.* **1.** The heavenly body, the light of which makes our day; the member of the solar system round which the earth and other planets revolve. **2.** Any heavenly body like our sun. **3.** Sunshine; as, tanned by the *sun.* — *v.;* SUNNED; SUN'NING. To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the sun.

sun'beam' **sun'-god'** **sun'room'**
sun'down' **sun'less** **sun'shade'**
sun'-dried' **sun'light'** **sun'shine'**

Sun. Abbreviation for *Sunday.*

sun'bon'net (sŭn'bŏn'ĕt), *n.* A bonnet with a wide brim worn to shield the head, face, and neck from the sun.

sun'burn' (sŭn'bûrn'), *n.* A burning of the skin, caused by exposure to the sun's rays; also, the red or brown color so caused. — *v.;* SUN'BURNED' (sŭn'bûrnd'), SUN'BURNT' (sŭn'bûrnt'); SUN'BURN'ING. To discolor by the sun; to tan.

Sun'day (sŭn'dĭ), *n.* The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath.

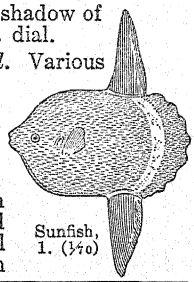
sun'der (sŭn'dẽr), *v.* To break or force apart; to separate; to divide.

sun'di'al (sŭn'dī'ăl), *n.* An instrument to show the time of day by the shadow of an upright pin or plate on a dial.

sun'dries (sŭn'drĭz), *n. pl.* Various small articles or items.

sun'dry (sŭn'drĭ), *adj.* Several; divers; various; as, *sundry* reasons.

sun'fish' (sŭn'fĭsh'), *n.* **1.** A remarkable marine fish, which has a very deep, flattened body, high fins, and a small mouth. **2.** A small American



Sunfish, 1. (1/70)

freshwater fish like a perch. It usually has very bright metallic colors. See the colored picture of *fishes*.

Sunflower.

sun′flow′er (sŭn′flou′ẽr), *n.* A plant that grows several feet tall and has yellow-petaled, dark-centered flowers; also, one of these flowers. The sunflower is the State flower of Kansas.

sung (sŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SING.

sunk (sŭngk), *past tense & past part.* of SINK.

sunk′en (sŭngk′ĕn), *adj.* Sunk; hollow; as, *sunken* cheeks; especially, lying on the bottom of a river or ocean; as, a *sunken* wreck.

sun′lit′ (sŭn′lĭt′), *adj.* Lighted by the sun.

sun′ny (sŭn′ĭ), *adj.*; SUN′NI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); SUN′NI·EST. 1. Of, from, or in, the sun; bright with sunshine. 2. Like the sun or sunshine; hence, merry; bright; as, a *sunny* smile.

sun′rise′ (sŭn′rīz′), *n.* 1. The rise of the sun; also, the light and color that go with this. 2. The time at which the sun rises.

sun′set′ (sŭn′sĕt′), *n.* 1. The sinking of the sun; also, the light and color that go with this. 2. The time at which the sun sets.

sun′spot′ (sŭn′spŏt′), *n.* A dark spot that appears on the sun from time to time.

sun′stroke′ (sŭn′strōk′), *n.* An illness, sometimes fatal, caused by exposure to the sun.

sup (sŭp), *v.*; SUPPED (sŭpt); SUP′PING. 1. To sip, as from a spoon. 2. To eat supper. — *n.* A mouthful; a small quantity; a sip.

su′per- (sū′pẽr-). A prefix meaning: 1. On top of; as, ***su′per·struc′ture***, a structure on top of a structure. 2. Extremely; as, ***su′per·fine′***, very, very fine. 3. Surpassing all others; higher in rank, quality, kind, etc.; as, ***su′per·man′***, a man who excels other men. 4. Beyond; higher than; as, ***su′per·hu′man***, exceeding ordinary human powers.

su′per·a·bun′dant (sū′pẽr·ȧ·bŭn′dănt), *adj.* Being more than enough. — **su′per·a·bun′dance**, *n.*

su′per·an′nu·ate (sū′pẽr·ăn′ū·āt), *v.* To retire and pension, as because of old age.

su·perb′ (sū·pûrb′), *adj.* 1. Noble; stately; lordly. 2. Rich; splendid. 3. Of highest quality; supremely good. — **su·perb′ly**, *adv.*

su′per·car′go (sū′pẽr·kär′gō), *n.*; *pl.* -CARGOES, -CARGOS (-gōz). A person on a merchant ship who manages the business part of the voyage.

su′per·cil′i·ous (sū′pẽr·sĭl′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Haughty; proud and contemptuous.

su′per·fi′cial (sū′pẽr·fĭsh′ăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the surface or appearance only; as, a *superficial* wound. 2. Shallow; hasty; not thorough; as, a *superficial* study.

su′per·flu′i·ty (sū′pẽr·flōō′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SUPERFLUITIES (-tĭz). An oversupply; an excess; also, a luxury.

su·per′flu·ous (sū·pûr′flōō·ŭs), *adj.* Unnecessary; surplus.

su′per·im·pose′ (sū′pẽr·ĭm·pōz′), *v.* To lay one thing over or above another.

su′per·in·tend′ (sū′pẽr·ĭn·tĕnd′), *v.* To oversee and direct; to supervise. — **su′per·in·tend′ence**, *n.*

su′per·in·tend′en·cy (sū′pẽr·ĭn·tĕn′dĕn·sĭ), *n.* The office of a superintendent.

su′per·in·tend′ent (sū′pẽr·ĭn·tĕn′dĕnt), *n.* A person who oversees or manages anything.

su·pe′ri·or (sū·pē′rĭ·ẽr), *adj.* 1. Higher in rank, numbers, etc. 2. Better than most; as, a machine *superior* in every way. 3. Unaffected by something; indifferent; as, *superior* to criticism. 4. Showing that one feels that one is better or more important than others; arrogant; as, a *superior* smile. — *n.* 1. A person who is higher in rank, numbers, quality, etc.; as, the private saluted his *superior*. 2. A person at the head of a monastery, convent, etc.

Su·pe′ri·or, Lake (sū·pē′rĭ·ẽr). The largest of the Great Lakes.

su·pe′ri·or′i·ty (sū·pē′rĭ·ŏr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being superior.

superl. Abbreviation for *superlative*.

su·per′la·tive (sū·pûr′lȧ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Better than all others; supreme. 2. In grammar, naming the highest or lowest degree of an adjective or adverb; as, the *superlative* degree. — *n.* The superlative degree of an adjective or adverb; also, a form that denotes it. Thus, *worst* is the *superlative* of bad. — **su·per′la·tive·ly**, *adv.*

su′per·nat′u·ral (sū′pẽr·năt′ū·răl), *adj.* Having to do with something beyond or outside of nature; as, ghosts and other *supernatural* creatures. — **su′per·nat′u·ral·ly**, *adv.*

su′per·nu′mer·ar′y (sū′pẽr·nū′mẽr·ĕr′ĭ), *adj.* Over the number stated or required; extra; as, a *supernumerary* officer. — *n.* An extra or unnecessary person or thing, such as an extra actor hired for a minor part in which no lines are spoken.

su′per·sede′ (sū′pẽr·sēd′), *v.* To take the place or position of something else; to replace.

su′per·sti′tion (sū′pẽr·stĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. An unreasoning fear or awe of nature, supernatural things, and God, caused by ignorance, belief in magic or chance, etc. 2. Any belief, act, or practice that grows from such fear or awe.

su′per·sti′tious (sū′pẽr·stĭsh′ŭs), *adj.* Having

ing to do with, showing, or influenced by, superstition. — **su′per·sti′tious·ly**, *adv.* — **su′per·sti′tious·ness**, *n.*

su′per·struc′ture (sū′pĕr·strŭk′tŭr), *n.* Any building or structure built on top of some other structure.

su′per·vene′ (sū′pĕr·vēn′), *v.* To come as something additional; to follow closely; as, fever *supervened* after the chill.

su′per·vise′ (sū′pĕr·vīz′; sū′pĕr·vīz), *v.* To oversee and direct; to superintend.

su′per·vi′sion (sū′pĕr·vĭzh′ŭn), *n.* The act of supervising; management. — **su′per·vi′so·ry** (sū′pĕr·vī′zō·rĭ), *adj.*

su′per·vi′sor (sū′pĕr·vī′zĕr; sū′pĕr·vī′zĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who supervises. **2.** A person in a school system who has charge of a special subject or of the teachers of that subject; as, a music *supervisor*.

su·pine′ (sū·pīn′), *adj.* **1.** Lying on one's back or with the face upward; as, he lay *supine* and watched the stars. **2.** Inactive; sluggish. **su·pine′ly**, *adv.* **su·pine′ness**, *n.*

supp., suppl. Abbreviation for *supplement*.

sup′per (sŭp′ĕr), *n.* The evening meal, when dinner is eaten at noon. — **sup′per·less**, *adj.*

sup·plant′ (sŭ·plănt′), *v.* To take someone else's place, as by trickery, force, etc.

sup′ple (sŭp′′l), *adj.* **1.** Not breaking, creasing, etc., when bent; flexible; as, *supple* leather. **2.** Easily influenced; as, a *supple* mind.

sup′ple·ment (sŭp′lĕ·mĕnt), *n.* Something that supplies a want or makes an addition; as, the *supplement* at the back of the book. — (sŭp′lĕ·mĕnt), *v.* To add to something; to fill a lack in something. — **sup′ple·men′tal**, *adj.* — **sup′ple·men′ta·ry**, *adj.*

sup′pli·ant (sŭp′lĭ·ănt), *adj.* Begging; entreating; also, expressing entreaty; as, with *suppliant* hands outstretched. — **sup′pli·ant**, *n.*

sup′pli·cant (sŭp′lĭ·kănt), *n.* A person who entreats; a suppliant.

sup′pli·cate (sŭp′lĭ·kāt), *v.* To make a humble entreaty; especially, to implore God; to pray. — **sup′pli·ca′tion**, *n.*

sup·ply′ (sŭ·plī′), *v.*; SUP·PLIED′ (-plīd′); SUP·PLY′ING. **1.** To add something that is lacking; as, he *supplied* the middle letter of the word. **2.** To fill; to satisfy; as, enough to *supply* the demand. **3.** To furnish or provide. — *n.*; *pl.* SUPPLIES (sŭ·plīz′). **1.** The act of supplying. **2.** Something that supplies or is supplied; as, my *supply* of butter is low. **3.** The amount that is needed or can be got; stock.

sup·port′ (sŭ·pōrt′), *v.* **1.** To hold up; to keep from sinking or falling; as, pillars *support* the porch roof. **2.** To bear; to endure; as, he could not *support* the pain any longer. **3.** To take sides with; to back up; as, to *support* a candidate. **4.** To provide with food, clothing, shelter, etc.; as, he *supports* his mother. — *n.* **1.** Something that supports; a prop. **2.** The act of supporting; the state of being supported; as, his *support* was loyal.

sup·port′er (sŭ·pōr′tĕr), *n.* A person or thing that supports.

sup·pos′a·ble (sŭ·pōz′ā·b'l), *adj.* That may be supposed; possible; believable.

sup·pose′ (sŭ·pōz′), *v.* **1.** To assume as true for the sake of argument. **2.** To believe; to think; as, I *suppose* he is honest.

sup·posed′ (sŭ·pōzd′), *adj.* Accepted as true, often wrongly; also, imagined. — **sup·pos′ed·ly** (sŭ·pōz′ĕd·lĭ), *adv.*

sup′po·si′tion (sŭp′ō·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.* **1.** Something that is supposed; as, his *supposition* was wrong. **2.** The act of supposing.

sup·press′ (sŭ·prĕs′), *v.* **1.** To quell; to subdue. **2.** To keep from being known; as, to *suppress* news. — **sup·pres′sion** (sŭ·prĕsh′ŭn), *n.*

sup′pu·rate (sŭp′ū·rāt), *v.* To form pus; as, the sore is *suppurating*. — **sup′pu·ra′tion**, *n.*

su·prem′a·cy (sū·prĕm′ā·sĭ; sōō·prĕm′ā·sĭ), *n.* Supreme power or authority.

su·preme′ (sū·prēm′; sōō·prēm′), *adj.* **1.** Highest in rank or authority; having the highest power. **2.** The greatest or highest possible; utmost; as, *supreme* confidence. **3.** The most important; as, the *supreme* moment in his life. **su·preme′ly**, *adv.* **su·preme′ness**, *n.*

Su·preme′ Be′ing. God.

Su·preme′ Court. **1.** The highest court in the United States, now composed of a chief justice and eight associate justices. **2.** A similar court in a State or in another country.

Supt. Abbreviation for *Superintendent*.

sur·charge′ (sûr·chärj′), *v.* **1.** To overcharge. **2.** To overload; to weigh down. **3.** To fill to overflowing. **4.** To print something on a postage stamp which gives it a new value.

sur′charge′ (sûr′chärj′; sûr·chärj′), *n.* **1.** An additional tax, cost, etc. **2.** A charge, load, or burden that is too great. **3.** Something which is officially printed on a postage stamp to give it a new value or use.

sur′coat′ (sûr′kōt′), *n.* An outer coat or cloak, especially one worn by a knight over his armor.

S Surcoat.

sure (shŏŏr), *adj.* **1.** Not likely to be overthrown; steadfast. **2.** Having no doubt; confident. **3.** Entirely trustworthy; dependable; as, a *sure* messenger. **4.** Bound to happen; assured; as, success

is *sure;* also, bound; certain; as, *sure* to fail. — *adv.* Surely; as, as *sure* as I 'm alive. — sure'ness, *n.*

sure'-foot'ed (shŏŏr'fo͝ot'ĕd), *adj.* Not liable to stumble or fall.

sure'ly (shŏŏr'lĭ), *adv.* In a sure manner; firmly; also, undoubtedly.

sure'ty (shŏŏr'tĭ; shŏŏr'ē-tĭ), *n.; pl.* SURETIES (-tĭz). 1. Sureness; certainty. 2. Something that makes sure; a guarantee. 3. A person who becomes a guarantor for another person.

surf (sûrf), *n.* The swell of the sea that splashes upon the shore; also, the sound, splash, or foam caused by the billows as they break.

sur'face (sûr'fĭs), *n.* 1. The outside of an object; one face of an object. 2. The mere outside; outside appearance; as, it was perfect on the *surface.* — *adj.* 1. Having to do with a surface; acting on a surface. 2. Not deep or real; as, *surface* kindness. — *v.* 1. To give a surface to something; to plane, varnish, pave, etc.; as, the carpenter *surfaced* a board. 2. To work on or at the surface.

sur'feit (sûr'fĭt), *n.* 1. An excess; an overabundance. 2. A sort of sickness or dislike caused by having too much of anything; as, he ate candy to *surfeit.* — *v.* To feed, supply, etc., so much as to disgust; as, *surfeited* with sweets.

surge (sûrj), *n.* 1. A large wave or billow; as, *surges* of the sea. 2. An onward rush; as, a *surge* of anger. — *v.* To rise in waves.

sur'geon (sûr'jŭn), *n.* A doctor who performs operations. Abbreviation, *surg.*

sur'ger·y (sûr'jĕr·ĭ), *n.* 1. The science which is concerned with the correction of physical defects and the healing of injuries by operation either with or without instruments. 2. The work done by a surgeon.

sur'gi·cal (sûr'jĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with surgeons or surgery; as, *surgical* treatment.

Su'ri·nam' (so͞o'rĭ·năm'), *n.* A Dutch colony in northern South America. It is often called ***Dutch Guiana.***

sur'ly (sûr'lĭ), *adj.;* SUR'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); SUR'LI·EST. Ill-natured; crabbed.

sur·mise' (sûr·mīz'), *v.* To guess. — **sur·mise'** (sûr·mīz'; sûr'mīz), *n.*

sur·mount' (sûr·mount'), *v.* 1. To conquer; to overcome. 2. To climb over; to top.

sur'name' (sûr'nām'), *n.* A family name; a last name; as, Allen is Mary Allen's *surname.*

sur·pass' (sĕr·pás'), *v.* 1. To be greater, better, stronger, etc., than someone or something else; to exceed. 2. To go beyond the reach or powers of someone or something; as, the task *surpassed* his strength.

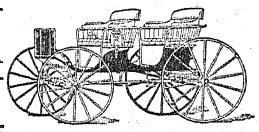
sur'plice (sûr'plĭs), *n.* A white linen outer garment worn by some clergymen.

sur'plus (sûr'plŭs; sûr'plŭs), *n.* An amount or quantity left over; an excess. — **sur'plus,** *adj.* — **sur'plus·age,** *n.*

sur·prise' (sĕr·prīz'), *v.* 1. To come upon and attack unexpectedly; as, they *surprised* the enemy. 2. To come upon unexpectedly; as, they *surprised* the robbers. 3. To strike with wonder by being different from what is expected; as, I was *surprised* at her laughter. 4. To accomplish by means of a surprise; as, she *surprised* her father into letting her go. — *n.* 1. An act of taking unawares; an unexpected attack. 2. Something surprising; as, all the days were alike, with no *surprises.* 3. Astonishment; amazement; as, *surprise* kept him silent. — **sur·pris'ing,** *adj.* — **sur·pris'ing·ly,** *adv.*

sur·ren'der (sŭ·rĕn'dĕr), *v.* 1. To give oneself or something into the power of another person or thing; to yield. 2. To give up completely; as, he *surrendered* his place in the line. — *n.* The giving up of oneself or something to the power of another person or thing; as, the *surrender* of the fort.

sur'rep·ti'tious (sûr'ĕp·tĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* Done, made, got, etc., by stealth; secret; as, a *surreptitious* trip. — **sur'rep·ti'tious·ly,** *adv.*



Surrey.

sur'rey (sûr'ĭ), *n.* A four-wheeled, two-seated carriage.

sur'ro·gate (sûr'ō·gāt), *n.* 1. A person appointed to act in place of another; a substitute. 2. In some States, a law officer who has authority in the probate, or proving, of wills, settlement of estates, appointment of guardians, etc.

sur·round' (sŭ·round'), *v.* 1. To enclose on all sides; to envelop; as, the enemy *surrounded* him. 2. To go all around the outside of.

sur·round'ings (sŭ·roun'dĭngz), *n. pl.* The conditions around a person; environment.

sur'tax' (sûr'tăks'), *n.* An additional or extra tax; as, there was a *surtax* on theater tickets.

sur·veil'lance (sûr·vāl'ăns; sûr·vāl'yăns), *n.* Oversight; close watch; as, the police kept the suspected man under *surveillance.*

sur·vey' (sĕr·vā'), *v.* 1. To look over and examine closely. 2. To determine the form, extent, position, etc., of a piece of land, a coast line, etc.; to make a survey; as, they *surveyed* the land before they built a road. 3. To view or study something as a whole; as, they *surveyed* the whole valley from the mountain; to *survey* the field of literature.

sur'vey (sûr'vā; sĕr·vā'), *n.* 1. An act of surveying; also, something that is surveyed. 2. A careful examination to learn certain facts; as, a *survey* of the school system. 3. A history or description that covers much material by

means of bare outlines; as, a *survey* of world history. 4. The act of finding out and making a record of the outline, measurements, position, etc., of any part of the earth's surface; also, a measured plan and description of a portion of land, a road, etc.

sur·vey'ing (sĕr·vā'ĭng), *n.* The act or occupation of a person who makes surveys; especially, the science which teaches how to measure the earth's surface and how to make an accurate record from these measurements.

sur·vey'or (sĕr·vā'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who surveys; sometimes, a superintendent or supervisor. 2. A person who makes a business of surveying.

sur·viv'al (sẽr·vīv'ăl), *n.* 1. A living continued after others of the kind have passed away; as, the *survival* of certain old customs. 2. Something that lives on or remains after others like it have gone.

sur·vive' (sẽr·vīv'), *v.* 1. To remain alive or existent; to live on. 2. To last or live longer than something else. — **sur·viv'ing**, *adj.*

sur·vi'vor (sẽr·vī'vẽr), *n.* A person or thing that lives or lasts longer than another person; as, he was the last *survivor* of his family; also, one who lives beyond or after some given time, thing, event, etc.; as, a *survivor* from the wreck.

sus·cep'ti·bil'i·ty (sŭ·sĕp'tĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* SUSCEPTIBILITIES (-tĭz). 1. Aptness to be acted upon, influenced, affected, or moved; as, *susceptibility* to colds. 2. Sensitiveness; responsiveness; as, his *susceptibility* made him quick to take offense.

sus·cep'ti·ble (sŭ·sĕp'tĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Of such a nature as to permit; as, his words were *susceptible* of being misunderstood. 2. So made as to be open or liable; as, *susceptible* to colds. 3. Easily affected; impressionable; responsive; as, a *susceptible* young girl. — **sus·cep'ti·bly** (sŭ·sĕp'tĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

sus'pect (sŭs'pĕkt; sŭs·pĕkt'), *n.* A person or thing suspected, as of being a criminal; as, he is the murder *suspect*. — **sus·pect'** (sŭs·pĕkt'; sŭs'pĕkt), *adj.*

sus·pect' (sŭs·pĕkt'), *v.* 1. To doubt; to distrust; as, he *suspected* her sincerity. 2. To imagine to be guilty, without proof; as, they *suspected* the messenger of the theft. 3. To surmise; to guess.

sus·pend' (sŭs·pĕnd'), *v.* 1. To debar, permanently or for a time, from any privilege, office, etc.; as, *suspended* from school. 2. To stop or do away with for a time; as, to *suspend* a rule. 3. To cease for a time from operation or activity; as, all business *suspended* during the storm. 4. To hang; especially, to hang free except at one point; as, the ball was *suspended* by a thread.

sus·pend'ers (sŭs·pĕn'dẽrz), *n. pl.* Two straps that pass over a man's shoulders and are attached to his trousers to hold them up.

sus·pense' (sŭs·pĕns'), *n.* 1. A temporary stop; suspension. 2. Uncertainty, anxiety, worry, etc., as to the result of something.

sus·pen'sion (sŭs·pĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. Temporary forced withdrawal from a privilege, office, etc.; as, his *suspension* from the department. 2. Temporary withholding of an opinion, sentence, etc. 3. Temporary removal of a rule, etc. 4. The state of being hung, or suspended; as, particles in *suspension* in water.

sus·pi'cion (sŭs·pĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Distrust; doubt. 2. A hint; an inkling. 3. A slight trace; a faint suggestion.

sus·pi'cious (sŭs·pĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* 1. Open or liable to suspicion; such as to arouse distrust; as, a *suspicious* look. 2. Inclined to suspect; as, a *suspicious* policeman. 3. Showing suspicion; as, he watched with a *suspicious* eye. **sus·pi'cious·ly**, *adv.* **sus·pi'cious·ness**, *n.*

sus·tain' (sŭs·tān'), *v.* 1. To provide for the support, maintenance, etc., of something; as, food to *sustain* an army. 2. To keep up; to prolong; as, to *sustain* a conversation. 3. To support or prop up; as, pillars *sustained* the roof. 4. To keep from sinking or giving way; as, she was *sustained* by hope. 5. To endure; as, to *sustain* hardships. 6. To support as true, legal, etc.; as, the court *sustained* the lawyer's objection. 7. To make certain; to prove; to confirm; as, this report *sustains* our belief.

sus'te·nance (sŭs'tĕ·nănsˌ), *n.* 1. A means of support; now, more often, food; provisions; nourishment; as, they lacked proper *sustenance*. 2. The act of sustaining or the state of being sustained. 3. Something that sustains.

sut'ler (sŭt'lẽr), *n.* A person who follows an army and sells food, liquor, etc., to the troops.

su'ture (sū'tūr), *n.* 1. The act of sewing. 2. A seam or seamlike line along which two things are united; as, the *sutures* of the bones of the skull.

su'ze·rain (sū'zĕ·rān; sōō'zĕ·rān), *n.* 1. A superior lord; a feudal lord. 2. A nation that has political control over another nation. The position or the power of a suzerain is called ***su'ze·rain·ty***.

S.W. Abbreviation for *southwest*.

swab (swŏb), *v.*; SWABBED (swŏbd); SWAB'BING. To use a swab upon something; to mop; also, to clean, wash, bathe, etc., with a swab; as, to *swab* a cut with iodine. — *n.* 1. A mop, especially a rope mop. 2. A small piece of sponge, absorbent cotton, etc., used to apply medicine or to remove a discharge from cuts, wounds, etc.; also, material collected in this way to be used for some sort of test. — **swab'ber**, *n.*

PRECIOUS AND SEMIPRECIOUS STONES

EMERALD

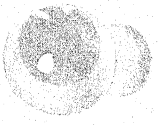
DIAMOND

RUBY

SAPPHIRE

ONYX

SARDONYX


PEARL

TOPAZ

CARNELIAN

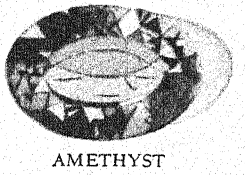
AQUAMARINE

FIRE OPAL

TOURMALINE

BLOODSTONE

JASPER

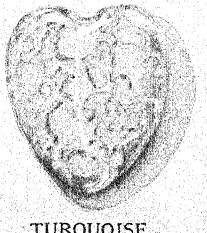

AMETHYST

AGATE

JADE

GARNET

BLACK OPAL


TURQUOISE

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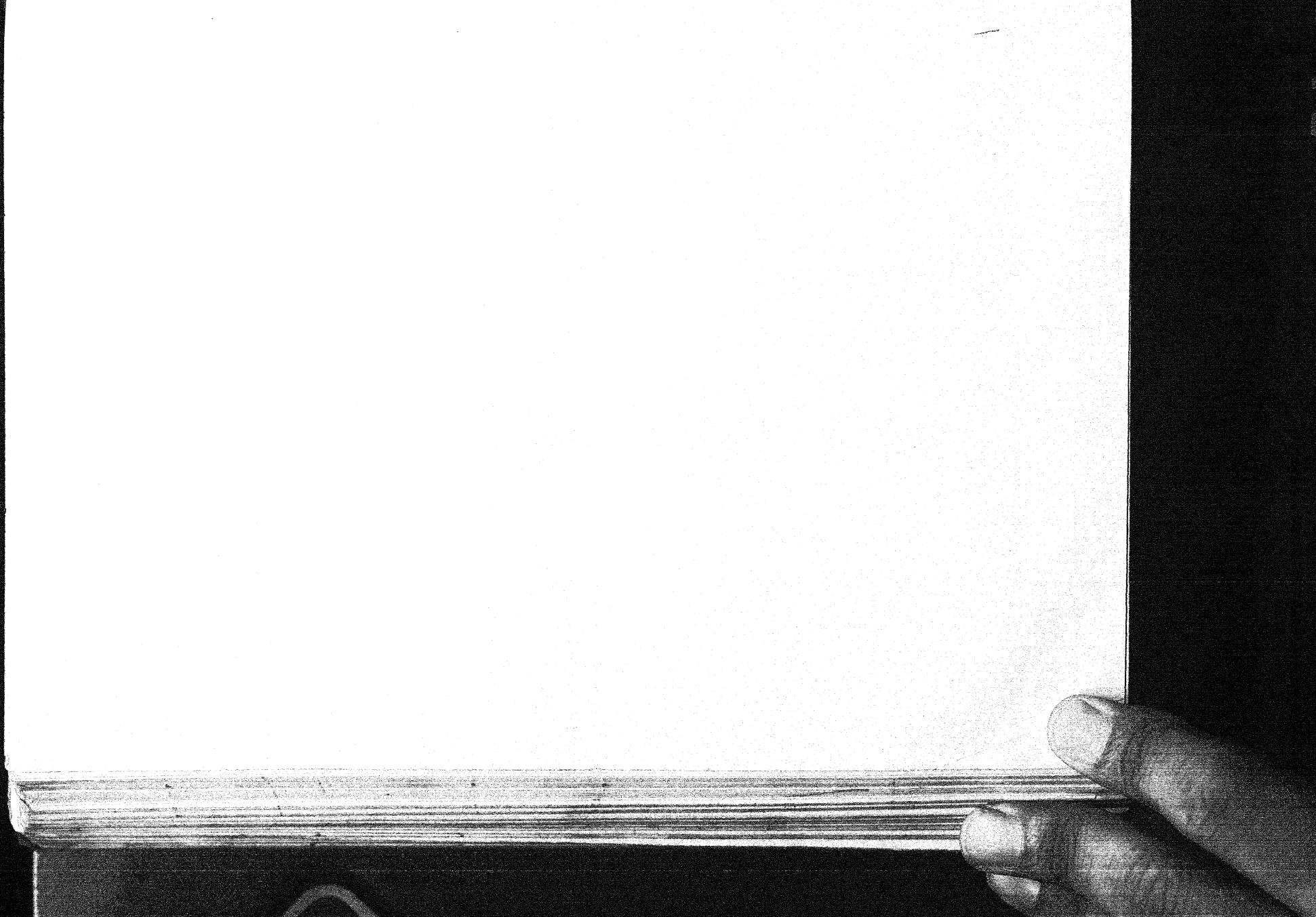


swad'dle (swŏd''l), *v.* 1. To bind with bands of cloth, as a newborn child. 2. To bind or restrict; to treat as a child.

swag'ger (swăg'ẽr), *v.* To walk with a conceited strut. — **swag'ger**, *n.* — **swag'ger·er**, *n.*

swain (swān), *n.* A country youth; a lover.

swale (swāl), *n.* A piece of meadowland; also, a marshy hollow, as in a plain or moor.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *n.* Any of several kinds of birds noted for their graceful flight and regular migrations. A ***barn swallow*** is shown in the colored picture of *birds*.

swal'low (swŏl'ō), *v.* 1. To take into the stomach through the throat; as, to *swallow* food. 2. To take in as if in this way; to absorb; to consume; as, the sea *swallowed* the doomed ship. 3. To accept or believe too easily; as, do not *swallow* everything you hear. 4. To put up with; to bear.
— *n.* 1. Act of swallowing. 2. As much as is swallowed at one time; as, a *swallow* of water.

swal'low·tail' (swŏl'ō·tāl'), *n.* Any of a number of large, bright-colored butterflies. A ***spicebush swallowtail*** and a ***tiger swallowtail*** are shown in the colored picture of *butterflies*.

swal'low-tailed' (swŏl'ō·tāld'), *adj.* Having a forked tail, like some swallows.

swam (swăm), *past tense* of SWIM.

swamp (swŏmp), *n.* Wet, spongy land; marsh. — **swamp'land'**, *n.*
— *adj.* Having to do with, or growing in, swamps.
— *v.* 1. To plunge or sink in a swamp or in water. 2. To fill with water; to sink after filling with water; as, the boat *swamped*. 3. To overwhelm; as, he is *swamped* with work. **swamp'ish**, *adj.* **swamp'y**, *adj.*

swan (swŏn), *n.* A heavy-bodied but graceful water bird with a very long neck.

swan dive. A graceful fancy dive in which the arms are spread out and the back is curved.

Swan Dive.

swan's'-down' (swŏnz'-doun'), *n.* 1. The down, or fine soft feathers, of a swan. 2. Usually ***swans'down'***. A soft thick cloth of wool mixed with silk, rayon, or cotton.

swan song. 1. A song that a dying swan is said to sing. 2. A poem, piece of music, etc., made shortly before the artist's death.

swap (swŏp), *v.;* SWAPPED (swŏpt); SWAP'PING. To exchange or barter; as, the boys *swapped* marbles with one another. — **swap**, *n.*

sward (swôrd), *n.* A grassy piece of land.

sware (swâr), *old past tense* of SWEAR.

swarm (swôrm), *n.* 1. A large number of bees which together leave a hive in order to form a new colony elsewhere; less correctly, any colony of bees settled in a hive. 2. A large crowd; a throng; a horde.
— *v.* 1. Of bees, to collect in a swarm and fly off to form a new colony. 2. To migrate, move, or gather in a swarm or a large crowd; to throng. 3. To contain a swarm; as, the floor is *swarming* with ants.

swarth'y (swôr'thĭ; swôr'thĭ), *adj.* Dark in color or complexion; dusky; dark-skinned.

swash (swŏsh), *v.* To move, strike, etc., with a splashing sound; to splash. — **swash**, *n.*

swash'buck'ler (swŏsh'bŭk'lẽr), *n.* A boasting, blustering soldier.

swas'ti·ka, swas'ti·ca (swăs'tĭ·kȧ; swŏs'tĭ·kȧ), *n.* A symbol in the shape of a cross with the ends of the arms all bent at right angles. A swastika is used as the official emblem of the Nazis and of the German government.

Swastika.

swat (swŏt), *v.;* SWAT'TED; SWAT'TING. To hit with a hard blow. — *n.* A hard blow.

swath (swôth; swŏth), *n.* 1. A row, strip, stripe, etc. 2. The sweep of a scythe or a mowing machine, or a path cut in mowing. 3. A row of cut grass or grain.

swathe (swāth), *n.* A swath.

swathe (swāth), *v.* 1. To wrap or bind with a band, a bandage, or other covering. 2. To encircle; to surround; as, fog *swathed* the river.
— *n.* A bandage; a wrapping.

sway (swā), *v.* 1. To swing back and forth or from side to side. 2. To bend or be bent to one side; to lean; to incline; hence, to exert pressure on; to influence. 3. To wield, as a scepter; hence, to govern, rule, or control.
— *n.* 1. A swaying. 2. Controlling influence. 3. Rule; governing power; as, a king holds *sway*.

sway'-backed' (swā'băkt'), **sway'-back'** (swā'băk'), *adj.* Having an unusually hollow or sagged back; as, a *sway-backed* horse.

swayed (swād), *adj.* Sway-backed.

Swa'zi·land' (swä'zē·lănd'), *n.* A British protectorate in the Union of South Africa.

swear (swâr), *v.; past tense* SWORE, formerly also SWARE; *past part.* SWORN; *pres. part.* SWEAR'ING. 1. To make a solemn statement, calling on God or some sacred object to witness the truth of it. 2. To declare, promise, or pledge solemnly; to vow. 3. To bind by an oath or by a solemn promise; as, to *swear* a person to secrecy. 4. To administer an oath to; as, to *swear* a witness. 5. To curse. — ***swear by.*** 1. To take an oath by. 2. To put complete trust in; as, to *swear by* one's doctor. — ***swear off.*** To vow to give up, as a bad habit. **swear'er**, *n.* **swear'ing**, *n.*

sweat (swĕt), *v.*; SWEAT or SWEAT'ED; SWEAT'ING. 1. To perspire. 2. To give off moisture; to form drops of moisture on its surface. 3. In colloquial use, to work so that one perspires; to work hard. 4. To cause to sweat. 5. To draw out or get rid of by sweating, or as if by sweating; as, to *sweat* poisons out of one's body. 6. To make a person overwork, especially under unhealthy conditions; as, a factory (*sweat'shop'*) that *sweats* its employees. — *n.* 1. Perspiration. 2. Moisture given off by something, or forming on the surface of a thing. 3. A condition or a spell of sweating; as, to be in a *sweat* from running. — sweat'y, *adj.*

sweat'er (swĕt'ẽr), *n.* 1. One that sweats. 2. A knitted or crocheted jacket, jumper, etc.

Swede (swēd), *n.* One of the people of Sweden.

Swe'den (swē'd'n), *n.* A kingdom in northern Europe.

Swed'ish (swēd'ĭsh), *adj.* Of or having to do with Sweden, the Swedes, or their language. — *n.* 1. The language of Sweden. 2. The Swedes.

sweep (swēp), *v.*; SWEPT; SWEEP'ING. 1. To remove or clean by brushing; also, to brush into a heap. 2. To remove or destroy by vigorous action or attacks; as, famine is *sweeping* off hundreds of people. 3. To strip or clear by blows, gusts, etc.; as, the *storm* swept the decks clean. 4. To move over with swiftness, force, or destruction; as, the tide *swept* over the shore. 5. To gather or take up with a single swift movement; as, he *swept* the money from the counter. 6. To touch a surface with an action or result like that of a brush; as, the old man's beard *sweeps* his chest. 7. To move over or cover a wide range; as, his eyes *swept* the horizon; also, to stretch in a curve. — *n.* 1. A sweeping; a clearing out or away; as, to make a clean *sweep*. 2. A sweeping movement; as, the *sweep* of a scythe; a single stroke, etc.; as, at one *sweep*. 3. Range; scope; as, the broad *sweep* of a meadow. 4. A curve; a bend; as, the *sweep* of an arch. 5. Something that sweeps or that works with a sweeping motion, such as a broom, or a kind of long oar, etc. 6. A person who sweeps.
sweep'er, *n.* sweep'ing, *adj.*

sweep'stakes' (swēp'stāks'), *n.* 1. A horse race in which the stakes are made by the owners of the horses in the race; also, the entire sum of the stakes in such a race, usually awarded by agreement to the winner. 2. A lottery based on a sweepstakes.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* 1. Having an agreeable taste like the taste of sugar. 2. Fresh in taste; not stale; not salt; as, *sweet* butter. 3. Fragrant; as, a *sweet* smell. 4. Soft; melodious; as, *sweet* music. 5. Attractive; as, a *sweet* face. 6. Kindly; mild; as, a *sweet* disposition. — *n.* 1. Something sweet; especially, candy, preserves, etc. 2. A loved person; a darling.
sweet'ly, *adv.* sweet'ness, *n.*

sweet'bread' (swēt'brĕd'), *n.* The thymus or pancreas of certain animals, such as calves or lambs, used for food.

sweet'bri'er, sweet'bri'ar (swēt'brī'ẽr), *n.* A European rose with strong prickles and single, sweet-smelling, pink flowers; the eglantine.

sweet corn. A kind of Indian corn cooked and used for food when it is young.

sweet'en (swēt''n), *v.* To make sweet; to become sweet.

sweet'en·ing (swēt''n·ĭng; swēt'nĭng), *n.* Something that sweetens.

sweet'heart' (swēt'härt'), *n.* A loved person; a lover.

sweet'ish (swēt'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat sweet.

sweet'meat' (swēt'mēt'), *n.* 1. A candy, a confection, a piece of candied fruit, etc. 2. Any food rich in sugar, such as candy, etc.

sweet pea. A cultivated garden plant with climbing stems and fragrant flowers of many colors; also, the flower.

Sweet Peas.

sweet po·ta'to. The large, sweet, mealy root of a tropical vine which is somewhat like a morning-glory; also, the vine. The roots are cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

sweet Wil'liam. A kind of pink whose many-colored flowers grow in thick, flat clusters.

Sweet William.

swell (swĕl), *v.*; *past tense* SWELLED; *past part.* SWELLED or SWOL'LEN; *pres. part.* SWELL'ING. 1. To grow bigger or make bigger; to increase in size, quantity, value, etc. 2. To extend upward or outward; to bulge; as, a heavy wind *swelled* the sails. 3. To fill or be filled with pride, anger, or some other emotion; as, a heart *swelling* with gratitude. — *n.* 1. Increase in size, quantity, value, etc. 2. A long rolling wave or series of waves of the open sea. 3. In music, increase or decrease of sound, or the sign showing this (< >); also, a device in an organ, for regulating the loudness of sound. 4. In colloquial use, a fashionably dressed person.

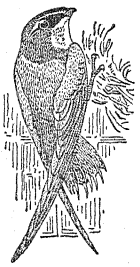
swell'ing (swĕl'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of something that swells. 2. The condition of being swollen. 3. Something swollen or bulging.

swel'ter (swĕl'tẽr), *v.* 1. To be faint from heat; to suffer from the heat. 2. To sweat.

swept (swĕpt), *past tense and past part.* of SWEEP.

swerve (swûrv), *v.* To go out of a straight line; to turn aside. — swerve, *n.*

swift (swĭft), *adj.* Very quick or fast; speedy; rapid; prompt. — *n.* A small insect-eating bird, allied to the hummingbird and often mistakenly called a swallow. The ***chimney swift*** is common in America east of the Rockies. — **swift'ly**, *adv.* — **swift'ness**, *n.*


Chimney Swift. (½)

swig (swĭg), *v.* In colloquial use, to drink in long drafts; to gulp. — **swig**, *n.* — **swig'ger**, *n.*

swill (swĭl), *v.* To drink or swallow greedily, as pigs do. — *n.* Food for animals, especially for pigs.

swim (swĭm), *v.; past tense* SWAM; *past part.* SWUM; *pres. part.* SWIM'MING. 1. To move through or in water by moving arms, legs, fins, tail, etc. 2. To glide smoothly and quietly. 3. To float and not sink. 4. To be covered, surrounded, etc., with a liquid or as if with a liquid; as, meat *swimming* in gravy. 5. To cross or go over by swimming. — *n.* 1. The act of swimming. 2. A swimming motion. 3. The current of fashion, favor, influence, etc.; as, the social *swim*. — **swim'mer**, *n.*

swim (swĭm), *v.* To be dizzy; as, my head is *swimming;* to move or seem to move dizzily.

swin'dle (swĭn'd'l), *v.* To get money or property from a person by fraud or deceit; cheat or defraud. — *n.* An act of swindling; a cheating. — **swin'dler** (swĭn'dlẽr), *n.*

swine (swīn), *n. sing. & pl.* 1. An animal of the hog kind. 2. A person thought of as like a hog in some way. — **swin'ish** (swīn'ĭsh), *adj.*

swine'herd' (swīn'hûrd'), *n.* A person who tends swine.

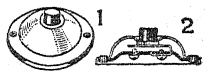
swing (swĭng), *v.;* SWUNG; SWING'ING. 1. To move rapidly in a sweeping curve; as, he *swung* his bat. 2. To throw or toss in a circle or back and forth; as, to *swing* a lasso; to sway to and fro; as, a basket *swung* on her arm. 3. To hang or be hung so as to move freely back and forth or in a curve; as, to *swing* a hammock between two trees. 4. To be executed by hanging. 5. To move or turn around an axis, or on hinges, etc.; as, to *swing* troops into line. 6. To march or walk with free, swaying movements. 7. To manage or handle successfully; as, he could not *swing* the job. — *n.* 1. The act of swinging. 2. A swinging movement, blow, rhythm, etc. 3. The distance through which something swings. 4. Something that is swung, as a rope with its two ends fastened overhead and its loop hanging down so that a person may sit in the loop, or on a seat fixed in the loop, and swing. 5. Short for ***swing music***. A style of playing dance music in which each musician plays his part as he wishes, often inserting notes and measures not in the written music.

swirl (swûrl), *v.* To move with a whirling or twisting motion; to whirl; to eddy. — **swirl**, *n.*

swish (swĭsh), *n.* A sound like that made by a whip rapidly cutting the air, or by the rustle of a silk dress. — **swish**, *v.*

Swiss (swĭs), *adj.* Of or having to do with Switzerland or its people. — *n. sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; the people of Switzerland.

switch (swĭch), *n.* 1. A slender, flexible whip, rod, or twig. 2. The end of the tail of some animals, such as cows. 3. A tress of false hair sometimes worn by women in certain ways of arranging their own hair.

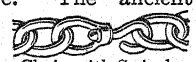

1 View of Switch, 4; 2 Cross Section.

4. A device for making, breaking, or changing the connections in an electric circuit. 5. A device for adjusting the rails of a track so that a locomotive, a streetcar, etc., may be turned from the track on which it is running to another track. 6. A blow with a switch or whip. 7. A turn of an electric switch or a railway switch. 8. A change or shift from one thing to another; as, a *switch* in one's opinions. — *v.* 1. To strike, urge on, etc., with or as if with a switch or whip. 2. To swing or whisk; as, a cow *switches* her tail. 3. To turn, shift, or change by operating a switch; as, he *switched* off the lights. 4. To change or shift.

switch'board' (swĭch'bōrd'), *n.* An apparatus consisting of a board, a panel, etc., on which is mounted a collection of electric switches so arranged that a number of circuits may be connected, combined, and controlled; as, the *switchboards* of a telephone exchange.

Switz'er·land (swĭt'zẽr·lănd), *n.* A federal republic in central Europe. The ancient name was ***Helvetia***.

swiv'el (swĭv'l), *n.* A thing fastened on another thing in such a way that both can turn independently; especially, a part or piece that turns on, or as if on, a headed bolt, pin, etc. — *v.* To turn on a swivel or as if on a swivel.


Chain with Swivel.

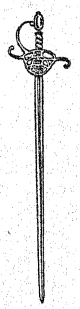
swob (swŏb). Same as SWAB.

swol'len (swōl'ĕn), *past part.* of SWELL.

swoon (swōōn), *v.* To faint. — **swoon**, *n.*

swoop (swōōp), *v.* To descend, or to pounce on, suddenly, like a hawk attacking its prey; to catch up or seize suddenly. — *n.* A sudden descent, as of a hawk.

sword (sōrd), *n.* 1. A weapon, such as the rapier, saber, etc., having a long and usually sharp-pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges. 2. A symbol of power, as of the power of justice, or of law; also, military power. 3. War; as, "The pen is mightier than the *sword*."


Sword.

sword′fish′ (sōrd′fĭsh′), *n.* A very large ocean food fish. The bones of the upper jaw form a long, swordlike beak.

Swordfish. (1/10)

sword′play′ (sōrd′plā′), *n.* The art or skill of wielding a sword.

swords′man (sōrdz′măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. 1. A person who fights with a sword. 2. A person skilled in using a sword; a fencer.

swore (swōr), *past tense* of SWEAR.

sworn (swōrn), *past part.* of SWEAR.

swum (swŭm), *past part.* of SWIM.

swung (swŭng), *past tense & past part.* of SWING.

syc′a·more (sĭk′ȧ·mōr), *n.* 1. A fig tree (*sycamore fig*) of Egypt and Asia Minor that provides fruit and shade. 2. A maple tree of Europe and Asia, widely planted as a shade tree. 3. A broad-leaved tree with light-brown, flaky bark and round, buttonlike fruits.

syc′o·phant (sĭk′ō·fănt), *n.* A flatterer.

Syd′ney (sĭd′nĭ), *n.* Capital of New South Wales, Australia.

syl·lab′ic (sĭ·lăb′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Having to do with a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* accent. 2. Forming a syllable.

syl·lab′i·cate (sĭ·lăb′ĭ·kāt), *v.* To syllabify. — **syl·lab′i·ca′tion**, *n.*

syl·lab′i·fy (sĭ·lăb′ĭ·fī), *v.*; SYL·LAB′I·FIED (-fīd); SYL·LAB′I·FY′ING. To form or divide into syllables; to syllabicate. — **syl·lab′i·fi·ca′tion** (sĭ·lăb′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

syl′la·ble (sĭl′ȧ·b'l), *n.* 1. One or more speech sounds constituting an uninterrupted unit of utterance and forming either a whole word (*man*) or a commonly recognized division of a word (*A·mer·i·ca*); also, one or more letters representing a spoken syllable. 2. In writing and printing, a part of a word separated from the rest and capable of being pronounced by a single impulse of the voice.

syl′la·bus (sĭl′ȧ·bŭs), *n.; pl.* SYLLABUSES (-bŭs·ĕz). A summary containing the heads or main subjects of a speech, book, etc.

syl′lo·gism (sĭl′ō·jĭz′m), *n.* A reasoning or analysis of an argument, consisting of three propositions: (1) ***major premise***, (2) ***minor premise***, and (3) ***conclusion***. Thus: (1) All sinners deserve punishment. (2) AB is a sinner. (3) Therefore, AB deserves punishment.

sylph (sĭlf), *n.* 1. An imaginary being inhabiting the air. 2. A slender, graceful woman.

syl′van (sĭl′văn), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the woods; as, *sylvan* paths. 2. Like the forest; having to do with the forest. 3. Composed of groves; abounding in woods; woody.

sym′bol (sĭm′bŭl), *n.* 1. That which stands for or suggests something else; an emblem; as, the cross is the *symbol* of Christianity. 2. In writing or printing, a letter, character, sign, etc., used instead of a word or words to represent operations in arithmetic, quantities, position, direction, etc.; as, "+" is the *symbol* for addition. — **sym·bol′ic** (sĭm·bŏl′ĭk), **sym·bol′i·cal**, *adj.* — **sym·bol′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sym′bol·ism (sĭm′bŭl·ĭz′m), *n.* Representation by means of symbols or emblems.

sym′bol·ize (sĭm′bŭl·īz), *v.* To serve as a symbol of; to typify; to stand for; as, a lion *symbolizes* courage.

sym·met′ri·cal (sĭ·mĕt′rĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having or showing symmetry; balanced; regular; as, a *symmetrical* design; *symmetrical* parts. — **sym·met′ri·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sym′me·try (sĭm′ē·trĭ), *n.* Correspondence in size, shape, and position of parts that are on opposite sides of a dividing line or center; an arrangement marked by regularity, conformity, etc.; as, the *symmetry* of the human body; the *symmetry* of a building.

sym′pa·thet′ic (sĭm′pȧ·thĕt′ĭk), *adj.* 1. Harmonious; congenial; agreeable. 2. Feeling sympathy; sympathizing; as, a *sympathetic* friend; his *sympathetic* understanding of our disappointment. 3. In colloquial use, favorably inclined or disposed; as, he was *sympathetic* toward our suggestions. — **sym′pa·thet′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sym′pa·thize (sĭm′pȧ·thīz), *v.* To feel or show sympathy; as, to *sympathize* with a person in his sorrow; he *sympathizes* with our difficulties. — **sym′pa·thiz′er**, *n.*

sym′pa·thy (sĭm′pȧ·thĭ), *n.; pl.* SYMPATHIES (-thĭz). 1. An association or relationship between things so that whatever affects one similarly affects the others. 2. Agreement or harmony of likes, interests, aims, etc. 3. The act or ability to enter into and share the feelings, interests, etc., of another; also, compassion; pity. 4. Inclination to agree; favor; support; as, to have no *sympathy* with a society. 5. An expression of sorrow for another's loss, grief, or misfortune; as, to offer one's *sympathy*.

sym′pho·ny (sĭm′fō·nĭ), *n.; pl.* SYMPHONIES (-nĭz). 1. A harmony of sounds. 2. Harmony of any kind; as, a *symphony* of colors. 3. An instrumental musical composition for a full orchestra. It consists of three or four movements each having a different rhythm. 4. In full, ***sym′pho·ny or′ches·tra***. A large orchestra of a kind that plays symphonies and similar compositions.

sym·po′si·um (sĭm·pō′zĭ·ŭm), *n.; pl.* SYMPOSIA (-ȧ). 1. A conference at which a particular topic is discussed and various opinions gathered; also, a collection of opinions about some subject. 2. A discussion; a talk.

symp'tom (sĭmp'tŭm), *n.* **1.** Any noticeable change in the body or its functions, indicating disease, or a particular kind of disease. **2.** A sign; an indication.

symp'to·mat'ic (sĭmp'tō·măt'ĭk), *adj.* Being a symptom or sign; indicative; characteristic; as, this incident was *symptomatic* of the general unrest in the whole country.

syn'a·gogue (sĭn'ȧ·gŏg), *n.* **1.** An assembly of Jews organized chiefly for worship. **2.** The building or place of assembly used by Jewish communities for religious worship.

syn'chro·nize (sĭng'krō·nīz), *v.* **1.** To happen at the same time; to agree in time. **2.** To cause to agree in time; to represent, arrange, tabulate, etc., according to dates or time; as, to *synchronize* the events of European history. **3.** In motion pictures, to add sound effects in time and harmony with the action of a picture.

syn'co·pate (sĭng'kō·pāt), *v.* **1.** To contract or shorten a word by syncopation. **2.** In music, to change or affect by syncopation.

syn'co·pa'tion (sĭng'kō·pā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The loss or cutting out of one or more sounds or letters from the middle of a word; also, a syncopated word; as, "laundress" is a *syncopation* of "launderess." **2.** In music, a shifting of the regular accent; the occurrence of accented notes on beats which are not usually accented, as in jazz. Also, music that uses syncopation.

syn'di·cate (sĭn'dĭ·kāt), *n.* **1.** An association or group of persons who combine to carry out a financial or industrial undertaking. **2.** A business concern that sells special articles, photographs, comic pictures, etc., to many newspapers for publication at the same time.

syn'di·cate (sĭn'dĭ·kāt), *v.* **1.** To combine into, or manage as, a syndicate; as, to *syndicate* certain newspapers; to *syndicate* a mine. **2.** To publish through a syndicate of newspapers, magazines, or the like; as, to *syndicate* a story.

syn'od (sĭn'ŭd), *n.* **1.** A church council; also, a governing or advisory body in various churches. **2.** An assembly or council; a meeting.

syn'o·nym (sĭn'ō·nĭm), *n.* A word having the same meaning as another word of the same language; as, "talk" is a *synonym* of "speak."

syn·on'y·mous (sĭ·nŏn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* Being a synonym or being synonyms; as, *synonymous* words; having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another word; as, "glad" is *synonymous* with "joyful." — **syn·on'y·mous·ly**, *adv.*

syn·on'y·my (sĭ·nŏn'ĭ·mĭ), *n.* The study of synonyms, or the distinguishing of synonyms from one another; also, a list or collection of synonyms, often with their exact meanings distinguished.

syn·op'sis (sĭ·nŏp'sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNOPSES (-sēz). A general view of a whole subject; a summary; as, the *synopsis* of a story, play, etc.

syn·tac'ti·cal (sĭn·tăk'tĭ·kăl), **syn·tac'tic** (sĭn·tăk'tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with, or according to the rules of, syntax. — **syn·tac'ti·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syn'tax (sĭn'tăks), *n.* Sentence structure; that part of grammar which treats of the agreement of words in gender, number, etc., and the construction of sentences.

syn'the·sis (sĭn'thē·sĭs), *n.*; *pl.* SYNTHESES (-sēz). The composition or combination of parts, elements, etc., so as to form a whole.

syn·thet'ic (sĭn·thĕt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with synthesis. **2.** Formed by artificial means; as, *synthetic* silk, drugs, or dyes; hence, artificial; not genuine. — **syn·thet'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

syph'i·lis (sĭf'ĭ·lĭs), *n.* A very harmful contagious disease. — **syph'i·lit'ic** (sĭf'ĭ·lĭt'ĭk), *adj.*

Syr'a·cuse (sĭr'ȧ·kūs; sĭr'ȧ·kūs'), *n.* **1.** A seaport on the east coast of Sicily, Italy. **2.** A city in central New York State.

Syr'i·a (sĭr'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A French mandate in western Asia, east of the Mediterranean Sea. — **Syr'i·an**, *n.* & *adj.*

Syringa.

sy·rin'ga (sĭ·rĭng'gȧ), *n.* An ornamental bush with white or creamy, often fragrant, flowers. One kind of syringa is the State flower of Idaho.

syr'inge (sĭr'ĭnj), *n.* **1.** A kind of small hand pump for injecting liquids into the body, cleansing wounds, etc. **2.** A device for a similar purpose, such as a rubber bag with a nozzle by a long tube. — *v.* To wash, cleanse, etc., with a syringe.

Syringe.

syr'up (sĭr'ŭp). Same as SIRUP.

sys'tem (sĭs'tĕm), *n.* **1.** A group of objects or units so combined as to form a whole and to operate or move in unison; an organized whole. **2.** The body considered as a whole; as, the disease affected his entire *system;* also, in colloquial use, one's whole being, body, mind, or spirit. **3.** A definite scheme or method of governing, arrangement, etc.; a method of procedure, classification, etc.; as, a *system* of fingerprinting. **4.** Regular method or order; orderliness; as, to have *system* in one's work.

sys'tem·at'ic (sĭs'tĕm·ăt'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having or using a system; methodical; orderly. **2.** Carried on, or carrying out, a plan with thoroughness or regularity; as, *systematic* efforts.

sys'tem·at'i·cal (sĭs'tĕm·ăt'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Systematic. — **sys'tem·at'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

sys'tem·a·tize (sĭs'tĕm·ȧ·tīz), *v.* **1.** To make into a system; to organize. **2.** To arrange methodically; to classify.

sys·tem'ic (sĭs·tĕm'ĭk), *adj.* Of or affecting a person's system, or the body as a whole.

T

T, t (tē), *n.* **1.** The twentieth letter of the alphabet. **2.** Anything shaped like a T. — *adj.* Shaped like a T; as, a *T* square.

T. Abbreviation for *Territory, Testament.*

tab (tăb), *n.* **1.** A small flap, tag, strip, etc., attached to something, as to a garment. **2.** Account; reckoning; as, to keep *tabs* on sales.

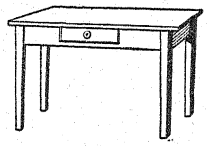
tab'ard (tăb'ĕrd), *n.* **1.** A cloak or mantle worn by knights. **2.** A herald's garment displaying his lord's arms.

Tabard.

tab'by (tăb'ĭ), *n.; pl.* TABBIES (-ĭz). A domestic cat.

tab'er·nac'le (tăb'ĕr·năk''l), *n.* **1.** A temporary shelter; a tent. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Tabernacle***] A structure of wood covered with curtains, carried through the wilderness in the Exodus, as a place of sacrifice and worship. **3.** A Jewish temple or place of worship. **4.** In a Roman Catholic church, a locked box standing on the altar, containing the consecrated bread. **5.** A church with a very large auditorium.

ta'ble (tā'b'l), *n.* **1.** A thin slab of any kind; a flat piece of solid material with a smooth surface. **2.** [written in the *plural,* TABLES] Certain laws inscribed on tablets; as, the Twelve *Tables* of Roman law. **3.** An article of furniture having a smooth flat top fixed on legs, and used in eating, writing, working, etc. **4.** Such a table provided with food; as, to rise from *table.* **5.** The company assembled round a table for eating, discussion, etc. **6.** Food placed on a table to be eaten; fare; as, to set a good *table.* **7.** A condensed statement in list form; a synopsis; as, a *table* of contents. **8.** Any collection and arrangement in condensed form, for ready reference, of statistics, weights, measures, etc.; as, interest *tables;* often [written in the *plural,* TABLES], the common tables of school arithmetic; as, multiplication *tables.*


Table, 3.

— *v.* **1.** To form into a table or catalogue. **2.** To lay or place money, cards, etc., on a table. **3.** In a parliamentary body, to set aside a question for future action.

ta'ble·cloth' **ta'ble·ware'**

tab'leau (tăb'lō; tȧ'blō'), *n.* A striking and lifelike representation; a picture; especially, a representation of some scene, famous event, etc., by the appropriate grouping of persons who remain silent and motionless.

ta'ble·land' (tā'b'l·lănd'), *n.* A plateau.

ta'ble·spoon' (tā'b'l·spōōn'), *n.* A large spoon used especially for serving at table. See the picture at *spoon.* — **ta'ble·spoon'ful,** *n.*

tab'let (tăb'lĕt), *n.* **1.** A flat thin slab of any hard or stiff material shaped especially with a surface for writing, painting, drawing, etc. **2.** One of a set of smooth leaves or sheets, used for writing memoranda, etc. **3.** A collection of sheets of paper, like a pad, but fastened at the top or side only. **4.** A flattish cake of packed substance; as, medicine *tablets.*

ta·boo', ta·bu' (tȧ·bōō'), *adj.* **1.** Set apart or sacred by religious customs. **2.** Of persons, subject to a taboo. **3.** Forbidden by social custom; as, slang is *taboo* in this class. — *n.* A sacred order, common among races of low culture, that prohibits certain things or acts. — *v.* To place under taboo; to forbid.

tab'u·lar (tăb'ū·lĕr), *adj.* **1.** Having a flat surface, like a table; as, *tabular* rock. **2.** In printing, set up in columns, tables, etc.; as, *tabular* matter. **3.** Reckoned or figured by the use of tables, as tables of numbers.

tab'u·late (tăb'ū·lāt), *v.* To arrange in, or reduce to, a schedule, scheme, list, or the like, for quick and easy reference; as, to *tabulate* the population figures. — **tab'u·la'tion,** *n.*

ta·chom'e·ter (tȧ·kŏm'ĕ·tĕr), *n.* An instrument for recording speed, as of revolutions of an engine, as in an airplane.

tac'it (tăs'ĭt), *adj.* **1.** Silent; not speaking. **2.** Done or made in silence; unspoken; as, his *tacit* consent. — **tac'it·ly,** *adv.*

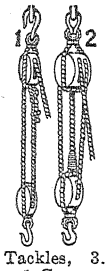
tac'i·turn (tăs'ĭ·tûrn), *adj.* Habitually silent; not given to conversation.

tac'i·tur'ni·ty, *n.* **tac'i·turn·ly,** *adv.*

tack (tăk), *n.* **1.** A small, sharp-pointed nail, usually with a broad, flat head, for fastening some light object or material to a solid surface; as, a carpet *tack.* **2.** A rope used to hold in place the forward lower corner of the lowest sail on any square-rigged mast of a vessel; also, the lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail. **3.** The direction a vessel is sailing as shown by the way the sails are trimmed; as, the ship is on the starboard *tack* when she has the wind on her starboard side; hence, the run of a vessel as trimmed in one way; also, a change of course from one tack to another; as, we had to make two *tacks.* **4.** A zigzag movement or course. — *v.* **1.** To fasten with tacks; as, to *tack* down a carpet. **2.** To join or link two things together, as if with tacks. **3.** To change the direction of a ship from one tack to another; also, to sail a course by making a series of tacks.

Tacks.

tack'le (tăk''l), *n.* 1. Instruments used for work or play; gear; as, fishing *tackle*. 2. The rigging of a ship. 3. An arrangement of ropes and pulleys for hoisting or pulling heavy objects; as, a ***single tackle;*** a ***double tackle;*** a ***gun tackle;*** a ***luff tackle;*** etc. 4. In football, the act of tackling, or seizing and stopping a runner carrying the ball; also, one of two players (***right tackle, left tackle***) whose position in the line is between the guard and the end.



Tackles, 3. 1 Gun; 2 Luff.

— *v.* 1. To attach or fasten with or as with tackle. 2. To seize or grapple with the intention of stopping or overcoming. 3. To try to do, to carry out, solve, etc.; as, to *tackle* a new job. — **tack'ler** (tăk'lẽr), *n.*

tact (tăkt), *n.* A fine understanding of how to act in getting along with other persons.

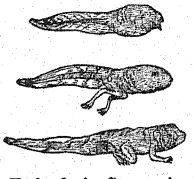
tact'ful, *adj.*	**tact'less**, *adj.*
tact'ful·ly, *adv.*	**tact'less·ly**, *adv.*
tact'ful·ness, *n.*	**tact'less·ness**, *n.*

tac'ti·cal (tăk'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with military or naval tactics; as, *tactical* exercises. 2. Showing an orderly plan to accomplish a purpose; as, a *tactical* arrangement of his arguments.

tac·ti'cian (tăk·tĭsh'ăn), *n.* A person who is skilled in tactics.

tac'tics (tăk'tĭks), *n.* 1. The art of arranging and moving troops or ships in action or in the presence of the enemy in such a way as to use them to the best advantage. 2. Any skillful or clever device for gaining one's end.

tad'pole' (tăd'pōl'), *n.* The very young form of frogs and toads.


Tadpole in Successive Stages of Development.

tael (tāl), *n.* 1. A weight used in eastern Asia, especially in China. 2. A Chinese money unit, equal to the value of a tael weight of silver.

taf'fe·ta (tăf'ē·tȧ), *n.* A fine, smooth, glossy silk fabric; also, a linen fabric resembling this.

taff'rail (tăf'rāl), *n.* Rail around a ship's stern.

taf'fy (tăf'ĭ), *n.* 1. A kind of pulled candy, often of molasses. 2. Flattery.

Taft (tăft), William Howard, 1857–1930. Twenty-seventh president of the United States, 1909–1913. Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1921–1930.

tag (tăg), *n.* 1. A small flap or tab fixed or hanging on something, such as a card bearing the price label on goods. 2. A metal binder on the end of a string to strengthen it; as, the *tags* on shoestrings. 3. Anything added at the end of a speech or writing, such as an old saying to give point to the whole.

— *v.;* TAGGED (tăgd); TAG'GING. 1. To put a tag or tags on; to add a tag to. 2. To follow closely after; as, he *tagged* after his brother.

tag (tăg), *n.* A children's game in which one player is "it" and chases the others until he touches one of them, who then becomes "it."

— *v.* To touch, as in the game of tag.

Ta·hi'ti (tä·hē'tē; tä'ē·tĭ; tä'hē·tē), *n.* The chief island of the ***Society Islands,*** a group of French islands in the South Pacific Ocean.

tail (tāl), *n.* 1. The rear end, or the lengthened growth extending from the rear end, of an animal. 2. Anything which in shape, appearance, or position is like an animal's tail. 3. The back, last, or lower part of anything; the rear; the end; as, the *tail* of an airplane. 4. The side or end opposite the head; as, the *tail* of a coin.

— *adj.* Coming from the rear; as, a *tail* wind.

— *v.* 1. To furnish with a tail; as, to *tail* a kite; to follow closely as if forming part of a tail; as, the boys *tailed* the circus parade. 2. To grow gradually less and less; as, the wind *tailed* away in the morning.

tail'less (tāl'lĕs), *adj.* Having no tail.

tai'lor (tā'lẽr), *n.* A person whose business is the making of men's or women's outer garments.

— *v.* To make in the way a tailor makes clothing; as, a perfectly *tailored* suit.

tai'lor·ing (tā'lẽr·ĭng), *n.* The work or business of a tailor.

taint (tānt), *v.* 1. To affect with something disgusting or harmful; to poison; as, the smell *taints* the air. 2. To stain; to corrupt; to defile. 3. To rot slightly; to decay; as, *tainted* meat. — **taint**, *n.* — **taint'less**, *adj.*

take (tāk), *v.; past tense* TOOK; *past part.* TAK'EN; *pres. part.* TAK'ING. 1. To grasp, seize, catch, etc.; as, he *took* her hand; to capture; to win; as, to *take* a fort; to *take* first place. 2. To get possession of, as by renting, buying, etc.; as, to *take* a house. 3. To receive; to accept; as, to *take* nourishment. 4. To choose or select; as, to *take* sides. 5. To remove; also, to subtract; as, to *take* two from four. 6. To lead, conduct, etc.; as, we *took* him home. 7. To use, occupy, etc.; as, she *took* a comfortable chair; also, to need or require; as, it will *take* an hour; this verb *takes* an object. 8. To make, do, perform, etc.; as, to *take* a photograph; to *take* notes. — **tak'er**, *n.*

take in. 1. To receive; to admit. 2. To make smaller by drawing in; as, to *take in* a dress.

take off. 1. To mimic; to imitate. 2. To leave the ground, as in beginning a jump, an airplane flight, etc.

take place. To happen; to occur.

take (tāk), *n.* Act of taking; also, the quantity or number taken; as, a large *take* of fish.

take'-off' (tāk'ôf'), *n.* 1. Act of taking off. 2. The spot or place at which a person takes off, as for a jump or flight.

tak'ing (tāk'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of one that takes; as, his *taking* of game out of season was punished. 2. Something which is taken or received; receipts; as, the *taking* at the gate was large. — *adj.* 1. Attractive; alluring. 2. Catching; contagious; as, measles is *taking*.

talc (tălk), *n.* A soft mineral of a soapy feel, usually whitish, greenish, or grayish in color. It is used in making toilet powder (*tal'cum pow'der*), soap, etc.

tal'cum (tăl'kŭm), *n.* Talc.

tale (tāl), *n.* 1. An account or story of some event. 2. A false story; a lie. 3. A piece of harmful gossip; as, tell no *tales* about people. 4. A reckoning; a count; also, a total number; a sum; as, the *tale* of years. — **tale'bear'er** (tāl'bâr'ẽr), *n.* — **tale'bear'ing**, *adj.* & *n.*

tal'ent (tăl'ĕnt), *n.* 1. An ancient weight and money unit. 2. The union of abilities and powers which a person has; as, a *talent* for music. 3. Persons of ability and skill; as, he engaged the best *talent* for the entertainment. — **tal'ent·ed**, *adj.*

tal'is·man (tăl'ĭs·măn; tăl'ĭz·măn), *n.*; *pl.* TALISMANS. A ring, stone, etc., carved with symbols and supposed to have magical powers, especially in keeping off evil; a charm.

talk (tôk), *v.* 1. To speak; to utter words. 2. To convey information in any way; as, to *talk* by signs. 3. To speak about; to discuss; as, to *talk* business. 4. To affect or influence by talking; as, we *talked* him into letting us go. — *n.* 1. Speech; spoken words; conversation. 2. Remarks of a kind suitable for ordinary conversation; often, an informal speech; as, to give a *talk* to a team before a game. 3. A meeting for discussion; a conference; as, international *talks*. 4. A rumor; report; gossip. 5. A person or thing talked about; as, the *talk* of the town. — **talk'er**, *n.*

talk'a·tive (tôk'ȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Fond of talking; talking a great deal.

talk'ing (tôk'ĭng), *adj.* That talks or is able to talk; as, a *talking* parrot.

talk'ing ma·chine'. A phonograph.

talk'ing pic'ture. Same as SOUND MOTION PICTURE.

tall (tôl), *adj.* High or of a certain height.

Tal'la·has'see (tăl'ȧ·hăs'ē), *n.* The capital of Florida.

tal'low (tăl'ō), *n.* 1. Animal fat; especially, suet. 2. The fat of cows, sheep, etc., melted and used for making soap, candles, etc. — *adj.* Made of tallow; as, a *tallow* candle. — **tal'low·y**, *adj.*

tal'ly (tăl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TALLIES (-ĭz). 1. Formerly, a piece of wood on which notches were cut as marks of number, as in keeping account of a debt or of a quantity of goods sold, etc. 2. Anything on which a reckoning or score is kept. 3. A reckoning; a score. 4. A match; correspondence of two things with one another. — *v.*; TAL'LIED (tăl'ĭd); TAL'LY·ING. 1. To keep a reckoning of; to score. 2. To match; to agree; as, his account *tallies* with mine.

tal'ly·ho' (tăl'ĭ·hō'), *interj.* A fox hunter's cry on catching sight of the fox.

tal'ly·ho' (tăl'ĭ·hō'), *n.*; *pl.* TALLYHOS (-hōz'). 1. A cry of "tallyho." 2. Formerly, a type of coach drawn by four horses.

Tal'mud (tăl'mŭd), *n.* The body of Jewish civil and canonical law.

tal'on (tăl'ŭn), *n.* 1. The claw of a bird of prey. 2. [used in the *plural*, TALONS] Grasping human fingers or hands.

Talon.

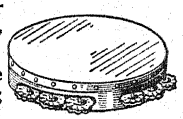
tam'a·ble (tām'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being tamed.

ta·ma'le (tȧ·mä'lē), *n.* A Mexican food made of ground corn mixed with pieces of meat, seasoned with red pepper, dipped in oil, and cooked by steaming.

tam'a·rack (tăm'ȧ·răk), *n.* Any of several kinds of larch trees of America.

tam'a·rind (tăm'ȧ·rĭnd), *n.* 1. A large tropical fruit tree with hard yellowish wood and featherlike leaves. 2. Its acid brown fruit.

tam'bou·rine' (tăm'bo͝o·rēn'), *n.* A small shallow drum, played by shaking, striking with one's hand, etc.



Tambourine.

tame (tām), *adj.* 1. Made useful and obedient to man; domesticated. 2. Not like a wild animal; gentle; not afraid of man; as, the deer in the park are *tame*. 3. Lacking in spirit, interest, etc.; dull; as, a *tame* story. — *v.* 1. To make or become tame, gentle, obedient, etc. 2. To break the spirit of; to subdue. — **tame'ly**, *adv.* — **tame'ness**, *n.* — **tam'er**, *n.*

tam'-o'-shan'ter (tăm'ŏ·shăn'tẽr), *n.* A Scottish cap of wool, etc., with a round flattish top and, usually, a tuft in the center.

tamp (tămp), *v.* 1. In blasting, to fill in a drilled hole with earth, clay, etc., over the blasting charge. 2. To drive down or drive in by a series of light blows; as, to *tamp* earth. — *n.* A tool for tamping.

tamp'er (tămp'ẽr), *n.* A person who tamps; a tool for tamping; a tamp.

tam'per (tăm'pẽr), *v.* To meddle secretly or improperly with something.

Tamper.

tan (tăn), *n.* 1. Tanbark. 2. The brown color of the skin caused by exposure to the sun; also, any light-brown color of a yellowish or orange shade. — *adj.* Of the color tan; as, *tan* shoes. — *v.*; TANNED; TAN'NING. 1. To make (hides) into leather by soaking in a special liquid, usually made from tanbark. 2. To make brown or tan in color; as, the sun has *tanned* his face. 3. In colloquial use, to flog; to thrash.

tan'a·ger (tăn'ā·jĕr), *n.* A bird related to the sparrows. Male tanagers have brilliant plumage. The ***scarlet tanager*** and ***summer tanager*** are found in the eastern and central United States. See the colored picture of *birds.*

tan'bark' (tăn'bärk'), *n.* Bark, such as oak bark, that is rich in a certain acid called *tannin.* Tanbark is used in tanning hides. After being so used it is used for covering circus rings, race tracks, etc.

tan'dem (tăn'dĕm), *adv.* One behind another; as, horses harnessed *tandem.* — *adj.* Consisting of two things or parts arranged one behind the other; as, a *tandem* bicycle. — *n.* 1. A two-seated carriage drawn by two horses harnessed tandem. 2. A team of horses harnessed tandem. 3. A set of persons, things, or parts arranged one behind another.

tang (tăng), *n.* 1. A piece or part that connects the blade of certain tools or implements with the handle; as, the *tang* of a file. 2. A strong taste; a sharp, special flavor, smell, etc.

Tan'gan·yi'ka (tăn'găn·yē'kȧ), *n.* A large lake in central Africa.

Tan'gan·yi'ka Ter'ri·to'ry. A territory in eastern Africa, under a British mandate.

tan'gent (tăn'jĕnt), *adj.* Touching; especially, touching at a single point. — *n.* 1. A line, curve, or surface which touches another at a single point. 2. A course which suddenly and sharply changes from one previously followed; as, he went off on a *tangent.*

tan'ge·rine (tăn'jĕ·rēn; tăn'jĕ·rēn'), *n.* A small, very sweet, yellowish-red orange. See the colored picture of *fruits.*

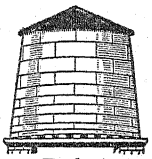
tan'gi·ble (tăn'jĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being touched; solid and substantial. 2. Real; capable of being understood and appreciated; as, certain *tangible* advantages. — *n.* [used in the *plural,* TANGIBLES] Property whose value can be measured and stated.

Tan·gier' (tăn·jēr'), *n.* A seaport in northern Morocco on the Strait of Gibraltar.

tan'gle (tăng'g'l), *v.* To unite or twist together so as to make it hard to straighten out again; to entangle. — *n.* 1. A confused condition or mass; a tangled knot of threads, cords, etc. 2. Perplexity; also, a muddle.

tan'gled, *adj.* **tan'gler,** *n.*

tank (tăngk), *n.* 1. A large basin, cistern, or other artificial container for a liquid; as, a gasoline *tank;* a swimming *tank.* 2. In military operations, an armored automobile, armed with rapid-fire guns and capable of attacking the enemy over very rough ground. — *v.* To put or store in a tank.


Tank, 1.

tank'ard (tăngk'ĕrd), *n.* A tall, one-handled drinking vessel, often of pewter and having a lid.

Tankard.

tank'er (tăngk'ĕr), *n.* A steel cargo ship fitted with tanks for carrying oil, molasses, etc.

tan'ner (tăn'ĕr), *n.* A person whose business is the tanning of hides.

tan'ner·y (tăn'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TANNERIES (-ĭz). A place where the work of tanning is carried on.

tan'nic ac'id (tăn'ĭk). Tannin.

tan'nin (tăn'ĭn), *n.* An acid obtained from sumac, and from galls and other plant products, and used in tanning hides, in dyeing, and in making ink.

tan'ning (tăn'ĭng), *n.* The art or process by which skins and hides are tanned.

tan'sy (tăn'zĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TANSIES (-zĭz). A plant growing about two feet tall, and having divided leaves and thick heads of yellow flowers.

tan'ta·lize (tăn'tȧ·līz), *v.* To tease by presenting something desirable to a person's view and then keeping it away from him.

tan'ta·mount' (tăn'tȧ·mount'), *adj.* Equal in value, meaning, etc.; as, his statement was *tantamount* to a confession of guilt.

tan'trum (tăn'trŭm), *n.* In colloquial use, a fit of bad temper.

tap (tăp), *v.*; TAPPED (tăpt); TAP'PING. 1. To strike, knock, or rap lightly. 2. To give a light blow or rap with; as, he *tapped* his cane on the walk. 3. To make by striking lightly again and again; as, a woodpecker *tapped* a hole in the tree. — **tap,** *n.*

tap (tăp), *n.* 1. A faucet; cock. 2. A hole or pipe through which liquor is drawn. 3. A plug to stop a hole in a cask of liquor; a spigot. 4. Liquor drawn through a tap, or pipe; also, a taproom; a bar. 5. In an electrical circuit, a point where a connection may be made. 6. A machine for forming an internal screw thread, as in a nut.

— *v.* 1. To let out or cause to flow by piercing, or by drawing out a plug from, a barrel or cask; as, to *tap* liquor. 2. To pierce, open, or break into so as to draw something out; as, to *tap* a cask; to *tap* the treasury. 3. To connect one electric circuit in on another; as, to *tap* a wire.

ta'pa (tä'pä), *n.* The bark of a kind of mulberry tree, used sometimes for making a cloth.

tape (tāp), *n.* **1.** A narrow band of cotton or linen, used for binding, tying, sewing on edges of garments, etc. **2.** Any narrow strip or band of material, such as paper, steel, etc.; as, a steel *tape* for measuring. — *v.* **1.** To furnish, fasten, tie, etc., with tape; to cover with tape; as, to *tape* an electric wire. **2.** To measure with a tapeline.

tape'line' (tāp'līn'), *n.* A tape marked off into inches, feet, etc., used for measuring.

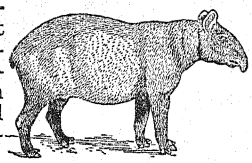
ta'per (tā'pẽr), *n.* **1.** A long, waxed wick to be lighted and used as a candle. **2.** Any small light. **3.** The amount by which something gradually grows smaller and smaller toward the end until it reaches a point. — *v.* **1.** To become gradually smaller and smaller toward the end; as, a steeple that *tapers* to a point. **2.** To grow gradually less and less; as, his fever *tapered* off and he fell asleep.

tap'es·try (tăp'ĕs·trĭ), *n.; pl.* TAPESTRIES (-trĭz). A heavy, hand-woven fabric, often with figures woven in it, used as a wall hanging, etc.

tape'worm' (tāp'wûrm'), *n.* A long, flat worm which lives in the intestines of human beings and of various animals.

tap'i·o'ca (tăp'ĭ·ō'kȧ), *n.* Tiny balls or flakes of starch obtained from cassava roots, and used in making puddings, thickening soups, etc.

ta'pir (tā'pẽr), *n.* A large, heavy, dark-brown animal with a long, flexible snout, a very short tail, and stout legs. Tapirs are shy, gentle creatures, found mostly in South American and Central American forests.



Tapir. (1/50)

tap'room' (tăp'rōōm'), *n.* A room where liquors are kept on tap.

tap'root' (tăp'rōōt'), *n.* On a plant, a main root which grows straight downward, giving off small side roots.

Taproot (Carrot).

taps (tăps), *n. pl.* A signal, by drum, bugle, or trumpet, for soldiers or sailors to put out all lights and go to bed.

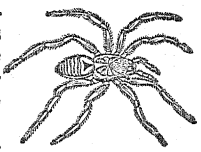
tap'ster (tăp'stẽr), *n.* A person who taps, or draws, liquors.

tar (tär), *n.* A thick, dark, very sticky substance distilled from wood, coal, peat, etc. — *v.;* TARRED; TAR'RING. To cover or smear with or as if with tar; as, to *tar* ropes. — *adj.* Of, from, or like tar; containing or covered with tar; used in making tar.

tar (tär), *n.* A sailor; a seaman.

tar'an·tel'la (tăr'ăn·tĕl'ȧ), *n.* A very lively Neapolitan folk dance; also, the music for it.

ta·ran'tu·la (tȧ·răn'tū·lȧ), *n.* A large poisonous spider, often hairy. In the western continents, tarantulas are found in Texas and throughout the tropics.



Tarantula. (1/3)

tar'dy (tär'dĭ), *adj.;* TAR'DI·ER (-dĭ·ẽr); TAR'DI·EST. **1.** Moving with a slow pace; not swift or rapid. **2.** Late; not on time, punctual, ready, etc. tar'di·ly, *adv.* tar'di·ness, *n.*

tare (târ), *n.* In the Bible, a weed found in fields of grain.

tare (târ), *n.* A deduction in the total weight of goods made by a merchant to allow for the weight of the container holding the goods.

tar'get (tär'gĕt), *n.* **1.** A mark to shoot at, as for testing the accuracy of a gun. **2.** Any person or thing which is made the object of remarks, criticisms, jokes, etc.; a butt. **3.** A kind of small shield. *Not now used.*

Target, 1. *b* Bull's-eye.

tar'iff (tăr'ĭf), *n.* **1.** A schedule or system of duties laid by a government upon goods coming into, or going out from, a country. **2.** The duty, or the rate of duty, which is laid down in such a schedule. **3.** Any schedule of rates.

tar'la·tan (tär'lȧ·tăn), *n.* A kind of thin, stiff muslin, used for women's caps, etc.

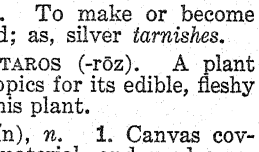
tarn (tärn), *n.* A small mountain lake or pool.

tar'nish (tär'nĭsh), *v.* To make or become dull, dim, or discolored; as, silver *tarnishes.*

ta'ro (tä'rō), *n.; pl.* TAROS (-rōz). A plant grown widely in the tropics for its edible, fleshy root; also, the root of this plant.

tar·pau'lin (tär·pô'lĭn), *n.* **1.** Canvas covered with waterproof material, and used especially on shipboard to cover hatches, hammocks, etc. **2.** A hat or coat made of tarpaulin.

tar'pon (tär'pŏn), *n.* A large, very gamy, salt-water fish, found chiefly in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast of Florida, and in West Indian waters.



Tarpon. (1/50)

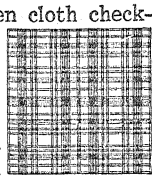
tar'ry (tär'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like tar; covered with tar; also, black; soiled.

tar'ry (tăr'ĭ), *v.;* TAR'RIED (-ĭd); TAR'RY·ING. **1.** To be slow or tardy in acting; to delay; especially, to linger; to loiter. **2.** To abide or dwell in a place; to stay; to lodge.

tart (tärt), *adj.* **1.** Sour or sharp to the taste; as, a *tart* apple. **2.** Severe; biting; as, *tart* words. — tart'ly, *adv.* — tart'ness, *n.*

tart (tärt), *n.* A small pie or shell of pastry containing jelly, custard, fruit, etc.

tar'tan (tär'tăn), *n.* A woolen cloth checkered or crossed with narrow bands of various colors, much worn in the Scottish Highlands.


Tartan.

tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* **1.** A substance existing in the juice of grapes and deposited on the inside of wine casks as a reddish crust or sediment. A much purified form of this substance (called ***cream of tartar***) is used in making baking powder and in medicine. **2.** A very hard crust that forms on the teeth. It consists of deposits of saliva, food, and lime.

Tar'tar (tär'tẽr), *n.* **1.** Same as TATAR. **2.** [often written with a small letter, ***tartar***] A person of a violent or irritable temper. **3.** [written with a small letter, ***tartar***] A person who, when attacked, proves too strong and too difficult to handle; as, he caught a *tartar*.

Tar'ta·rus (tär'tȧ·rŭs), *n.* In ancient mythology, the infernal regions.

Tar'ta·ry (tär'tȧ·rĭ), *n.* Same as TATARY.

task (tȧsk), *n.* **1.** A piece of work to be done, a lesson to be prepared, etc. **2.** Censure; scolding; as, "to take a person to *task*" is to scold or censure him. — *v.* To load down with too much work; as, he was *tasked* beyond his strength; to burden; to keep busy; as, he *tasked* his mind with the details of his job.

task'mas'ter (tȧsk'mȧs'tẽr), *n.* A person who sets a task, work, lesson, etc., for another.

Tas·ma'ni·a (tăz·mā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* An island south of the southeastern part of Australia.

tas'sel (tăs''l), *n.* **1.** A hanging ornament which ends in a tuft of loose threads or strings, and is fastened to cushions, curtains, a hat, dress, etc. **2.** Something resembling a tassel; as, the *tassel* of Indian corn.

Tassel and Cord.

— *v.*; TAS'SELED, TAS'SELLED; TAS'SEL·ING, TAS'SEL·LING. **1.** To adorn with tassels; to put tassels on. **2.** To put forth tassels; as, Indian corn *tasseling* out.

taste (tāst), *v.* **1.** To test something by touching it with the tongue, or by taking a small quantity of it into the mouth. **2.** To eat or drink a small quantity of something in order to find its flavor, quality, etc. **3.** To undergo; to experience; as, to *taste* the joy of flying. **4.** To have a certain flavor when tested in the mouth; as, this milk *tastes* sour.

— *n.* **1.** A small piece of something taken into the mouth, as for testing its flavor; a little bit; a sample. **2.** The sense by which the flavor of anything is learned by taking it into the mouth. **3.** Hence, the mixture of all the sensations obtained from a substance in the mouth which gives a flavor. **4.** Fondness; liking; as, a *taste* for music. **5.** The power of appreciating beauty, excellence, etc., as of music or literature; as, a man of *taste*. **6.** Something which one likes; as, there is no accounting for *tastes*.

taste'ful, *adj.* **taste'less**, *adj.*
taste'ful·ly, *adv.* **taste'less·ly**, *adv.*
taste'ful·ness, *n.* **taste'less·ness**, *n.*

tast'y (tās'tĭ), *adj.*; TAST'I·ER (-tĭ·ẽr); TAST'I·EST. **1.** Pleasing to the taste; as, a *tasty* dessert. **2.** Showing good taste; as, *tasty* order.

tat (tăt), *v.* To do tatting; to make by tatting.

Ta'tar (tä'tẽr), *n.* A member of any of the many tribes living in Siberia, chiefly related to the Turks and Mongolians in race. — **Ta'tar**, *adj.* — **Ta·tar'i·an** (tä·târ'ĭ·ăn), *adj.*

Ta'tar Re·pub'lic (tä'tẽr). A republic in east central Soviet Russia, Europe.

Ta'ta·ry (tä'tȧ·rĭ), *n.* A vast region, without definite boundaries, in Asia and Europe.

tat'ter (tăt'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A rag or torn or hanging part of a fabric, a dress, etc. **2.** [used in the *plural*, TATTERS] Ragged or worn-out clothing; as, dressed in *tatters*. — **tat'tered**, *adj.*

tat'ting (tăt'ĭng), *n.* A knotted lace made from cotton or linen thread wound on a shuttle; also, the act or process of making this lace.

tat'tle (tăt''l), *v.* **1.** To talk idly; to chatter. **2.** To tell tales or secrets; to gossip. — *n.* Idle talk; chatter; gossip. — **tat'tler** (tăt'lẽr), *n.*

tat·too' (tă·tōō'), *n.* **1.** In the army and navy, a call or signal, as on a drum or bugle, given shortly before taps to warn the men to go to their quarters. **2.** A beating of a drum; a rapping, knocking, or thumping; as, the rain played a *tattoo* on the tin roof.

Pattern of Tattoo on face of a Maori chief.

tat·too' (tă·tōō'), *v.*; TAT·TOOED' (-tōōd'); TAT·TOO'ING. To mark or color the skin with permanent marks forming some kind of pattern or figure; as, he had a sailing ship *tattooed* on his chest. — **tat·too'**, *n.* — **tat·too'er**, *n.* — **tat·too'ing**, *n.*

taught (tôt), *past tense & past part.* of TEACH.

taunt (tônt; tänt), *v.* To assail with spiteful and jeering words; to ridicule and mock; as, the boys *taunted* the player who lost the game. — *n.* A spiteful, jeering remark.

taupe (tōp), *n.* A dark grayish-brown color.

Tau'rus (tô'rŭs), *n.* The constellation including the Pleiades.

taut (tôt), *adj.* **1.** So tightly drawn as to be strained; tense; as, to make a rope *taut*. **2.** Trim; neat; shipshape; as, a *taut* schooner.

taut'ly, *adv.* **taut'ness**, *n.*

tau·tol'o·gy (tô·tŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TAUTOLOGIES (-jĭz). The use over and over again of the same words, or of words having the same meaning;

useless repetition; also, an instance of such repetition. The phrase "boldly dare" is an example of tautology, for "dare" itself carries the idea of boldness. — **tau'to·log'i·cal** (tô'tō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* — **tau'to·log'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

tav'ern (tăv'ẽrn), *n.* A house where beer, wines, etc., are sold for drinking on the premises; also, a small hotel; an inn.

taw (tô), *n.* 1. A marble used in shooting in a game of marbles. 2. The game of marbles. 3. The mark from which players shoot their marbles.

taw'dry (tô'drĭ), *adj.*; TAW'DRI·ER (-drĭ·ẽr); TAW'DRI·EST. Cheap and gaudy; showy and vulgar. — **taw'dri·ness**, *n.*

taw'ny (tô'nĭ), *adj.*; TAW'NI·ER (-nĭ·ẽr); TAW'NI·EST. Of the color of a person tanned by the sun; as, the *tawny* coat of a tiger.

tax (tăks), *n.*; *pl.* TAXES (tăk'sĕz). 1. A charge, usually of money, laid upon a person or upon property to raise funds for the costs of government, the expenses of a society, etc.; a levy, especially by a city or town, a state, or a nation; as, property owners pay *taxes*. 2. Something that is a strain; an effort, task, or duty that makes heavy demands; as, a *tax* on one's strength. — *v.* 1. To require to pay a tax. 2. To cause a strain upon; as, a long list of dates *taxes* the memory. 3. To lay the blame upon; to accuse; as, to *tax* a boy with an offense.
tax'a·ble, *adj.* **tax·a'tion**, *n.*

tax'i (tăk'sĭ), *n.* Short form of TAXICAB. — *v.*; TAX'IED (tăk'sĭd); TAX'I·ING or TAX'Y·ING. 1. To go by a taxicab. 2. Of an airplane, to run along the ground or water under its own power.

tax'i·cab' (tăk'sĭ·kăb'), *n.* A motor vehicle for hire that carries a *tax'i·me'ter* (tăk'sĭ·mē'tẽr; tăks·ĭm'ē·tẽr), or automatic register of the fare that is due.

tax'i·der'my (tăk'sĭ·dûr'mĭ), *n.* The art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting skins of animals. — **tax'i·der'mist**, *n.*

tax'pay'er (tăks'pā'ẽr), *n.* A person who pays taxes, especially on real estate.

Tay'lor (tā'lẽr), General Zachary, 1784–1850. 12th president of the United States, 1849–1850.

tea (tē), *n.* 1. The cured leaves and leaf buds of a shrub grown chiefly in China, Japan, India, and Ceylon; also, the shrub itself. 2. A drink made by steeping these cured leaves in boiling water. 3. A light meal at which tea is served; sometimes, the evening meal. 4. An afternoon party or reception at which tea is served.

Tea Leaves and Flowers.

— *adj.* Having to do with tea or the drinking of tea; used at or suitable for teas; as, a *tea* gown.

tea bell	tea cloth	tea set
tea bis'cuit	tea'cup'	tea'shop'
tea cad'dy	tea'ket'tle	tea strain'er
tea'cake'	tea par'ty	tea ta'ble
tea can'is·ter	tea'pot'	tea'time'
tea chest	tea serv'ice	tea tray

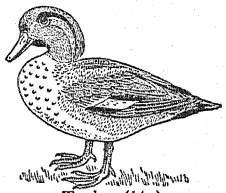
teach (tēch), *v.*; TAUGHT; TEACH'ING. 1. To show how; as, to *teach* a child to read; to give lessons in; to instruct pupils in; as, Miss Brown *teaches* music; to be a teacher; as, she hopes to *teach* when she grows up. 2. To make learn; to cause to know; as, experience *teaches* us. — **teach'a·ble**, *adj.*

teach'er (tēch'ẽr), *n.* A person who teaches.

teach'ing (tēch'ĭng), *n.* 1. The work or the profession of a teacher. 2. Something that is taught; as, the *teachings* of our parents.

teak (tēk), *n.* The somewhat hard, strong, yellowish-brown wood (***teak'wood'***) of an East Indian timber tree; also, the tree.

teal (tēl), *n.* A small wild duck, very swift in flight.


Teal. (1/12)

team (tēm), *n.* 1. Two or more horses, oxen, etc., harnessed to the same wagon, plow, or the like. 2. A group of persons who work, play, act, etc., together; as, a ball *team*. — *v.* 1. To work together as a team or group. 2. To haul by means of a team; as, to *team* lumber. — *adj.* Done by a team; as a whole; as, *team* play; of or having to do with a team; as, *team* spirit.

team'ster (tēm'stẽr), *n.* A driver or owner of a truck drawn by a team of horses.

team'work' (tēm'wûrk'), *n.* Work done with or by a team; especially, the work of a group of persons playing or acting together as a unit; as, *teamwork* won the game.

tea'pot' (tē'pŏt'), *n.* A vessel with a spout, in which tea is made and from which it is served.

Teapot.

tear (tẽr), *n.* A drop of the salty liquid that keeps the eyeballs and inner eyelids moist. — **tear'ful**, *adj.* — **tear'less**, *adj.*

tear (târ), *v.*; *past tense* TORE; *past part.* TORN; *pres. part.* TEAR'ING. 1. To pull apart by force; to rend; as, to *tear* up cloth for bandages; to make a rent or rents in; as, to *tear* a coat. 2. To wrench apart or away; to break off; as, a nation *torn* by strife. 3. To cut deeply and jaggedly; to lacerate; as, to *tear* one's leg by falling on a pitchfork; hence, to make suffer painfully; to harrow; as, to be *torn* with grief. 4. To dash violently; to rush; as, the boys *tore*

down the street; also, to make by or as if by tearing; as, to *tear* one's way through a crowd. — *n.* 1. The act of tearing; damage done by tearing or the like; as, the house shows wear and *tear*. 2. A rent or hole made by tearing.

tease (tēz), *v.* 1. To disentangle the fibers of wool, flax, etc., as by combing. 2. To raise a nap or fuzz on cloth by scratching with a teasel. 3. Hence, to vex or annoy; to plague.

tea'sel (tē'z'l), *n.* 1. A thistle-like plant with white or purplish flower heads. 2. A dried flower head of this plant, formerly used in cloth manufacture to raise a nap on woolen cloth; hence, any instrument for raising nap on cloth. — *v.* To use a teasel on; as, to *teasel* cloth.

Teasel.

tea'spoon' (tē'spōōn'), *n.* A spoon holding one third as much as a tablespoon. — **tea'spoon·ful**, *n.*

teat (tēt), *n.* The nipple of a mother's breast or the part of an animal's udder which the young suck in feeding.

tech'ni·cal (tĕk'nĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with useful or practical knowledge or skill, or with the industrial arts or sciences; as, a *technical* high school. 2. Used especially by persons engaged in a particular occupation or learned in a particular science; as, some words like "fruit" have a common and a *technical* sense. 3. Of or having to do with technique; as, *technical* skill.

tech'ni·cal'i·ty (tĕk'nĭ·kăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TECHNICALITIES (-tĭz). 1. Technical quality, character, or use. 2. A point or detail which is of importance only in a special profession; as, the lawyer spent much time on *technicalities*.

tech·nique' (tĕk·nēk'), *n.* All those things which a person needs to know and practice in order to make his work perfect in form; as, to study the *technique* of painting.

tech·nol'o·gy (tĕk·nŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* 1. The science which studies facts about the industrial arts, such as spinning, metalworking, etc. 2. Applied science. See SCIENCE, definition 2.

Te De'um (tē dē'ŭm). An old Latin hymn of praise; also, its English translation, "We praise thee, O God."

te'di·ous (tē'dĭ·ŭs; tēd'yŭs; tē'jŭs), *adj.* Tiring and boring; wearisome; as, a *tedious* speech. **te'di·ous·ly**, *adv.* **te'di·ous·ness**, *n.*

te'di·um (tē'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* Tiresomeness; boredom; as, the *tedium* of a long wait.

tee (tē), *n.* 1. The mark aimed at in some throwing games. 2. In golf, the place from which the ball is struck in starting play on a hole; also, the tiny mound on which the ball is set before the player uses his driver. — *v.*; TEED; TEE'ING. To place the golf ball on a tee before driving.

teem (tēm), *v.* To be full to the point of overflowing; to abound; to swarm; as, the river *teems* with fish; his mind *teems* with ideas.

teens (tēnz), *n. pl.* The years of a person's life between the ages of 13 and 19.

tee'pee (tē'pē). Same as TEPEE.

tee'ter (tē'tĕr), *v.* To seesaw. — *n.* A seesaw.

teeth (tēth), *n., pl.* of TOOTH.

teethe (tēth), *v.* To cut teeth; to grow teeth.

tee·to'tum (tē·tō'tŭm), *n.* A toy that spins like a top and is twirled with the fingers.

Te·he·ran' (tĕ·h'răn'; tē̤ē·răn'; -rän'), *n.* The capital of Persia (Iran).

tel. Abbreviation for *telegraph, telephone.*

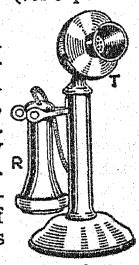
tel'e·gram (tĕl'ē·grăm), *n.* A message sent by telegraph.

tel'e·graph (tĕl'ē·grăf), *n.* An electric apparatus or system for sending messages by a code to a distance. — *v.* To send by telegraph; as, to *telegraph* a message; also, to send a telegram to; as, to *telegraph* one's father. — **te·leg'ra·pher** (tē·lĕg'rȧ·fĕr; tĕl'ē·grăf'ĕr), *n.*

te·leg'ra·phy (tē·lĕg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* 1. The use or operation of the telegraph. 2. The work of sending messages by telegraph. — **tel'e·graph'ic** (tĕl'ē·grăf'ĭk), *adj.*

te·lep'a·thy (tē·lĕp'ȧ·thĭ), *n.* The passing of one person's thought to another without speech or signs. — **tel'e·path'ic** (tĕl'ē·păth'ĭk), *adj.*

tel'e·phone (tĕl'ē·fōn), *n.* An instrument for receiving and reproducing sounds, as of the human voice, transmitted from a distance, over wires, by means of electricity. — *v.* To communicate with by telephone; to call on the telephone.



Telephone. *T* Transmitter; *R* Receiver.

te·leph'o·ny (tē·lĕf'ŏ·nĭ; tĕl'ē·fō'nĭ), *n.* The transmission of speech sounds between telephones by electric wires, radio, etc.

tel'e·scope (tĕl'ē·skōp), *n.* A long tube-shaped instrument equipped with lenses for viewing objects at a distance, especially for observing the stars, moon, etc. — *v.* 1. To slide or pass into another part or parts, as sections of some telescopes; as, drinking cups of a kind that can be *telescoped*. 2. To run through after colliding; as, the engine *telescoped* the rear car of the forward train. — **tel'e·scop'ic** (tĕl'ē·skŏp'ĭk), *adj.*

tel'e·vi'sion (tĕl'ē·vĭzh'ŭn; tĕl'ē·vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The seeing of something beyond the range of one's normal vision; as, a device that gives

television. **2.** An electrical apparatus or system which makes such vision possible.

tell (tĕl), *v.;* TOLD; TELL'ING. **1.** To mention or say one by one; to count; as, the old woman *told* her beads (or counted her prayers on her rosary). **2.** To relate in detail; to narrate; as, to *tell* all the news. **3.** To say; to speak; as, to *tell* a lie. **4.** To make known; to disclose; to divulge; as, a clock *tells* the time; never *tell* this secret; also, to make known to; to inform; as, please *tell* me why. **5.** To find out; to come to know; as, I cannot *tell* what will happen. **6.** To take or to have effect; to be noticeable; as, the hard work *told* on him. **7.** To command; to order; as, he *told* him to go.

tell'er (tĕl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who tells. **2.** In a bank, a person who handles and counts money, as by receiving it from depositors or by paying it out to depositors.

tell'ing (tĕl'ĭng), *adj.* Having a marked or powerful effect; effective; as, a *telling* radio talk.

tell'tale' (tĕl'tāl'), *n.* A person who reveals private information; a tattler. — **tell'tale'**, *adj.*

te·mer'i·ty (tẽ·mĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Boldness showing lack of good sense; rashness.

tem'per (tĕm'pẽr), *v.* **1.** To soften by moistening; to make less hard, less harsh, etc., by mixing; as, a potter *tempers* clay by mixing it with water; justice is *tempered* when combined with mercy. **2.** To control by reducing; to subdue; to moderate; as, to *temper* one's joy. **3.** To change in consistency or texture by treating; to make as hard, tough, etc., as desired; as, steel and glass are *tempered* in various ways.
— *n.* **1.** The hardness, toughness, etc., of a substance; consistency; as, the *temper* of the mortar is just right. **2.** A person's disposition or mood; as, he is in good *temper* now. **3.** Calmness; self-control; as, to lose one's *temper*. **4.** Loss of temper; anger; as, to display *temper*.

tem'per·a·ment (tĕm'pẽr·ȧ·mĕnt), *n.* A person's disposition as it affects his acts, words, etc.; as, a person of active *temperament*.

tem'per·a·men'tal (tĕm'pẽr·ȧ·mĕn'tăl), *adj.* **1.** Of or resulting from temperament; as, his cheerfulness is *temperamental*. **2.** Having or showing a nervous, sensitive temperament; excitable; as, many artists are *temperamental*.

tem'per·ance (tĕm'pẽr·ăns), *n.* **1.** Moderation in eating, drinking, showing feeling, etc. **2.** Moderation in drinking intoxicating liquors; also, complete avoidance of such.

tem'per·ate (tĕm'pẽr·ĭt), *adj.* **1.** Showing or observing temperance; moderate; not extreme; as, *temperate* heat; *temperate* language. **2.** Seldom or never drinking intoxicating liquors; as, a *temperate* man. **3.** Not having extremes of heat or cold; as, the *Temperate* Zone.
tem'per·ate·ly, *adv.* **tem'per·ate·ness**, *n.*

tem'per·a·ture (tĕm'pẽr·ȧ·tūr), *n.* **1.** Degree of hotness or coldness of air, body, water, etc., as shown by a thermometer or similar device; as, today's *temperature* is 70 degrees. **2.** The degree of heat above that which is normal for the human body; fever; as, the sick girl has a *temperature*.

tem'pered (tĕm'pẽrd), *adj.* **1.** Having a particular kind or state of temper; as, a *bad-tempered* boy. **2.** Properly hardened or toughened by special treatment; as, *tempered* steel.

tem'pest (tĕm'pĕst), *n.* **1.** A violent destructive storm. **2.** A violent display of feeling, excitement, etc.; as, a *tempest* of tears.

Templar, 13th century.

tem·pes'tu·ous (tĕm·pĕs'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Violently stormy; turbulent; as, *tempestuous* anger.

Tem'plar (tĕm'plẽr), *n.* A member of a religious and military order founded in Jerusalem in the 12th century to protect pilgrims to the Holy Land and the sepulcher of Christ. Also called ***Knight Templar***.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* The space between the eye and forehead and the upper part of the ear.

tem'ple (tĕm'p'l), *n.* **1.** A building for worship; as, a pagan *temple;* Christian *temples*. **2.** [written with a capital letter, ***Temple***] One of three successive buildings erected in ancient Jerusalem for the worship of God. Each was destroyed.

A Chinese Temple.

tem'po (tĕm'pō), *n.; pl.* TEMPI (-pē), TEMPOS (-pōz). In music, the rate of speed at which a composition is played or sung.

tem'po·ral (tĕm'pō·răl), *adj.* **1.** Of time; especially, not enduring forever; not eternal; as, *temporal* punishment. **2.** Not connected with or exercised by the church; civil or political; as, the *temporal* power of the Pope.

tem'po·rar'y (tĕm'pō·rĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Lasting for a time only; not permanent; as, a *temporary* position. — **tem'po·rar'i·ly**, *adv.*

tem'po·rize (tĕm'pō·rīz), *v.* To give in for a time in order to avoid trouble or so as to gain time.

tempt (tĕmpt), *v.* **1.** To lead or try to lead into evil; to incite to wrongdoing; to seduce; as, he was *tempted* to steal. **2.** To entice; to lure; as, the good food *tempted* him.
temp·ta'tion, *n.* **tempt'ing**, *adj.*
tempt'er, *n.* **tempt'ress**, *n.*

ten (tĕn), *n.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

ten'a·ble (tĕn'ȧ·b'l; tē'nȧ·b'l), *adj.* Strong enough not to be attacked successfully; as, a *tenable* position; a *tenable* argument.

te·na'cious (tē·nā'shŭs), *adj.* 1. Sticking very tight; not easily dislodged or broken up; as, *tenacious* burs; clay is *tenacious*. 2. Holding one's ground firmly; stubborn; resolute; as, a *tenacious* fighter. 3. Keeping a firm grasp; retentive; as, a *tenacious* memory. — **te·na'cious·ly**, *adv.* — **te·nac'i·ty** (tē·năs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ten'an·cy (tĕn'ăn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TENANCIES (-sĭz). The use of one person's house, land, etc., by another who pays rent; also, the time of occupancy as a tenant; as, his *tenancy* of the farm ends next year.

ten'ant (tĕn'ănt), *n.* 1. A person who uses a house, a store, a farm, etc., in return for paying rent. 2. An occupant; a dweller; as, wild animals are the only *tenants* of the wilderness. — *v.* To occupy as tenants. — **ten'ant·less**, *adj.*

ten'ant·ry (tĕn'ănt·rĭ), *n.* All the tenants paying rent to one person; especially, the families of the tenants on a great estate.

tend (tĕnd), *v.* To watch over; to care for; to attend to; as, to *tend* a baby; to *tend* a store.

tend (tĕnd), *v.* 1. To move or turn in a certain direction; as, the road *tends* to the right. 2. To have a natural bent or leaning; to incline; as, in spring, a boy's thoughts *tend* to baseball. 3. To be likely to lead to as a result; as, anger *tends* to loss of self-control.

tend'en·cy (tĕn'dĕn·sĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TENDENCIES (-sĭz). 1. Movement in a certain direction; drift; trend; as, the *tendency* to war. 2. A natural or physical inclination; bent; leaning; as, he has a *tendency* to wildness.

tend'er (tĕn'dĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that tends, or waits upon another. 2. A vehicle attached to a locomotive for carrying a supply of fuel or water. 3. A small vessel that carries passengers, freight, etc., to a larger vessel.

ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *v.* 1. To offer in payment or satisfaction; as, to *tender* the amount of a bill. 2. To present for acceptance; to give formally; as, to *tender* a gift to a retiring pastor. — *n.* 1. A formal offer; a proposal; as, *tenders* of peace. 2. The thing offered; especially (usually called ***legal tender***), the coins or bills which the government declares a person may tender and a creditor must accept.

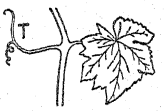
ten'der (tĕn'dĕr), *adj.* 1. Not firm, hard, or tough; easily broken, chewed, cut, etc.; as, a *tender* steak. 2. Not strong or hardened physically; delicate; as, a *tender* plant. 3. Kind and compassionate; as, a *tender* heart. 4. Easily pained; very sensitive; as, a *tender* spot. **ten'der·ly**, *adv.* **ten'der·ness**, *n.*

ten'der·foot' (tĕn'dĕr·fo͝ot'), *n.*; *pl.* TENDERFEET (-fēt'). A person who is not hardened to a rough out-of-door life; especially, a newcomer in a recent settlement, as on a frontier.

ten'der·loin' (tĕn'dĕr·loin'), *n.* A strip of very tender meat on either side of the backbone in beef or pork.

ten'don (tĕn'dŭn), *n.* A cord or band of tough white fiber or fibers connecting a muscle and some other part such as a bone; a sinew.

ten'dril (tĕn'drĭl), *n.* 1. A slender, leafless, coiling stem by which some climbing plants, as grapevines, attach themselves to a support. 2. Something that curls like a tendril; as, short hairs fell in *tendrils* on her forehead.



T Tendril of Grapevine.

ten'e·ment (tĕn'ē·mĕnt), *n.* 1. A house or apartment rented or for rent. 2. Also ***tenement house***. A building with living quarters for a great many families.

ten'et (tĕn'ĕt; tē'nĕt), *n.* One of the beliefs, dogmas, or principles held as true by the members of a church, a political party, etc.

ten'fold' (tĕn'fōld'), *adj.* Ten times as much or as many. — **ten'fold'**, *adv.*

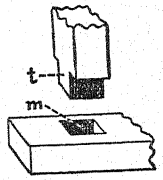
Tenn. Abbreviation for *Tennessee*.

Ten'nes·see' (tĕn'ĕ·sē'), *n.* A State in southeastern central United States.

ten'nis (tĕn'ĭs), *n.* A game played with a ball struck with a racket (***ten'nis rack'et***) and on a surface crossed with a net.

Ten'ny·son (tĕn'ĭ·sŭn), Alfred, Lord, 1809–1892. An English poet.

ten'on (tĕn'ŭn), *n.* In carpentry, etc., the shaped end of one piece of wood that fits into the hole (***mortise***) in another piece of wood and so joins the two pieces together. — **ten'on**, *v.*



m Mortise; *t* Tenon.

ten'or (tĕn'ẽr), *n.* 1. General direction or course; trend; drift; as, the even *tenor* of a farmer's life. 2. The highest male singing voice or singer; also, the part written for this voice or singer.

ten'pins' (tĕn'pĭnz'), *n.* A bowling game like ninepins except that ten pins are used.

tense (tĕns), *n.* In grammar, any of the different forms that a verb can have when it is being used to express distinctions in time. See PRESENT TENSE, PAST TENSE, FUTURE TENSE.

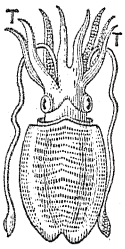
tense (tĕns), *adj.* Showing strain, especially nervous strain; not relaxed or easy; also, causing or marked by strain; full of tension; as, *tense* moments before the rescue. **tense'ly**, *adv.* **tense'ness**, *n.*

ten'sile (tĕn'sĭl), *adj.* Capable of being stretched or strained without breaking or bending; as, the *tensile* strength of steel.

ten'sion (tĕn'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of straining or stretching. 2. Mental or nervous strain; anxiety, worry, etc.; as, examination time is a period of *tension*. 3. Strained relations; as, there was *tension* between the two countries.

tent (tĕnt), *n.* A portable shelter usually made of stout cloth propped on poles. — *v.* To lodge in a tent; to encamp.

ten'ta·cle (tĕn'tȧ·k'l), *n.* One of the long, thin, flexible projections from the head or the mouth of some insects, mollusks, fishes, etc. Tentacles are used for feeling, grasping, and sometimes for moving.



T, T Tentacles of a Cuttlefish.

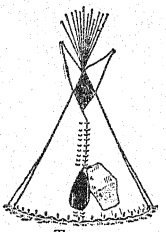
ten'ta·tive (tĕn'tȧ·tĭv), *adj.* Made or offered for trying out; not fully worked out, thought out, etc.; provisional; as, *tentative* plans. — **ten'ta·tive·ly**, *adv.*

tenth (tĕnth), *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

ten'u·ous (tĕn'ū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Very thin or slender; as, a *tenuous* thread. 2. Very rare or light; not dense; as, the *tenuous* atmosphere at high elevations. 3. Flimsy; slight. — **ten·u'i·ty** (tĕn·ū'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ten'u·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **ten'u·ous·ness**, *n.*

ten'ure (tĕn'ûr), *n.* The holding of property, a position, an office, etc.; also, the time a person holds or is to hold such property, etc.; as, the house was improved during his *tenure*.

te'pee (tē'pē; tĕp'ē), *n.* The cone-shaped tent of skins, etc., used by American Indians.



Tepee.

tep'id (tĕp'ĭd), *adj.* Slightly heated; lukewarm; as, *tepid* water. — **tep'id·ness**, *n.*

term (tûrm), *n.* 1. A limit; an end. 2. A period of time fixed by law, custom, etc.; as, the mayor served three *terms;* also, length of such a period; duration. 3. A word used in a very definite, limited sense; as, a botanical *term*. 4. [usually in *plural*, TERMS] The points agreed upon in making a contract, treaty, etc., or stipulated in a will, etc.; conditions; provisions; as, the *terms* of the treaty; hence, agreement about conditions; as, to come to *terms*. 5. Social relations; footing; as, the families were on good *terms*. 6. In mathematics, one member of a compound quantity. — *v.* To call by a term; to name; as, he *termed* the action cowardly.

ter'ma·gant (tûr'mȧ·gănt), *n.* A woman who scolds noisily and angrily; a boisterous, quarrelsome woman. — **ter'ma·gant**, *adj.*

ter'mi·nal (tûr'mĭ·năl), *adj.* Of or at the end, the extremity, or the terminus; as, a *terminal* bud (at the end of a stem); a *terminal* building (at a railroad terminus).

ter'mi·nal (tûr'mĭ·năl), *n.* 1. The end, extremity, or termination of anything. 2. In electricity, a device fastened to the end of a wire or cable to make connections easy. 3. The station, office buildings, etc., at a terminus.

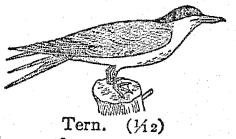
ter'mi·nate (tûr'mĭ·nāt), *v.* To end; to set or put an end or limit to. — **ter'mi·na'tion**, *n.*

ter'mi·nol'o·gy (tûr'mĭ·nŏl'ŏ·jĭ), *n.* The terms used in a particular science, subject, business, etc.; as, the *terminology* of law.

ter'mi·nus (tûr'mĭ·nŭs), *n.; pl.* TERMINI (-nī) or TERMINUSES (-nŭs·ĕz). 1. The end; final goal. 2. Either end, as of a railroad or air line; also, the station, office buildings, etc., at such a terminus.

ter'mite (tûr'mīt), *n.* A pale-colored, biting, antlike insect that lives in large colonies and often destroys buildings, books, etc.

tern (tûrn), *n.* A swift-flying, fish-eating bird common throughout the world.



Tern. (1/12)

terr. Abbreviation for *territory*.

ter'race (tĕr'ĭs; tĕr'ȧs), *n.* 1. A level tract of land which is higher than the surrounding ground on one or more sides. 2. A row of houses along a terrace; also, a street with such rows of houses. — *v.* To form into or provide with a terrace or terraces; as, to *terrace* the side of a hill.

ter'ra cot'ta (tĕr'ȧ kŏt'ȧ). A baked clay, reddish-brown in color, used for vases, small statues, etc.; also, its reddish-brown color.

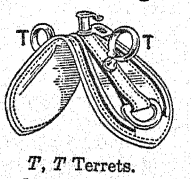
ter'ra fir'ma (tĕr'ȧ fûr'mȧ). Firm earth.

ter'ra·pin (tĕr'ȧ·pĭn), *n.* A food turtle of the Middle Atlantic and Southern States. It lives both in fresh and in brackish water.

Terrapin. (1/12)

ter·res'tri·al (tĕ·rĕs'trĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Earthly; not heavenly; worldly; as, *terrestrial* concerns. 2. Of the earth or land; living on land and not in water, trees, etc.; as, *terrestrial* plants.

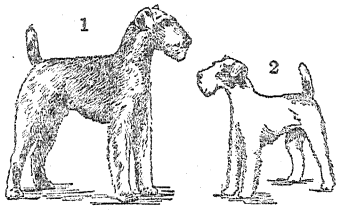
ter'ret (tĕr'ĕt), *n.* A ring for attaching a leash, a chain, etc.; especially, one of the harness rings through which the reins pass.



T, T Terrets.

ter'ri·ble (tĕr'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Causing terror; fearful; arousing awe or dread; as, a *terrible* monster; the *terrible* power of a tyrant. 2. In careless use, extremely great, large, hard, bad, etc. — **ter'ri·bly** (tĕr'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

ter'ri·er (tĕr'ĭ·ēr), *n.* A dog, usually of small size, once used by hunters to ferret small game out of holes, but now commonly kept as a pet.



1 Airedale Terrier; 2 Wire-haired Fox Terrier.

ter·rif'ic (tĕ·rĭf'ĭk), *adj.* Terrifying; terrible; as, a *terrific* wind.

ter'ri·fy (tĕr'ĭ·fī), *v.*; TER'RI·FIED (-fīd); TER'RI·FY'ING. To fill with terror; to frighten.

ter'ri·to'ri·al (tĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭ·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with territory or a territory. 2. Having to do with military forces organized chiefly for defense of a territory. — *n.* A member of a territorial force.

ter'ri·to'ry (tĕr'ĭ·tō'rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TERRITORIES (-rĭz). 1. A region controlled by a particular government or sovereign. 2. An area, a district, etc., that has been taken over by or assigned to a particular person or group. 3. [written with a capital letter, ***Territory***] A dependent country or part of a country; especially, in the United States, a portion of the country not yet admitted into the Union as a State; as, Alaska is a *Territory*.

ter'ror (tĕr'ēr), *n.* Extreme fear; very great fright, or something which causes it.

ter'ror·ism (tĕr'ēr·ĭz'm), *n.* The arousing of terror by threats or acts of violence, as in order to overthrow those in power. — **ter'ror·ist** (tĕr'ēr·ĭst), *n.*

ter'ror·ize (tĕr'ēr·īz), *v.* To make helpless with terror; to crush or oppose by terrorism.

terse (tûrs), *adj.* Using as few words as possible without loss of force or clearness; concise; pithy; as, a *terse* statement; a *terse* speaker. **terse'ly**, *adv.* **terse'ness**, *n.*

ter'tian (tûr'shăn), *adj.* Occurring every third day; as, a ***ter'tian fe'ver*** is a disease marked by a fever every third day.

ter'ti·ar'y (tûr'shĭ·ĕr'ĭ; tûr'shā·rĭ), *adj.* Of the third rank, order, stage, formation, etc.

test (tĕst), *n.* 1. An examination or trial which shows up or measures how good or bad, how strong or weak, etc., a person or thing is. 2. A school examination. — *v.* To make a test of; to put to a test.

tes'ta·ment (tĕs'tȧ·mĕnt), *n.* 1. [written with a capital letter, ***Testament***] One of the two divisions of the Bible (***Old Testament***, ***New Testament***). 2. A legal document stating how a person wishes his possessions distributed after his death; a will.

tes'ta·men'ta·ry (tĕs'tȧ·mĕn'tȧ·rĭ), *adj.* Of or having to do with a testament or will.

tes·ta'tor (tĕs·tā'tĕr), *n.* A person who has died leaving a valid will or testament. — **tes·ta'trix** (tĕs·tā'trĭks), *n.*

tes'ti·fy (tĕs'tĭ·fī), *v.*; TES'TI·FIED (-fīd); TES'TI·FY'ING. 1. To make a solemn declaration of what is personally known or held to be true; to give evidence; as, to *testify* to a man's good character. 2. To give outward proof; to serve as an indication; as, his smiles *testify* to his agreeable disposition. — **tes'ti·fi'er**, *n.*

tes'ti·mo'ni·al (tĕs'tĭ·mō'nĭ·ăl), *n.* 1. A letter or writing testifying to a person's good character, ability, etc., or to a thing's value. 2. A gift, a reception, etc., tendered to a person as a token of esteem.

tes'ti·mo'ny (tĕs'tĭ·mō'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TESTIMONIES (-nĭz). 1. A declaration made under oath by a witness, especially in court; as, the *testimony* of witnesses. 2. Authoritative statements; as, the *testimony* of historians. 3. An outward proof or sign; a token; as, the *testimony* of the footprints on the sand.

tes'ty (tĕs'tĭ), *adj.*; TES'TI·ER (-tĭ·ēr); TES'TI·EST. Short-tempered; easily angered; snappish. **tes'ti·ly**, *adv.* **tes'ti·ness**, *n.*

tet'a·nus (tĕt'ȧ·nŭs), *n.* Lockjaw.

tête'-à-tête' (tāt'ȧ·tāt'), *adj.* Being face to face; hence, between two persons only; private; as, a *tête-à-tête* conversation. — *n.* A tête-à-tête talk.

teth'er (tĕth'ĕr), *n.* 1. A long rope or chain fastening an animal but permitting him to feed or wander within its range. 2. Hence, the range of a person's power or resources; as, at the end of his *tether*. — *v.* To fasten with a tether; as, to *tether* a horse.

Teu'ton (tū'tŏn), *n.* 1. A member of an ancient German tribe. 2. A German; also, a Dutchman, a Dane, a Swede, or a Norwegian. — **Teu·ton'ic** (tū·tŏn'ĭk), *adj.*

Tex'as (tĕk'sȧs), *n.* A State in the southwestern United States. Abbreviation, *Tex.*

text (tĕkst), *n.* 1. The actual matter of an author's work as distinguished from notes, comments, illustrations, etc.; as, the *text* of Shakespeare. 2. A verse or passage from the Bible chosen as the subject of a sermon, etc. 3. The topic of any discourse; the subject; the theme; as, honesty was a good *text* for his Washington's Birthday speech.

text'book' (tĕkst'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book used by pupils in preparing their lessons.

tex'tile (tĕks'tĭl; tĕks'tīl), *adj.* 1. Made by weaving; as, woolen cloth is a *textile* fabric. 2. Having to do with weaving; as, *textile* machinery. — *n.* A textile, or woven fabric; as, serge is a *textile*.

tex'ture (tĕks'tŭr), *n.* The way in which something is woven or put together; as, tweed has a coarse, loose *texture;* structure; composition; as, a rock of very soft *texture.*

-th *or* **-eth.** A suffix added to names of cardinal numbers to form corresponding ordinal numbers; as, *four* + *-th* (fourth); *twenty* + *-eth* (twentieth). See NUMBER, *Table.*

Thai'land (tī'lănd). See SIAM.

thal'lus (thăl'ŭs), *n.; pl.* THALLI (-ī). A plant which is not divided into root, stem, and leaves.

Thames (tĕmz), *n.* A river in southern England, on which London is located.

than (thăn), *conj.* **1.** In comparison to or with; as, the tree is higher *than* the house. **2.** In comparison with one's willingness to; as, she would rather die *than* admit she was wrong. **3.** But; besides; as, none other *than* you.

thane (thān), *n.* A lord's attendant knight, among the Anglo-Saxons and ancient Danes.

thank (thăngk), *v.* To express one's gratitude to. — *n.* [usually in *plural,* THANKS] The act of thanking; an expression of gratitude.

thank'ful (thăngk'fo͝ol), *adj.* Feeling or showing gratitude; grateful.
thank'ful·ly, *adv.* **thank'ful·ness,** *n.*

thank'less (thăngk'lĕs), *adj.* **1.** Not giving thanks; ungrateful; as, *thankless* children. **2.** Not giving pleasure; unwillingly done, received, etc.; as, a *thankless* task. — **thank'less·ness,** *n.*

thanks·giv'ing (thăngks·gĭv'ĭng; thăngks'gĭv'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of giving thanks; especially, a prayer, etc., expressing gratitude to God. **2.** ***Thanks·giv'ing*** (thăngks·gĭv'ĭng) or ***Thanks·giv'ing Day.*** A day set apart as a legal holiday for public thanksgiving to God. It is usually the fourth Thursday in November.

that (thăt), *pron.; pl.* THOSE (thōz). **1.** The person or thing mentioned. **2.** The one farther away or first mentioned; not this. **3.** Who; which; as, pupils *that* bring their lunch.
— *adj.; pl.* THOSE. The one mentioned, pointed out, etc.; as, please take *that* seat.
— *conj.* **1.** Used after *say, tell, ask, show,* etc., to introduce a clause stating what is said, etc.; as, he proved *that* he was right. **2.** Used alone or after *so, in order,* etc., to introduce a clause stating one's purpose; as, he ran (in order) *that* he might reach school on time. **3.** Used after *so* to introduce a clause stating a result; as, she worked so long *that* she was tired.

thatch (thăch), *n.* A covering for a roof, haystack, etc., made of straw, rushes, reeds, etc. — *v.* To cover with thatch.

thaw (thô), *v.* **1.** To melt or grow soft; as, the ice on the pond is *thawing.* **2.** To become so warm or mild as to melt ice or snow. **3.** To grow less cold in manner. — *n.*

the (thē, *when unaccented before a consonant, as in "the man";* thē *or* thĭ, *when unaccented before a vowel, as in "the egg";* thē, *when emphatic or alone*), *adj.* or *definite article.* **1.** One in particular; one specially pointed out; as, he is *the* man you want; one already spoken of; as, give me *the* book. **2.** Being the best, greatest, only one, etc.; as, Shakespeare was *the* poet of his time; also, being that which is named; as, he is *the* President. **3.** Any particular one of the class; as, it is as hard as *the* diamond. — *adv.* By so much; as, *the* more *the* merrier.

the'a·ter, the'a·tre (thē'ȧ·tẽr), *n.* **1.** A building in which plays or motion pictures are presented; a playhouse. **2.** Dramas; the drama; as, the *theater* of Shakespeare's time. **3.** A place like a theater; especially, a place where some great action is carried on; as, one *theater* of the World War was Belgium.

the·at'ric (thē·ăt'rĭk), *adj.* Theatrical.

the·at'ri·cal (thē·ăt'rĭ·kăl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with the theater or the drama; as, a *theatrical* performance. **2.** Like that in the theater; not natural and simple; artificial; as, *theatrical* gestures. — **the·at'ri·cal·ly,** *adv.*

the·at'ri·cals (thē·ăt'rĭ·kălz), *n. pl.* Dramatic performances, especially those by amateurs.

Thebes (thēbz), *n.* **1.** An ancient ruined city in Upper Egypt on the Nile. **2.** An ancient city of Greece. — **The'ban** (thē'băn), *adj. & n.*

thee (thē). Objective case of THOU.

theft (thĕft), *n.* The act of stealing; larceny.

their (thâr). Possessive case of THEY. — *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to them; as, *their* clothes. **2.** By them; as, *their* misdeeds. **3.** To them; experienced by them; as, *their* punishment.

theirs (thârz). Possessive case of THEY.

them (thĕm). Objective case of THEY.

theme (thēm), *n.* **1.** A subject of discussion; a topic. **2.** A short composition, written as a school exercise. **3.** In music, a short melody which is the basis of variation, development, etc.

them·selves' (thĕm·sĕlvz'), *pl.* of HIMSELF, HERSELF, or ITSELF.

then (thĕn), *adv.* **1.** At that time. **2.** Soon after; afterwards; next. **3.** If that is the case; as, *then,* we must ask him.
— *n.* That time; as, we shall rest till *then.*

thence (thĕns), *adv.* From that place; also, from that time; after that.

thence'forth' (thĕns'fôrth'; thĕns'fôrth'), *adv.* From that time on; thereafter.

thence'for'ward (thĕns'fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* Same as THENCEFORTH.

the·oc'ra·cy (thē·ŏk'rȧ·sĭ), *n.; pl.* THEOCRACIES (-sĭz). **1.** A government by God, or by

clergymen who think of themselves as representatives of God. 2. A state so governed.

the·ol′o·gy (thē·ŏl′ō·jĭ), *n.; pl.* THEOLOGIES (-jĭz). Religious knowledge or belief; also, the science which studies the facts about religion and religious knowledge. — **the′o·lo′gi·an** (thē′ō·lō′jĭ·ăn), *n.* — **the′o·log′i·cal** (thē′ō·lŏj′ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

the′o·rem (thē′ō·rĕm), *n.* 1. A principle; a law, as of science. 2. A statement, the truth of which is to be proved.

the′o·ret′ic (thē′ō·rĕt′ĭk), *adj.* Theoretical.

the′o·ret′i·cal (thē′ō·rĕt′ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with theory; not proved; as, a *theoretical* explanation; not practical; not applied; as, *theoretical* science. — **the′o·ret′i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

the′o·rize (thē′ō·rīz), *v.* To form an opinion of what is likely to be true; to think out a theory or theories; to speculate; as, astronomers now know many things about which they once *theorized.* — **the′o·rist**, *n.*

the′o·ry (thē′ō·rĭ), *n.; pl.* THEORIES (-rĭz). 1. A carefully considered explanation which covers the known facts; an opinion which a person offers as possibly but not positively true; as, the expert's *theory* of how the explosion occurred. 2. The part of a science or art which deals with principles and not with the application of those principles; as, in *theory* of music, a person studies the laws of harmony.

ther′a·peu′tic (thĕr′ă·pū′tĭk), *adj.* Having to do with remedies and healing; curative; as, *therapeutic* methods.

there (thâr), *adv.* 1. In or at that place; at that point. 2. To or into that place; thither. 3. In that matter, circumstance, etc.; in that respect; as, you were right *there.*

☞ *There* is sometimes used in exclamation, in expressions of approval, etc.; as, stop crying, *there's* a good girl. *There* is also used as a grammatical subject, as at the beginning of a sentence; as, *There* is no need to worry.

there′a·bouts′ (thâr′ă·bouts′), *adv.* Also **there′a·bout′**. 1. Near that place. 2. Near that number, quantity, etc.; nearly; as, twenty people or *thereabouts.*

there·aft′er (thâr·ăf′tĕr), *adv.* After that; afterwards; as, he was not seen *thereafter.*

there·at′ (thâr·ăt′), *adv.* 1. At that place or point; there. 2. On that account.

there·by′ (thâr·bī′), *adv.* 1. By that means; as, he *thereby* made an enemy. 2. Connected with that; as, *thereby* hangs a tale. 3. Thereabouts; as, he was at the mill or *thereby.*

there·for′ (thâr·fôr′), *adv.* For it; in return for it; as, he gave his reasons *therefor.*

there′fore (thâr′fōr), *adv.* For that reason; hence; consequently.

there·from′ (thâr·frŏm′), *adv.* From that or it; as, nothing could turn him *therefrom.*

there·in′ (thâr·ĭn′), *adv.* 1. In or into that place, time, or thing. 2. In that part or respect; as, *therein* we do not agree.

there·of′ (thâr·ŏv′; thâr·ŭv′), *adv.* 1. Of that or it; as, he took the bread and ate *thereof.* 2. From that; therefrom.

there·on′ (thâr·ŏn′), *adv.* 1. On that; as, he saw a table and set the basket *thereon.* 2. After, or as a result of, a certain thing.

there·to′ (thâr·tōō′), *adv.* 1. To that; as, the gate is fastened *thereto* with iron bolts. 2. In rare use, besides; moreover.

there′un·to′ (thâr′ŭn·tōō′; thâr′ŭn′tōō), *adv.* Thereto; in addition; besides.

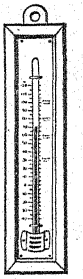
there′up·on′ (thâr′ŭ·pŏn′), *adv.* 1. Upon that; thereon; as, we disagree *thereupon.* 2. On account of that; therefore; as, he ate too much candy and *thereupon* was sick. 3. Immediately after that; at once.

there·with′ (thâr·wĭth′; thâr·wĭth′), *adv.* 1. With that; as, he led a simple life and was happy *therewith.* 2. Thereupon; thereat.

there′with·al′ (thâr′wĭth·ôl′), *adv.* 1. Over and above; moreover; besides. 2. With that or this; at the same time.

ther′mal (thûr′măl), *adj.* Having to do with heat; warm; as, *thermal* waters.

ther·mom′e·ter (thĕr·mŏm′ē·tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring temperature. It consists, usually, of a glass tube that has mercury or alcohol sealed in it, and has on it a scale divided into degrees. When the mercury swells with heat and goes up in the tube, or shrinks with cold and goes down, readings may be taken in figures from the scale.



Thermometer.

Ther′mos bot′tle (thûr′mŏs). A trade-mark for a vacuum bottle that will keep its contents at about the same temperature for several hours.

ther′mo·stat (thûr′mō·stăt), *n.* A device that automatically controls temperature by regulating a damper, a flow of liquid fuel, etc.; as, a *thermostat* for a heating furnace.

these (thēz), *pron. & adj.* Plural of THIS.

The′seus (thē′sūs; thē′sē·ŭs), *n.* In Greek mythology, the foremost hero, who slew the Minotaur and conquered the Amazons.

the′sis (thē′sĭs), *n.* 1. A statement a person makes and supports, or offers to support, with argument. 2. An essay, as one offered by a candidate for a college degree, etc.

Thes′pi·an (thĕs′pĭ·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with drama or the theater. — *n.* An actor

Thess. Abbreviation for *Thessalonians.*

Thes'sa·lo'ni·ans (thĕs'ə·lō'nĭ·ənz). In the Bible, either of the two Epistles to the Thessalonians, the people of *Thes'sa·lo·ni'ca* (thĕs'ə·lō·nī'kə), an ancient city of Macedonia.

The'tis (thē'tĭs), *n.* In Greek mythology, a nymph who was the mother of Achilles.

thews (thūz), *n. pl.* Muscles; sinews.

they (thā), *pron. pl.; possessive case* THEIR, THEIRS; *objective case* THEM. The plural of *he, she,* or *it*. *They* is used to point out: **1.** The beings previously mentioned; as, ask the girls, *they* would know. **2.** Any persons; people; men; as, *they* say it is true.

thick (thĭk), *adj.* **1.** Not thin or slender; as, a *thick* piece of cake. **2.** Measuring in a direction through a thing; as, a book an inch *thick*. **3.** Crowded; filled closely; as, a *thick* population. **4.** Dense; as, a *thick* fog. **5.** Dull; stupid. **6.** Husky; hoarse; as, a *thick* voice. **7.** Following in quick succession; as, *thick* snowflakes fell. **8.** In colloquial use, very friendly; intimate. — *n.* At the time or place where anything is thickest, most intense, etc.; as, in the *thick* of the battle; in the *thick* of the storm. — *adv.* Thickly; as, bullets fell *thick* and fast. **thick'ly**, *adv.* **thick'ness**, *n.*

thick'en (thĭk'ĕn), *v.* To make or become thick; as, the fog *thickened*.

thick'et (thĭk'ĕt), *n.* A thick growth of shrubbery; a thick grove.

thick'set' (thĭk'sĕt'), *adj.* **1.** Closely placed or planted; as, *thickset* flowers. **2.** Short and stout; stocky; as, a *thickset* person.

thick'-skinned' (thĭk'skĭnd'), *adj.* **1.** Having a thick skin. **2.** Unfeeling; not sensitive; as, too *thick-skinned* to be hurt.

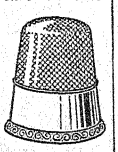
thief (thēf), *n.; pl.* THIEVES (thēvz). A person who steals; a robber.

thieve (thēv), *v.* To steal. — **thiev'er·y**, *n.*

thiev'ish (thēv'ĭsh), *adj.* Of or like thieves; stealthy; sly; as, a *thievish* cat. **thiev'ish·ly**, *adv.* **thiev'ish·ness**, *n.*

thigh (thī), *n.* **1.** The part of a leg or hind leg between the knee and the main part of the body; also, in birds and certain four-legged animals, as the horse, the next lower joint of the leg.

thim'ble (thĭm'b'l), *n.* A cap, cover, or broad ring worn to protect the tip and side of a finger in using a sewing needle.


Thimble.

thin (thĭn), *adj.;* THIN'NER; THIN'NEST. **1.** Slender; not thick; of little distance through; as, a *thin* book; low and flat; as, a *thin* cooky. **2.** With its parts widely separated; not closely set or placed; sparse; as, *thin* hair. **3.** Not dense, or not dense enough; rarefied; as, *thin* mountain air; watery; as, a *thin* sirup. **4.** Lacking in strength, fullness, richness, etc.; as, a *thin* voice. **5.** Easily seen through; flimsy; slight; as, a *thin* excuse. — *v.;* THINNED (thĭnd); THIN'NING. To make or become thin. **thin'ly**, *adv.* **thin'ness**, *n.*

thine (thīn), *pron.* The possessive case of *thou;* thy; your or yours; as, *thine* is the power. *Now chiefly poetic.*

thing (thĭng), *n.* **1.** [used in the *plural,* THINGS] The state of affairs; present conditions or circumstances; as, *things* grew worse. **2.** A happening or deed; an event or act; as, he hoped to do great *things*. **3.** Anything at all; whatever exists; an object; also, an object as opposed to a living being; as, you are a person but your book is a *thing*. **4.** A substance or material; as, she liked sweet *things*. **5.** An article of clothing; as, put on your *things*. **6.** [used in the *plural,* THINGS] Possessions; belongings; as, gather your *things* together.

think (thĭngk), *v.;* THOUGHT; THINK'ING. **1.** To form in the mind; to have in, or call to, the mind the thought, notion, or image of something; to imagine; as, she could not bear to *think* of it. **2.** To have an opinion of something; to believe; as, I *think* you are foolish. **3.** To determine by reflecting; to reason; as, she tried to *think* what to do. — **think'er**, *n.*

third (thûrd), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

third'ly (thûrd'lĭ), *adv.* In the third place.

thirst (thûrst), *n.* **1.** A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a wish to drink; also, the condition that produces this feeling; as, he died of *thirst*. **2.** Any strong desire; a craving; as, a *thirst* for knowledge. — *v.* To feel thirst; to long.

thirst'y (thûrs'tĭ), *adj.* **1.** Feeling thirst; as, the heat made him *thirsty*. **2.** Dry; needing moisture; as, *thirsty* fields. **thirst'i·ly**, *adv.* **thirst'i·ness**, *n.*

thir'teen' (thûr'tēn'), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **thir'teenth'**, *n. & adj.*

thir'ty (thûr'tĭ), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — **thir'ti·eth** (thûr'tĭ·ĕth), *n. & adj.*

this (thĭs), *pron.; pl.* THESE (thēz). The person or thing that is present, near, or just mentioned; as, *these* are friendly people. — *adj.; pl.* THESE. That is present, near, or just referred to; as, *this* girl will do it.

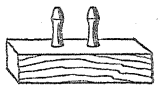
this'tle (thĭs'l), *n.* A prickly plant with purplish or yellowish flower heads and pointed leaves, often finely cut; also, its flower, the national emblem of Scotland. — **this'tly** (thĭs'lĭ), *adj.*

this'tle·down' (thĭs'l·doun'), *n.* Silky fluff from the ripe flower head of the thistle.

Thistle.

thith'er (thĭth'ẽr), *adv.* In old use, to that place; there; as, he went *thither* when called.

thole (thōl), *n.* A wooden or metal pin set in the side of a boat to serve as a prop for the oar in rowing.



Tholes.

thole'pin' (thōl'pĭn'), *n.* A thole.

Thom'as (tŏm'ăs), *n.* In the Bible, the apostle who doubted until he had proof of Christ's resurrection.

thong (thŏng), *n.* A strip of leather, as for fastening, for use as the lash of a whip, etc.

Thor (thôr), *n.* In Norse mythology, the god of thunder. Thursday is named after him.

tho·rac'ic (thō·răs'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with the thorax.

tho'rax (thō'răks), *n.*; *pl.* THORAXES (-răk·sĕz) or THORACES (-rā·sēz). 1. That part of a human being's body which lies between the neck and the abdomen and is supported by the ribs and breastbone; a similar part of an animal's body; also, the cavity inside this part of the body, which contains the heart, lungs, esophagus, etc. 2. In insects, the middle division of the body, consisting of three parts, each bearing a pair of legs, and usually the last two each bearing a pair of wings.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* 1. A short, hard, sharp-pointed, leafless branch on a plant, as on a rose. 2. A bush or tree that has thorns; as, some seed fell among *thorns*. 3. Something that hurts; a cause of distress; as, his son's behavior was a *thorn* in his side.

thorn'less, *adj.* **thorn'y**, *adj.*

thor'ough (thûr'ō), *adj.* 1. Complete; thoroughgoing; as, a *thorough* success. 2. Having or showing complete mastery of a profession, art, subject, etc.; as, he was a *thorough* artist; also, being completely a certain thing; as, he is a *thorough* gentleman. 3. Painstaking; as, a *thorough* job.

thor'ough·ly, *adv.* **thor'ough·ness**, *n.*

thor'ough·bred' (thûr'ō·brĕd'), *adj.* 1. [sometimes written with a capital letter, ***Thoroughbred***] Being of the breed of horses called Thoroughbreds. 2. Like a Thoroughbred; graceful, high-spirited, and elegant; also, showing marks of good breeding and culture; as, a *thoroughbred* lady.

— *n.* 1. A thoroughbred animal; especially [written with a capital letter, ***Thoroughbred***], a horse of a breed developed especially for racing. 2. A thoroughbred person.

thor'ough·fare' (thûr'ō·fâr'), *n.* A passage through something, as from one street to another; a public way open at both ends.

thor'ough·go'ing (thûr'ō·gō'ĭng), *adj.* Leaving nothing untouched, undone, etc.; thorough; complete; as, a *thoroughgoing* search.

Thos. Abbreviation for *Thomas*.

those (thōz), *pron.* & *adj.* Plural of THAT.

thou (thou), *pron.*; *possessive* THY or THINE; *objective* THEE; *plural nominative* YOU; *possessive* YOUR or YOURS; *objective* YOU. The personal pronoun of the second person singular in the nominative case. *Thou* is now used only solemnly, poetically, or by Quakers.

though (thō), *adv.* However; all the same; as, I did not use it, *though*.

— *conj.* 1. Although; despite the fact that; as, he came *though* he was ill. 2. In case that; if; used only in ***as though;*** as, he stopped *as though* to turn. 3. Even if; even supposing.

thought (thôt), *n.* 1. The act or process of thinking; use of the mind. 2. The power of thinking, especially of reasoning and judging; as, man has the gift of *thought*. 3. The power to imagine or realize; as, the pain was beyond *thought*. 4. Something that is thought; as, a pleasant *thought*. 5. Care; attention; as, he gave *thought* to the dangers. 6. Reflection; mental absorption; as, he sat lost in *thought*. 7. A trifle; a bit; as, he was a *thought* careless.

thought (thôt), *past tense & past part.* of THINK.

thought'ful (thôt'fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Showing thought; thinking. 2. Mindful of other people; considerate; kind. — **thought'ful·ly**, *adv.*

thought'less (thôt'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Not giving thought; not careful; heedless. 2. Not considerate of other people. — **thought'less·ly**, *adv.*

thou'sand (thou'zănd), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table*. — **thou'sandth**, *n.* & *adj.*

Thrace (thrās), *n.* An ancient country, now included in Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey in Europe. — **Thra'cian** (thrā'shăn), *adj.*

thrall (thrôl), *n.* A slave; also, slavery.

thrall'dom, thral'dom (thrôl'dŭm), *n.* Slavery; bondage.

thrash (thrăsh), *v.* 1. To thresh. 2. To beat; to beat soundly; as, the man *thrashed* the burglar he caught. 3. To move or stir about violently; as, he *thrashed* about in the water.

thrash'er (thrăsh'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who thrashes. 2. Also ***thrasher shark.*** A thresher shark. 3. A long-tailed thrushlike songbird, allied to the mockingbird. A ***brown thrasher*** is shown in the colored picture of *birds*.

thrash'ing (thrăsh'ĭng), *n.* A whipping.

thread (thrĕd), *n.* 1. A very thin, fine cord that is made by twisting together strands of spun material, as cotton, flax, or silk, and used for sewing, weaving, etc. 2. Anything like a thread; as, a spider's *thread;* a *thread* of light. 3. A line of reasoning or train of thought that connects the parts of an argument, story, etc.;

as, he lost the *thread* of his story. 4. The ridge or groove that winds around a screw; also, one complete turn of the ridge.

T Thread, 4.

— *v.* 1. To pass a thread through the eye of something, as a needle. 2. To pass through like a thread; as, rock *threaded* with gold; to go carefully between obstacles in something; as, he *threaded* the streets. 3. To string together; as, to *thread* beads; also, to make by stringing together; as, to *thread* a daisy chain. — *adj.* Having to do with, like, or made of, threads; as, *thread* coconut.

thread'like', *adj.* **thread'y**, *adj.*

thread'bare' (thrĕd'bâr'), *adj.* 1. Worn so the thread is bare or shows; having the nap worn off; as, a *threadbare* rug; also, rarely, wearing shabby clothes; shabby. 2. With the freshness worn off; without novelty or interest; as, a *threadbare* subject.

threat (thrĕt), *n.* The expression of an intention to do harm to another person; menace.

threat'en (thrĕt''n), *v.* To promise or to indicate the coming of punishment, injury, evil, etc.; as, clouds *threatened* a shower.

threat'en·ing, *adj.* **threat'en·ing·ly**, *adv.*

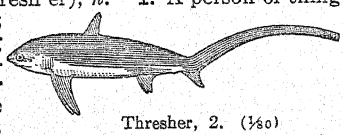
three (thrē), *n.* & *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

three'fold' (thrē'fōld'), *adj.* Made of three parts; repeated three times; three times as much or as many. — (thrē'fōld'), *adv.* Thrice.

three'score' (thrē'skōr'), *adj.* Thrice twenty; sixty.

thresh (thrĕsh), *v.* 1. To beat out grain from straw, etc., by treading, rubbing, striking with a flail, or using a threshing machine. 2. To go over again and again; to keep telling, arguing, etc.; as, they *threshed* the matter over. 3. To toss about; to thrash; as, he *threshed* on his bed.

thresh'er (thrĕsh'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that threshes; a threshing machine. 2. Also ***thresher shark.*** A large shark with a great tail with which it is supposed to thresh the water to stir up fish.



Thresher, 2. (1/80)

thresh'old (thrĕsh'ōld; thrĕsh'hōld), *n.* 1. The piece of stone, timber, etc., that is set under a door. 2. An entrance; beginning; outset; as, at the *threshold* of an adventure.

threw (thrōō), *past tense* of THROW.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* 1. Three times. 2. In a threefold manner or degree; as, she was *thrice* as quick as the others.

thrift (thrĭft), *n.* Economical management; frugality. — **thrift'less**, *adj.*

thrift'y (thrĭf'tĭ), *adj.* 1. Inclined to save; saving. 2. Thriving by work and frugality; increasing in wealth. 3. Growing vigorously; thriving; as, a *thrifty* plant.

thrift'i·ly, *adv.* **thrift'i·ness**, *n.*

thrill (thrĭl), *v.* 1. To have or cause to have a shivering, throbbing, or tingling feeling; as, to *thrill* with horror. 2. To tremble; to vibrate; as, his voice *thrilled* with feeling.

— *n.* 1. A feeling as of being thrilled; a quivering excitement. 2. A shaking or trembling; as, a *thrill* in her voice.

thrive (thrīv), *v.*; *past tense* THROVE or THRIVED (thrīvd); *past part.* THRIVED or THRIV'EN (thrĭv'ĕn); *pres. part.* THRIV'ING (thrīv'ĭng). 1. To win success by hard work, thrift, and good management. 2. To prosper by any means; to be successful; as, the business *throve.* 3. To grow vigorously.

throat (thrōt), *n.* 1. The part of the neck in front of the backbone; as, there were bruises on his *throat.* 2. The passage from the mouth to the stomach and lungs; as, she has a sore *throat.* 3. An entrance, or a narrowed part of anything; as, the *throat* of a vase.

throat'y (thrōt'ĭ), *adj.* Uttered with a harsh sound caused by coming from the throat; as, a *throaty* voice.

throb (thrŏb), *v.*; THROBBED; THROB'BING. To pulsate or vibrate; to beat; sometimes, to beat fast or hard; to pound; as, running made his heart *throb.* — **throb**, *n.*

throe (thrō), *n.* Extreme pain; a violent pang.

throne (thrōn), *n.* 1. A decorated chair, often one having a canopy and raised on a platform, used by a king, bishop, or other ruler on special occasions. 2. The power and dignity of a ruler; supreme rank or position; as, he was twenty when he came to the *throne.*

— *v.* To place on a throne.

throng (thrŏng), *n.* A great gathering; a crowd. — *v.* To crowd together.

thros'tle (thrŏs''l), *n.* A thrush.

throt'tle (thrŏt''l), *v.* 1. To choke; to strangle. 2. To stop or check by closing a valve; as, to *throttle* an automobile engine.

— *n.* A valve or lever for regulating the supply of steam, gasoline, etc., to an engine.

through (thrōō), *prep.* 1. Into and beyond; as, a road *through* town. 2. Among; as, walking *through* the trees. 3. During; as, *through* the night. 4. By means of something; as, he did it *through* strength alone.

— *adv.* 1. From one side or part to an opposite one; as, it pierced his arm *through.* 2. All the way; as, it was shipped *through* to Chicago. 3. From beginning to end.

— *adj.* 1. Permitting free passage; having both entrance and exit; as, a *through* street. 2. In

colloquial use, finished; done; as, I am *through* asking. 3. Reaching or going from one end of a route to the other without change, stop, etc.; as, *through* transportation; *through* traffic; having to do with such transportation.

through·out′ (thrōō·out′), *prep.* In or to every part of something; as, *throughout* the house; during the whole time of something. — *adv.* From beginning to end; in every part.

throve (thrōv), *past tense* of THRIVE.

throw (thrō), *v.; past tense* THREW; *past part.* THROWN; *pres. part.* THROW′ING. 1. To fling, hurl, or cast with a whirling motion of one's arm; as, to *throw* a ball. 2. To fling or cast in any way; as, the horse *threw* its rider; she *threw* a glance at her mother. 3. To put in a certain condition, position, etc.; as, the strike *threw* men out of work. — **throw′er**, *n.*

thrown (thrōn), *past part.* of THROW.

thrum (thrŭm), *v.;* THRUMMED; THRUM′MING. 1. To play a musical stringed instrument in a tiresome or unskillful way. 2. To knock with a rapid succession of light strokes. — **thrum**, *n.*

Wood Thrush. (¼)

thrush (thrŭsh), *n.* An insect-eating songbird, usually of a plain color but sometimes with spotted under parts. The ***wood thrush*** and the ***hermit thrush*** are common in America.

thrust (thrŭst), *v.;* THRUST; THRUST′ING. 1. To push roughly; to shove; as, John *thrust* her aside. 2. To stab; to pierce; as, he *thrust* him through with a sword. — *n.* 1. A hard push. 2. A stab.

thud (thŭd), *v.;* THUD′DED; THUD′DING. To move or strike so as to make a dull sound; as, the book *thudded* on the floor. — **thud**, *n.*

thug (thŭg), *n.* A man who brutally attacks other persons; a ruffian; an assassin.

thumb (thŭm), *n.* 1. The short, thick finger next to the forefinger. 2. The part of a glove or mitten that covers this finger. — *v.* To touch or turn with the thumb; as, he *thumbed* the pages rapidly; to soil by much touching with one's thumb; as, *thumbed* pages.

thumb′screw′ (thŭm′skrōō′), *n.* 1. A screw having a flattened head so that it can be turned between the thumb and forefinger. 2. A kind of screw used long ago to torture people by squeezing their thumbs.

thump (thŭmp), *v.* To strike or fall with a heavy sound; to pound. — **thump**, *n.*

thun′der (thŭn′dĕr), *n.* 1. The loud crashing or rolling noise which follows lightning. 2. Any loud crashing or rolling sound. — *v.* 1. To produce thunder; as, it *thundered*. 2. To make a loud crashing or rolling sound; as, the guns *thundered*. — **thun′der·ous**, *adj.*

thun′der·bolt′ (thŭn′dĕr·bōlt′), *n.* 1. A flash of lightning and the thunder that follows it. 2. Any sudden terrible occurrence; as, the declaration of war was a *thunderbolt*.

thun′der·clap′ (thŭn′dĕr·klăp′), *n.* 1. The sudden sharp crashing sound that follows a lightning flash. 2. Anything that happens suddenly or noisily like a clap of thunder.

thun′der·cloud′ (thŭn′dĕr·kloud′), *n.* A dark storm cloud that produces thunder.

thun′der·show′er (thŭn′dĕr·shou′ĕr), *n.* A shower with thunder and lightning.

thun′der·storm′ (thŭn′dĕr·stôrm′), *n.* A storm with thunder and lightning.

thun′der·struck′ (thŭn′dĕr·strŭk′), *adj.* Stunned, as if struck by a thunderbolt.

Thurs′day (thûrz′dĭ), *n.* The fifth day of the week. Abbreviation, *Thur.* or *Thurs.*

thus (ŧhŭs), *adv.* 1. In this or that way. 2. Because of this; therefore. 3. To this degree or extent; so far; as, *thus* much I can say.

thwack (thwăk), *v.* To whack. — *n.* A blow made with something flat; a whack.

thwart (thwôrt), *v.* To oppose; to foil; to obstruct or block; as, police *thwarted* the kidnaper. — *n.* A rower's seat crosswise in a boat. — *adj.* Lying across something else.

thy (ŧhī), *adj. & pron.* Of or belonging to thee or thyself; as, love *thy* neighbor.

thyme (tīm), *n.* A mint with a pleasantly sharp smell and taste, used for seasoning.

Thyme.

thy′mus (thī′mŭs), *n.* A small gland which in human beings lies in the lower part of the throat. The thymus in lambs and calves is known as ***sweetbread***, and is cooked for food.

thy′roid (thī′roid), *adj.* Of, naming, or belonging to, a large gland (***thy′roid gland***, ***thy′roid bod′y***) which in human beings lies near the throat and affects physical growth.

thy·self′ (ŧhī·sĕlf′), *pron.* An emphatic form for *thou* or *thee;* as, thou *thyself* shalt go.

ti (tē), *n.* In music, a syllable used in naming the seventh note of the scale.

ti·ar′a (tī·ăr′*à*; tē·ä′*rà*), *n.* 1. The triple crown of the Pope. 2. A crown-shaped ornament worn on the head; as, a pearl *tiara*.

Ti′ber (tī′bĕr), *n.* A river in central Italy.

Ti·be′ri·as, Sea of (tī·bē′rĭ·ăs). Same as GALILEE, SEA OF.

Ti·bet′ (tĭ·bĕt′; tĭb′ĕt), *n.* A Chinese dependency in central Asia. — **Ti·bet′an**, *adj.*

tib′i·a (tĭb′ĭ·*à*), *n.* The inner, and usually the larger, of the two bones of the leg between the knee and the ankle. — **tib′i·al**, *adj.*

tic (tĭk), *n.* A twitching of certain muscles, especially in the face.

tick (tĭk), *n.* 1. A kind of small spider which fastens itself to animals and human beings and sucks their blood. 2. An insect which attacks certain animals and sucks their blood; as, the ***bird tick***; ***sheep tick***; ***cattle tick***; ***deer tick***.

Sheep Tick, slightly enlarged.

tick (tĭk), *n.* The strong, thick cloth cover or case which is filled with hair, feathers, cotton, etc., and forms a mattress or pillow.

tick (tĭk), *n.* 1. A light, quick, audible beat, as of a watch or clock. 2. A time shown as by the beat of a clock; as, I shall leave in three *ticks*. 3. A little mark to call attention to something. — *v.* 1. To make a tick, or a series of ticks; as, a clock *ticking* on the wall. 2. To mark, count, record, etc., with a tick or ticks; as, a meter *ticking* up taxi fare. 3. To check things in a list with a mark; as, he *ticked* off the things.

tick′er (tĭk′ẽr), *n.* Something that ticks; as: 1. A watch or clock. 2. A telegraph sounder. 3. A telegraph instrument which ticks off quotations on stocks, bonds, etc.

tick′et (tĭk′ĕt), *n.* 1. A written or printed card which serves as a permit to do something; as, a shipmaster's *ticket*. 2. A similar card giving its rightful holder a right or privilege, as of admission to a place; as, a theater *ticket*; a railroad *ticket*. 3. A list of candidates to be voted for; as, the Republican *ticket*. 4. A tag, a label. — *v.* To put a ticket or label on; as, to *ticket* goods.

tick′ing (tĭk′ĭng), *n.* A strong linen or cotton fabric of which ticks are made.

tick′le (tĭk′l), *v.* 1. To feel a tingling sensation; as, my throat *tickles*. 2. To excite or stir up pleasantly; as, the dinner *tickled* his palate. 3. To touch or stir so as to cause a pleasant tingling; also, to amuse; as, the clown's antics *tickled* the children. — *n.* The act or result of tickling. — **tick′ler** (tĭk′lẽr), *n.*

tick′lish (tĭk′lĭsh), *adj.* 1. Not firm or steady; as, a *ticklish* foothold; of persons, easily disturbed or irritated; as, he is *ticklish* on this point. 2. Needing to be treated with great care; delicate; sometimes, risky; as, a *ticklish* question. 3. Sensitive to tickling.

tid′al (tīd′ăl), *adj.* Of or having to do with tides; as, a *tidal* record; caused by tides; flowing and ebbing like tides; as, *tidal* waters.

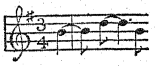
tid′bit′ (tĭd′bĭt′), *n.* A titbit.

tide (tīd), *n.* 1. The alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean, both the rising (***flood tide***) and the falling (***ebb tide***) continuing for 12 hours 25½ minutes. Tides are caused by the attraction of the sun and the moon, acting unequally on the waters of the earth. 2. Something which may rise and fall, or increase and then decrease, in the manner of the tides; as, a *tide* of public opinion; a *tide* of enthusiasm. — *v.* 1. To float, or cause to float, on or with the tide. 2. To carry through a period or time in the way a boat is floated by the tide; as, money to *tide* us over the next month.

tide′wa′ter (tīd′wô′tẽr), *n.* Water that is affected by the ebb and flow of the tide; also, the seaboard. — **tide′wa′ter**, *adj.*

ti′dings (tī′dĭngz), *n. pl.* News; a message.

ti′dy (tī′dĭ), *adj.*; TI′DI·ER (-dĭ·ẽr); TI′DI·EST. 1. Neat in appearance, habits, etc.; orderly; as, a *tidy* room. 2. In colloquial use, comfortably large; as, a *tidy* fortune. — *v.* 1. To make things neat or tidy; as, to *tidy* a room. — *n.* A piece of decorated cloth used on the top or arms of a chair to protect it from wear. **ti′di·ly**, *adv.* **ti′di·ness**, *n.*

tie (tī), *v.*; TIED; TY′ING or TIE′ING. 1. To fasten one thing to another by means of a rope, cord, etc.; as, they *tied* the horse to a tree. 2. To join or unite firmly; to connect. 3. To bind; especially, to bind so as to hinder one's movements, a choice, etc.; as, *tied* to a job. 4. To bind the parts, ends, or sides of a thing by a cord that is drawn up and knotted; as, to *tie* one's shoes. 5. To form a knot or bow in something; as, to *tie* one's necktie; also, to make by tying; as, to *tie* a bow. 6. To make the same score as someone else in a contest; as, their team *tied* ours. 7. In music, to connect notes by a tie. — *n.*; *pl.* TIES (tīz). 1. A band, rope, etc., used to tie something. 2. Something that connects one thing with another; a link; a bond; as, family *ties*. 3. Something that is knotted or is to be knotted when worn; as, a *necktie*. 4. An equality in numbers, as of votes, points, etc.; as, the voting ended in a *tie*; also, a match that ends in a tie. 5. In music, a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch to show that only one note is to be sounded but this note is to be held the length of the two notes. 6. One of the cross supports to which the rails of a railroad track are fastened.

Ties, 5.

Tien′tsin′ (tĭn′tsĭn′; *Chinese* tyĕn′jĭn′), *n.* A city and port in northeastern China.

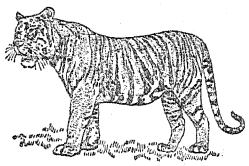
tier (tēr), *n.* A row or layer; especially, one of two or more rows arranged one upon another; as, a *tier* of shelves.

tierce (tērs), *n.* A cask larger than a barrel and smaller than a hogshead.

Tier′ra del Fue′go (tyĕr′rä dĕl fwā′gō). A group of islands south of South America.

tiff (tĭf), *n.* A slight fit of anger; a petty quarrel.

ti'ger (tī'gĕr), *n.* A large Asiatic flesh-eating animal of the cat family, of a tawny color with black stripes across the body.



Tiger. (1/75)

ti'ger bee'tle. An active, flesh-eating beetle that lives in dry places. See the colored picture of *insects.*

tight (tīt), *adj.* 1. So close as not to permit the passage of a fluid or liquid; not leaky; as, a *tight* ship. 2. Held, bound, or fastened firmly; hard to move; as, a *tight* screw. 3. Not loose; taut; as, a *tight* rope. 4. Close-fitting; too small for comfort; as, a *tight* shoe. 5. In colloquial use, stingy. 6. Hard to get; scarce; as, money is *tight.* — *adv.* Tightly; firmly; as, he shut the door *tight.*

tight'ly, *adv.* **tight'ness,** *n.*

tight'en (tīt''n), *v.* To make or become tight.

tight'rope' (tīt'rōp'), *n.* A tight-stretched rope on which an acrobat performs.

tights (tīts), *n. pl.* Close-fitting garments, usually for the legs and lower part of the body, worn by certain performers, dancers, etc., in their professional appearances.

ti'gress (tī'grĕs), *n.* A female tiger.

Ti'gris (tī'grĭs), *n.* A river in Turkey in Asia, and in Iraq, uniting with the Euphrates.

til'de (tĭl'dĕ; tĭl'dĭ), *n.* A mark [~] used over certain letters in some words (as cañon) that are borrowed from a language such as Spanish.

tile (tīl), *n.* 1. A thin piece of fired clay, stone, concrete, etc., used for roofs, floors, drains, etc. 2. An earthenware pipe used for a drain. — **tile,** *v.* — **til'er,** *n.*

Tiles, 1.

till (tĭl), *prep.* Throughout the whole time to a certain time; until; as, he slept *till* noon. — *conj.* 1. Up to the time when a certain thing happens; as, study *till* the bell rings. 2. At any time before; unless at some future time; as, he will not stop *till* he has to.

till (tĭl), *v.* To plow and plant and care for; to cultivate; as, to *till* the land.

till (tĭl), *n.* A drawer for money.

till'age (tĭl'ĭj), *n.* Cultivation of land.

till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* A person who tills; a farmer.

till'er (tĭl'ẽr), *n.* A lever attached to a boat's rudder so it can be turned for steering.

tilt (tĭlt), *v.* 1. To cause to slope; to tip; as, to *tilt* one's head back. 2. To make a rush against; to charge, as in a tournament. — *n.* 1. A military exercise performed by two contestants on horseback, in which each tries to unseat the other; a similar exercise in which the contestants charge at a target. 2. Any encounter bringing about a sharp collision or conflict. 3. The act of tilting; a tip; the state of being tilted; as, a gay *tilt* to his hat.

tilth (tĭlth), *n.* 1. The act or occupation of tilling; condition when tilled. 2. Tilled land.

Tim. Abbreviation for *Timothy.*

tim'ber (tĭm'bẽr), *n.* 1. Wood suitable for use in building. 2. A squared piece of wood, especially a thick, wide one. 3. Land covered by trees from which timber is produced; woods; forest; as, he owns some *timber* up north. — *v.* To furnish with timbers; to frame, support, cover, etc., with timbers. — *adj.* Having to do with, or for timber; as, *timber* trees.

tim'bered (tĭm'bẽrd), *adj.* 1. Furnished with, made of, or covered with, timbers. 2. Covered with growing timber; wooded.

tim'bre (tĭm'bẽr; *French* tăN'br'), *n.* The quality of tone distinguishing one voice or instrument from another.

tim'brel (tĭm'brĕl), *n.* A tambourine.

time (tīm), *n.* 1. A point, place, or period in the passage of the hours, days, years, etc. 2. The best or proper period or moment; as, it is *time* to eat. 3. A fixed period in the passage of the hours, days, years, etc.; as, ancient *times;* in the *time* of the American Revolution. 4. An exact moment in the day, year, etc.; as, the *time* is now ten o'clock. 5. One of a number of occasions, repeated actions, etc.; as, write this sentence fifty *times;* also, a multiplying of something by some other thing; as, four *times* four is sixteen. 6. The whole series of days, years, and ages, without reference to any one point or period; as, *time* will cure his sorrow. 7. [used chiefly in the *plural,* TIMES] Conditions existing during a given period, especially during the present period; as, *times* are hard. 8. The way in which a person is affected by something. 9. The method of reckoning or figuring the passage of the hours, days, etc.; as, standard *time.* 10. The rate of speed in doing something; as, to march in quick *time.* 11. In music, the grouping of the successive rhythmic beats or pulses in equal measures; rhythm; also, tempo. — *v.* 1. To arrange, fix, or choose a time for; as, he *timed* his appearance just right. 2. To cause to agree in rhythm or tempo; as, to *time* one's steps to the music. 3. To give a proper time or measure to; as, to *time* a speech for delivery in twenty minutes. 4. To find or record the rate of speed of; as, to *time* a horse. — *adj.* So made and adjusted as to ignite, explode, etc., at a fixed moment; as, a *time* fuse.

time'-hon'ored, time'-hon'oured (tīm'-ŏn'ẽrd), *adj.* Honored or respected because of age or long custom.

time'keep'er (tīm'kēp'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that keeps, marks, or fixes time.

time'ly (tīm'lĭ), *adj.* Coming, doing, acting, etc., at the proper moment; as, *timely* aid. — **time'li·ness**, *n.*

time'piece' (tīm'pēs'), *n.* A clock, watch, or any device to show the passage of time.

time sig'na·ture. In music, a sign placed after the key signature to indicate the time.

time'ta'ble (tīm'tā'b'l), *n.* A schedule of the times when certain things are due to take place, as when trains, busses, airplanes, steamboats, etc., are due to arrive and leave.

tim'id (tĭm'ĭd), *adj.* Feeling or showing a lack of courage or self-confidence; not bold. — **ti·mid'i·ty** (tĭ·mĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **tim'id·ly**, *adv.*

tim'ing (tīm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The regulating of the time of some public presentation, as of a piece of music, a speech, a play, etc., so as to increase the favorable effect of the performance. **2.** In sports, the regulating of the speed of a motion, stroke, blow, etc., so as to cause it to reach its greatest effect at the right instant. **3.** A regulating of a piece of machinery to cause its parts to work together at the right instant.

tim'or·ous (tĭm'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Timid; fearful.

Tim'o·thy (tĭm'ō·thĭ), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A convert and colleague of Saint Paul. **2.** Either of the two Epistles to Timothy, in the New Testament.

tim'o·thy (tĭm'ō·thĭ), *n.* A kind of grass with long rounded spikes, grown for hay.

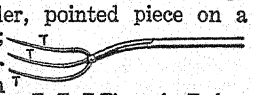
tin (tĭn), *n.* **1.** A soft, bluish-white metal used as a coating to protect iron and copper in making tin plate, tin cans, etc. **2.** Tin plate. **3.** A can or other container made from tin plate. — **tin**, *v.*

tinc'ture (tĭngk'tŭr), *n.* **1.** A slight mixture of something in a substance; hence, a little bit; a trace; as, no *tincture* of doubt. **2.** A liquid containing some medicinal substance in solution; as, *tincture* of iodine. — **tinc'ture**, *v.*

tin'der (tĭn'dẽr), *n.* Something which very easily catches fire; especially, a substance used to kindle a fire from a slight spark.

tin'der·box' (tĭn'dẽr·bŏks'), *n.* In former times, a metal box for holding tinder and, usually, flint and steel for striking a spark.

tine (tīn), *n.* A slender, pointed piece on a fork, rake, harrow, etc.; a prong, as of a fork.



T, *T*, *T* Tines of a Fork.

tin foil. A very thin sheet of tin, or of tin and lead, used to wrap candy, tobacco, etc.

tinge (tĭnj), *v.* To color slightly; to tint. — *n.* A slight coloring, flavor, quality, etc.; a trace; as, a *tinge* of sadness in his voice; a tint or faint tone; as, cardinal red is red with a *tinge* of orange.

tin'gle (tĭng'g'l), *v.* To feel a ringing, stinging, or prickling sensation, such as might be caused by cold, by excitement, etc.; also, to cause or produce such a sensation. — **tin'gle**, *n.*

tink'er (tĭngk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person whose business is the mending of kettles, pans, etc. **2.** A man who can do various kinds of small repair jobs. — *v.* **1.** To do or work in the manner of a tinker. **2.** To try uselessly to mend, repair, or improve; to patch up.

tin'kle (tĭng'k'l), *v.* To make, or cause to make, a series of short, light, clinking sounds; as, ice *tinkled* in the glass. — **tin'kle**, *n.*

tin'ny (tĭn'ĭ), *adj.*; TIN'NI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); TIN'NI·EST. **1.** Of, abounding in, or yielding, tin. **2.** Thin, hard, and brittle, like tin; also, tasting of tin.

tin plate. Iron or steel sheets covered with tin.

tin'sel (tĭn'sĕl), *n.* **1.** A sparkling fabric with shining metallic threads woven in it or on it. **2.** Something that seems valuable but is not really so; also, cheap and gaudy decoration.

tin'smith' (tĭn'smĭth'), *n.* A person who works with tin or tin plate.

tint (tĭnt), *n.* A slight coloring; a tinge; as, a white without a *tint* of yellow; a light color or shade; as, pale *tints* of red. — *v.* To color slightly; to tinge.

tin'tin·nab'u·la'tion (tĭn'tĭ·năb'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* A tinkling or jingling sound, as of bells.

tin'ware' (tĭn'wâr'), *n.* Articles made from tin plate.

ti'ny (tī'nĭ), *adj.*; TI'NI·ER (-nĭ·ẽr); TI'NI·EST. Very small; as, a *tiny* bug.

-tion (-shŭn). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]. It is used in cases where the verb is changed for pleasantness of sound; as, *subscribe* + *-tion* (subscription); *contend* + *-tion* (contention). It means: **1.** Act of; as, the *resumption* (act of resuming) of hostilities. **2.** State of being; as, to have a pleasant *disposition* (state of being disposed to be pleasant). **3.** A thing that; thus, a *description* is an essay, etc., that describes something. **4.** A thing that is; as, an *inscription* (something that is inscribed, or written) in a book.

tip (tĭp), *v.*; TIPPED (tĭpt); TIP'PING. **1.** To overturn; to upset. **2.** To tilt; to raise one end or side of; as, to *tip* one's hat. **3.** To be or become tilted; to slant; as, he *tipped* back in his chair. — *n.* A slanting or leaning position; a tilt.

tip (tĭp), *n.* **1.** The pointed or rounded end of anything; as, the *tip* of one's finger. **2.** A part or piece which can be fitted on the end of something; as, the *tip*, or nozzle, of a hose. — *v.*; TIPPED (tĭpt); TIP'PING. To put a tip, or end piece, on; to cover the tip, or end, of; as, a wooden spear *tipped* with iron.

tip (tĭp), *v.*; TIPPED (tĭpt); TIP'PING. 1. To strike lightly; to tap; especially, in some games, to hit the ball lightly with the edge of a bat. 2. In colloquial use, to give secret information to someone; as, he *tipped* him off. 3. To give a little fee or present to; as, to *tip* a waiter. — *n.* 1. A light blow; a tap. 2. A piece of information told a person privately; as, a *tip* on a horse race. 3. A small gift, as to a waiter.

tip'pet (tĭp'ĕt), *n.* A scarf or scarflike garment, as one made of fur.

tip'ple (tĭp''l), *v.* To drink liquor very frequently, or in small sips or portions. — *n.* Liquor; drink. — **tip'pler** (tĭp'lẽr), *n.*

tip'sy (tĭp'sĭ), *adj.* Somewhat drunk.

tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *n.* The tip, or end, of a toe; as, to walk on one's *tiptoes*. — ***on tiptoe, a-tiptoe.*** Raised on one's toes, as if to see better; hence, aroused; alert.

tip'toe' (tĭp'tō'), *v.* To step or walk on one's tiptoes; as, to *tiptoe* out of the room.

tip'top' (tĭp'tŏp'), *n.* The very top; the highest point. — *adj.* 1. At the top or highest point; as, the *tiptop* peak. 2. In colloquial use, first-rate; fine; as, I feel *tiptop* today.

ti'rade (tī'rād; tĭ·rād'), *n.* A long, violent, scolding speech.

tire (tīr), *v.* 1. To make or become weary. 2. To wear out the patience of; to bore.

tire (tīr), *n.* A band, as of rubber or steel, which forms the tread of a wheel on a carriage, automobile, railroad car, etc. — **tire**, *v.*

tire (tīr), *n.* In old use, attire; dress.

tired (tīrd), *adj.* Weary.
tired'ly, *adv.* **tired'ness**, *n.*

tire'less (tīr'lĕs), *adj.* Not tiring.
tire'less·ly, *adv.* **tire'less·ness**, *n.*

tire'some (tīr'sŭm), *adj.* Tending to bore.
tire'some·ly, *adv.* **tire'some·ness**, *n.*

Tir'ol, Tyr'ol (tĭr'ŏl; *German* tē·rōl'), *n.* A province in western Austria, in the Alps.

't is (tĭz). A contraction of *it is*.

tis'sue (tĭsh'ū; tĭsh'ōō), *n.* 1. A very thin, usually silk, fabric; a fine gauze. 2. A network or web; as, his story is a *tissue* of lies. 3. A mass of cells, together with the substance containing them, from which an animal or plant body is built up; as, muscular *tissue;* nerve *tissue*. 4. Tissue paper.

tis'sue pa'per. A thin gauzelike paper, used for protecting and wrapping glassware, etc.

tit (tĭt), *n.* 1. A titmouse. 2. Any of several other small birds, such as a ***hill tit.***

Ti'tan (tī'tăn), *n.* 1. In Greek mythology, one of the giants who fought with the gods and heaped Pelion on Ossa. 2. [written with a small letter, ***titan***] Any person who is gigantic in size or strength. — **ti·tan'ic** (tī·tăn'ĭk), *adj.*

Ti·ta'ni·a (tĭ·tā'nĭ·ȧ; tī·tā'nĭ·ȧ), *n.* The wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies.

tit'bit' (tĭt'bĭt'), *n.* A choice morsel of food; also, a spicy piece of gossip, news, etc.

tit for tat (tĭt, tăt). Blow for blow.

tithe (tīth), *n.* 1. A tenth part; hence, in careless use, any small part. 2. A small tax, originally one tenth of the produce of land or business, paid for the support of the church.

Ti'ti·ca'ca, Lake (tē'tē·kä'kä; tĭt'ē-). A large lake between southern Peru and Bolivia.

tit'il·late (tĭt'ĭ·lāt), *v.* To tickle; also, to amuse. — **tit'il·la'tion**, *n.*

tit'lark' (tĭt'lärk'), *n.* A pipit.

ti'tle (tī't'l), *n.* 1. The name by which a book, a song, a painting, or the like, is known. 2. A word showing a person's rank, office, etc., and used commonly before his name; as, the *titles* are in italics in the following: *King* George V, *President* Roosevelt, and *General* Pershing. 3. A right; a claim; especially, a legal right to the holding or ownership of property; also, the deed which is the evidence of that right; as, the *title* to this farm.
— *v.* 1. To furnish a title for something, such as a book, a poem, etc. 2. To call by a title.

ti'tled (tī't'ld), *adj.* Having a title, especially a title of nobility; as, a *titled* statesman.

ti'tle page. The page, as in a book, which bears the title.

tit'mouse' (tĭt'mous'), *n.*; *pl.* -MICE. A small, insect-eating bird, with soft and fluffy plumage, gray, black, or white in color.

tit'ter (tĭt'ẽr), *v.* To give a partly stifled laugh; to snicker; to giggle. — **tit'ter**, *n.*

tit'tle (tĭt''l), *n.* A very small piece; a jot; as, not a *tittle* of my money shall he have.

tit'tle-tat'tle (tĭt''l·tăt''l), *n.* Idle, trifling talk; gossip. — **tit'tle-tat'tle**, *v.*

tit'u·lar (tĭt'ū·lẽr), *adj.* 1. Having, or having to do with, a title; as, *titular* honors. 2. Existing only in name or title; as, the *titular* king of Spain. — **tit'u·lar·ly**, *adv.*

TNT. Abbreviation for *trinitrotoluene.*

to (tōō; *when unstressed,* tŏŏ, tŭ), *prep.* Primarily *to* expresses direction toward and arrival at a named place or point; as, he went *to* school. Various extensions of the primary sense are: 1. In a direction toward; directed toward; as, he drove *to* town. 2. Next to; close against; upon; as, apply oil *to* the lock. 3. So as to become or bring about; as, he was beaten *to* death. 4. Accompanying; in harmony with; as, sing *to* the music. 5. Fitting; as, a key *to* the desk; also, in the service of; as, a tutor *to* a rich boy. 6. In honor of; as, drink *to* him. 7. Composing; making up; as, two pints *to* a

quart. 8. During; in; as, five strokes *to* a second. 9. In comparison with; as, he won ten *to* six. 10. Within the range of; as, *to* my knowledge, he could not have done it. 11. Until; as, up *to* ten o'clock; before; as, quarter *to* six. 12. As far as; as, I can pay up *to* a dollar. 13. Heeding; in compliance with; as, he comes *to* my whistle; for receiving; as, he opens his home *to* everyone; affecting; a blow *to* his pride. 14. Into the action of; as, fall *to* eating. 15. Concerning; as far as concerns or affects; as, an insult *to* him. 16. For no one except; as, a room *to* myself.

☞ *To* introduces an infinitive to express: (1) purpose, action, result, condition, cause, etc.; as, he came *to* help; he began *to* laugh; I like *to* hear good music; (2) intention, possibility, character, etc.; as, a house *to* sell.

— (to͞o), *adv.* 1. In one direction contrasted with another; as, *to* and fro. 2. Forward; as, he has on his hat wrong side *to*. 3. In or into position, contact, agreement, etc.; as, close the door *to*. 4. To consciousness or realization; as, fresh air will bring her *to*. 5. To the matter in hand; as, fall *to*, men!

toad (tōd), *n.* A froglike animal that usually lives on land but during the breeding season seeks water where the young (*tadpoles*) hatch.

Toad. (¼)

toad′stool′ (tōd′stōōl′), *n.* A mushroom, especially a poisonous one.

toad′y (tōd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* TOADIES (-ĭz). A person who flatters someone else and expects favors in return. — *v.* To flatter for favors.

toast (tōst), *v.* 1. To dry and brown something, as bread, bacon, etc., by the heat of a fire. 2. To warm through; as, he was *toasting* in the sun. — *n.* Toasted bread; also, a food made of toasted bread in gravy, milk, etc.; as, milk *toast*. — **toast′er**, *n.*

toast (tōst), *n.* 1. A person, thought, or thing in honor of which persons drink; as, she is the *toast* of the town. 2. The act of suggesting or drinking a toast in honor of a person, thing, etc.; as, a *toast* to the bride.

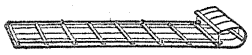
— *v.* To drink in honor of something.

toast′mas′ter (tōst′mȧs′tẽr), *n.* A person who presides at a banquet, etc.

to·bac′co (tŏ·băk′ō; tŭ·băk′ō), *n.; pl.* TOBACCOS, sometimes TOBACCOES (-ōz). 1. A plant with broad leaves and white or pink tube-shaped flowers. 2. The product that is made from the dried leaves of this plant and used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff.

Tobacco.

to·bog′gan (tŏ·bŏg′ăn), *n.* A long, flat-bottomed, light sled without runners, curved up at the front end. — *v.* To slide on or as if on a toboggan. — **to·bog′gan·er**, *n.* — **to·bog′gan·ing**, *n.*



Toboggan.

toc′sin (tŏk′sĭn), *n.* An alarm bell, or its ringing; as, sound the *tocsin*.

to·day′, to-day′ (tŏŏ·dā′; tŭ·dā′), *adv.* On or for this day; also, at the present time. — *n.* The present day, time, or age.

tod′dle (tŏd′l), *v.* To walk with short tottering steps, as a child. — **tod′dler** (tŏd′lẽr), *n.*

tod′dy (tŏd′ĭ), *n.; pl.* TODDIES (-ĭz). 1. Palm sap used as a drink. 2. A drink of strong spirits and sweetened hot water; as, rum *toddy*.

toe (tō), *n.* 1. One of the separate parts of the front end of a foot. 2. The front end or part of one foot or of a shoe, stocking, etc.; as, a hole in the *toe* of one shoe. 3. Anything that suggests the toe of a foot; as, the *toe* of a golf club. — *v.* To touch, reach, kick, etc., with the toe or toes; as, to *toe* a line.

to′ga (tō′gȧ), *n.* In ancient Rome, the loose outer garment worn by citizens in public.

to·geth′er (tŏŏ·gĕth′ẽr; tŭ·gĕth′ẽr), *adv.* 1. In or into one company, body, group, etc. 2. In or into association, union, collision, etc.; as, in business *together*. 3. At one time; as, to talk and work *together*.

toil (toil), *v.* 1. To work very hard; to labor. — *n.* Hard labor; a difficult task. — **toil′er**, *n.* — **toil′some**, *adj.*

toil (toil), *n.* [used chiefly in the *plural*, TOILS]. A net or trap; as, caught in the *toils* of a villain.

toi′let (toi′lĕt), *n.* 1. The act or process of dressing, including bathing, combing the hair, etc.; that which is arranged in dressing; attire. 2. A bathroom; a water closet.

toi′let wa′ter. A perfumed liquid used in or after the bath.

to′ken (tō′kĕn), *n.* 1. A sign, symbol, etc., of something; as, the black veil was a *token* of her grief. 2. A souvenir; a keepsake; as, this bracelet is a *token* of my affection. 3. A piece of metal used as money and having a purchasing value greater than its real value, as copper and nickel coins; hence, any piece of currency so used. 4. A metal ticket used by some transportation companies.

To′kyo, To′kio (tō′kyō), *n.* The capital of Japan, on Honshu island.

told (tōld), *past tense & past part.* of TELL.

tol′er·a·ble (tŏl′ẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Bearable; endurable; as, scarcely *tolerable*. 2. Only fairly good, satisfactory, etc.; as, a *tolerable* story. — **tol′er·a·bly** (tŏl′ẽr·ȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

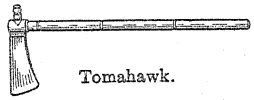
tol'er·ance (tŏl'ĕr·ăns), *n.* The act or practice of tolerating; ability to understand another person's opinions, actions, etc., without accepting them or changing one's own. — **tol'er·ant**, *adj.* — **tol'er·ant·ly**, *adv.*

tol'er·ate (tŏl'ĕr·āt), *v.* **1.** To allow a thing to be done or to exist without making any move to stop it; as, why do you *tolerate* such actions? **2.** To put up with; to endure; as, I cannot *tolerate* that noise. — **tol'er·a'tion**, *n.*

toll (tōl), *n.* **1.** A tax paid for a certain privilege, as of passing over a bridge. **2.** Payment for a certain service, as for a telephone call.

toll (tōl), *v.* **1.** To cause a bell to sound with slow strokes, as to announce a death. **2.** To strike; as, the clock *tolled* six. — *n.* The sound of a bell ringing slowly and repeatedly.

toll'gate' (tōl'gāt'), *n.* A gate across a road, where toll is collected.



Tomahawk.

tom'a·hawk (tŏm'·ä·hôk), *n.* A light ax used by the North American Indians as a weapon and tool. — *v.* To cut, strike, or kill with or as with a tomahawk.

to·ma'to (tō·mā'tō; tō·mä'tō), *n.*; *pl.* TOMATOES (-tōz). A plant that has dark-green leaves and yellow star-shaped flowers, and is grown for its fruit; also, the edible fruit.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* A grave, vault, etc., for the dead. — *v.* To bury.

tom'boy' (tŏm'boi'), *n.* A girl who likes to play noisy active games; a romp.

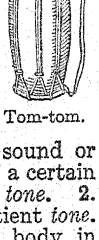
tomb'stone' (tōōm'stōn'), *n.* A gravestone.

tom'cat' (tŏm'kăt'), *n.* A male cat.

tome (tōm), *n.* Any book, especially a large heavy one.

tom'fool'er·y (tŏm'fōōl'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TOMFOOLERIES (-ĭz). Nonsense.

to·mor'row, to-mor'row (tōō·mŏr'ō; tŭ·mŏr'ō), *adv.* On, or for, the day after today. — *n.* The day after today.



Tom-tom.

tom'-tom' (tŏm'tŏm'), *n.* A kind of Oriental drum beaten with the hands.

ton (tŭn), *n.* **1.** A measure of weight. In the United States, Canada, etc., it is usually 2,000 pounds (***short ton***), and in England it is usually 2,240 pounds (***long ton***). **2.** Same as METRIC TON.

tone (tōn), *n.* **1.** Vocal or musical sound or sound quality; a sound considered as of a certain character; as, changes in *tone;* a soft *tone.* **2.** Style or method of speaking; as, a patient *tone.* **3.** Healthy condition; as, keep your body in *tone;* also, mood; frame of mind. **4.** General or particular direction, character, tendency, etc.; as, the better students added *tone* to the school. **5.** Shade or tint; as, blue with a purplish *tone.* **6.** In music, a whole step, as distinguished from a half step, or semitone. **7.** In painting, the general pleasing effect of the combination of light and shade together with color; as, this picture lacks *tone.* — *v.* **1.** To give or take on tone, or a special tone. **2.** In photography, to change the color of a print, lantern slide, etc., by chemicals, dyeing, etc. **3.** To blend in with; to harmonize; as, gray *tones* well with most colors. — **ton'al** (tōn'ăl), *adj.*

tong (tŏng), *v.* To take, hold, etc., with tongs; to use tongs; as, to *tong* oysters.

tong (tŏng), *n.* A Chinese secret society.

tongs (tŏngz), *n.*; *pl.* An instrument for holding, gripping, lifting, etc.; as, ice *tongs.* Most tongs consist of two legs joined at one end, or of two pieces hinged together like scissors.

Ice Tongs.

Blacksmith's Tongs.

tongue (tŭng), *n.* **1.** An organ of the mouth, used in tasting and, by human beings, in speech. In many animals, it is soft, fleshy, and easily moved, but in some it is hard and immovable, as in fishes, or horny, as in birds. **2.** The human tongue as the means of speech; hence, speech; a language; as, foreign *tongues.* **3.** Manner of speaking; intended meaning; as, a smooth *tongue.* **4.** Something like an animal's tongue in shape, position, motion, etc., as the flap of leather under the lacing in a shoe, the clapper of a bell, the movable pin in a buckle, the pole on the front of a two-horse wagon, etc. **5.** In music, a reed. — **tongued** (tŭngd), *adj.* — **tongue'less**, *adj.*

tongue'-tied' (tŭng'tīd'), *adj.* Unable to speak clearly or freely, as because of shyness, fright, etc.

ton'ic (tŏn'ĭk), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with tone or a healthy condition of the muscles; restoring health; as, *tonic* air. **2.** Having to do with tones or sounds. **3.** In music, having to do with the keynote; as, the *tonic* chord. — *n.* **1.** A medicine that increases or restores health. **2.** In music, the keynote.

to·night', to-night' (tōō·nīt'; tŭ·nīt'), *adv.* On this present night. — **to·night', to-night'**, *n.*

ton'nage (tŭn'ĭj), *n.* **1.** A charge per ton on a vessel's cargo. **2.** The shipping of a nation, port, etc., in terms of the total number of tons that all the ships can carry. **3.** The amount of weight in tons that a ship can carry.

ton·neau' (tŭn·ō'; tô'nō'), *n.*; *pl.* TONNEAUS (tŭn·ōz') or TONNEAUX (tŭn·ōz'; *French* tô'nō'). The enclosed rear part of an automobile body, or, sometimes, the whole body.

ton'sil (tŏn'sĭl), *n.* One of a pair of oval masses of tissue at the back of the mouth.

ton'sil·li'tis (tŏn'sĭ·lī'tĭs), *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils or of one tonsil.

ton'sure (tŏn'shẽr), *n.* 1. The act of shaving the head. 2. The shaven crown of the head. It is worn by some monks. — **ton'sure**, *v.*

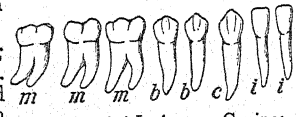
too (tōō), *adv.* 1. Also; in addition. 2. More than is needed, desired, etc. 3. To such a degree as to be regrettable, shameful, etc.; as, that is *too* bad! 4. In colloquial use, very; as, I am only *too* glad to do it.

took (tŏŏk), *past tense* of TAKE.

tool (tōōl), *n.* 1. An instrument, as a saw, file, knife, wrench, used, especially by the hands, for doing work; a workman's implement. 2. A person used for some purpose, especially for some bad purpose; as, he was the king's *tool* in many plots. 3. A thing used for some purpose; as, money is a *tool*.
— *v.* To shape, form, or finish something with a tool; especially, to letter or ornament a book cover by means of a heated tool; as, this book has a *tooled* leather cover.

toot (tōōt), *v.* To blow a horn or similar instrument; to give forth short blasts, as a horn; as, the fog horn *tooted*. — **toot**, *n.*

tooth (tōōth), *n.*; *pl.* TEETH (tēth). 1. One of the hard bony projections on the jaws, used for biting and chewing, for defense, etc. 2. Something like an animal's tooth in shape, sharpness, power, etc.; as, the *teeth* of a comb; especially, on the edge of a wheel, one of the projections that fits into the corresponding projections on another wheel.



Teeth. *i*, *i* Incisors; *c* Canine; *b*, *b* Bicuspids; *m*, *m*, *m* Molars.

tooth'ache' (tōōth'āk'), *n.* Pain in a tooth.

tooth'brush' (tōōth'brŭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -BRUSHES (-brŭsh'ĕz). A brush for cleaning the teeth.

toothed (tōōtht; tōōthd), *adj.* Having teeth; jagged; saw-edged; as, *toothed* leaves.

tooth'less (tōōth'lĕs), *adj.* Having no teeth.

tooth'pick' (tōōth'pĭk'), *n.* A pointed instrument, usually wooden, for removing substances lodged between the teeth.

tooth'some (tōōth'sŭm), *adj.* Pleasing to the taste; as, a *toothsome* dessert.

top (tŏp), *n.* 1. The highest part, point, or level of a thing, as the crown of the head, the summit of a mountain, the lid of a box, etc. 2. Of a plant with roots that can be eaten, the part above the ground; as, beet *tops*. 3. The part of a flat thing that is thought of as the highest; as, the *top* of a map. 4. The highest degree, rank, etc.; as, at the *top* of his voice. 5. A platform surrounding the highest part of the lower mast of a ship, serving to spread the topmast rigging and giving a place to stand.
— *v.*; TOPPED (tŏpt); TOP'PING. 1. To remove, cut, or trim the top of anything; as, to *top* young trees. 2. To cover; to put or be on the top; as, to *top* a pie with meringue. 3. To rise to, or go over, the top; as, the boy *topped* the fence.
— *adj.* Having to do with the top; at or on the top; highest; as, the *top* floor; *top* prices.

top (tŏp), *n.* A child's toy having a point on which it can be made to spin.

to'paz (tō'păz), *n.* A semiprecious stone, usually yellow but sometimes white, etc. See the colored picture of *precious stones*.

top'coat' (tŏp'kōt'), *n.* An outer coat; especially, a lightweight overcoat.

To·pe'ka (tō·pē'kȧ), *n.* The capital of Kansas, in the northeastern part of the State.

top'er (tōp'ẽr), *n.* A drunkard.

top'gal'lant (tŏp'găl'ănt; tō·găl'ănt), *n.* The mast above the topmast. — **top'gal'lant**, *adj.*

top'ic (tŏp'ĭk), *n.* The subject of any thought, argument, writing, etc.; a theme.

top'i·cal (tŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with a topic or topics; dealing with current or local events; as, a *topical* song. — **top'i·cal·ly**, *adv.*

top'knot' (tŏp'nŏt'), *n.* A crest of feathers, as on a cock; a tuft of hair on the head.

top'mast' (tŏp'măst'; tŏp'mȧst), *n.* The second mast above the deck.

top'most (tŏp'mōst), *adj.* Highest of all; uppermost.

to·pog'ra·phy (tō·pŏg'rȧ·fĭ), *n.* 1. The art of showing in exact details on a map or chart the physical features of a place or region. 2. The outline of the form of a place, showing its relief and the position of the rivers, roads, cities, etc. — **top'o·graph'i·cal** (tŏp'ō·grăf'ĭ·kăl), *adj.*

top'ple (tŏp''l), *v.* 1. To fall forward because too heavy at the top; to tumble. 2. To push over; to overturn; as, the storm *toppled* trees.

top'sail' (tŏp'sāl'; tŏp's'l), *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the sail next above the lowest sail on a mast; in a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, the sail above the gaff.

Schooner with Topsails (*T*).

top'sy-tur'vy (tŏp'sĭ-tûr'vĭ), *adv.* With the top or head downward; upside down; hence, in confusion.
— *adj.* Turned upside down; confused; disordered.
— *n.* A topsy-turvy state.

toque (tōk), *n.* A woman's small round hat.

torch (tôrch), *n.* 1. A flaming light, carried usually in the hand, and made of something

that burns brightly, as resinous wood, etc. 2. Something that flames like a torch.

tore (tōr), *past tense* of TEAR.

tor'e·a·dor' (tŏr'ē·ȧ·dôr'; tōr'ē·ȧ·dôr'), *n.* A man who fights bulls in an arena for public amusement.

tor'ment (tôr'mĕnt), *n.* 1. Something that causes great pain or vexation. 2. Anguish of body or mind; distress.

tor·ment' (tôr·mĕnt'), *v.* 1. To cause suffering or anguish; as, *tormented* by disease. 2. To tease; as, to *torment* one with questions. — **tor·men'tor, tor·ment'er,** *n.*

torn (tōrn), *past participle* of TEAR.

tor·na'do (tôr·nā'dō), *n.; pl.* TORNADOES, TORNADOS (-dōz). A violent, whirling wind accompanied by a funnel-shaped cloud.

To·ron'to (tō·rŏn'tō), *n.* A city, capital of Ontario, Canada, on Lake Ontario.

tor·pe'do (tôr·pē'dō), *n.; pl.* TORPEDOES (-dōz). 1. A ray (fish) that has a pair of organs near the head capable of giving a severe shock. 2. An engine or machine for destroying ships by blowing them up. It is a cigar-shaped metal case filled with an explosive charge and made so that it directs and propels itself under water. 3. A small firework which explodes when struck against a hard surface. — *v.* To destroy by a torpedo.

Torpedo, 2.

tor·pe'do boat. A boat especially made for firing torpedoes.

tor'pid (tôr'pĭd), *adj.* Dull; sluggish; as, a *torpid* mind.

tor'por (tôr'pẽr), *n.* 1. Loss of motion or feeling; sluggishness. 2. Dullness; apathy.

tor'rent (tŏr'ĕnt), *n.* 1. A rushing stream of water, lava, etc. 2. A violent or rapid flow; a flood; as, a *torrent* of abuse. — **tor·ren'tial** (tŏ·rĕn'shăl), *adj.*

tor'rid (tŏr'ĭd), *adj.* Very warm; exposed to the heat of the sun; dry and hot; as, the *Torrid* Zone (see ZONE).

tor'so (tôr'sō), *n.; pl.* TORSOS (-sōz). The trunk or body of a statue that has no head or limbs; also, the trunk of the human body.

tor'toise (tôr'tŭs; tôr'tĭs), *n.* A turtle; especially, one valued for its mottled brown-and-yellow shell (***tortoise shell***).

tor'toise bee'tle. A small turtle-shaped leaf-eating beetle. See the colored picture of *insects.*

tor'toise-shell' (tôr'tŭs·shĕl'; tôr'tĭs-), *adj.* Having a spotted coloring, brown and yellow, like a tortoise shell.

tor'toise-shell' but'ter·fly'. Any of several handsome butterflies. See the colored pictures of *butterflies.*

tor'tu·ous (tôr'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Twisted; winding; as, a *tortuous* stream; a *tortuous* method.

tor'ture (tôr'tūr), *n.* 1. The act or process of inflicting severe pain, especially as a punishment or to extort a confession. 2. Extreme pain; agony. — **tor'ture,** *v.* — **tor'tur·er,** *n.*

To'ry (tō'rĭ), *n.; pl.* TORIES (-rĭz). 1. In English politics, a person who was a strong supporter of the crown; a member of the conservative party. 2. In American history, a person who, in the time of the Revolution, favored Great Britain. — **To'ry,** *adj.*

toss (tŏs), *v.* 1. To keep throwing here and there or backward and forward; to cause to pitch or roll; as, waves *tossed* the ship about. 2. To throw with a quick, light motion. 3. To lift up with a sudden motion; as, to *toss* the head. — **toss,** *n.*

tot (tŏt), *n.* A little child.

to'tal (tō'tăl), *adj.* Having to do with the whole of a thing; entire; complete; as, a *total* eclipse.

— *n.* The whole; the whole sum or amount. — *v.;* TO'TALED or TO'TALLED; TO'TAL·ING or TO'TAL·LING. 1. To find the sum or total of; to add; as, he *totaled* the bill. 2. To amount to; as, the gifts *totaled* $120.

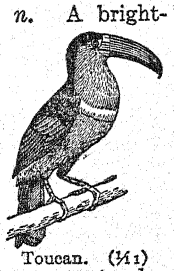
to·tal'i·ty (tō·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Wholeness; the entire amount or sum.

to'tal·ly (tō'tăl·ĭ), *adv.* Wholly; entirely.

to'tem (tō'tĕm), *n.* 1. Among savages, an animal or plant regarded as having a very close relationship to some family group or clan. 2. A symbol or representation, such as a ***totem pole,*** of such a plant or animal.

tot'ter (tŏt'ẽr), *v.* 1. To shake as if about to fall; to be unsteady; as, his power *tottered.* 2. To walk unsteadily; as, to *totter* with age.

tou·can' (tōō·kän'; tōō'kăn), *n.* A bright-colored fruit-eating bird of tropical America, having a very large but thin beak.



Toucan. (1/11)

touch (tŭch), *v.* 1. To feel of something with the fingers, hands, etc. 2. To be or bring into contact with something; as, he *touched* his hand to his hat; the two balls *touched.* 3. To hit lightly; to extend anything so as to reach, rest on, examine, etc., something else; as, to *touch* a snake with a stick. 4. To eat or drink; to take; as, he never *touches* tobacco. 5. To be or come next to; to join; as, the farm *touches* the river. 6. To disturb; also to harm; as, he will not dare to *touch* you. 7. To have an effect upon; as, frost *touched* the fruit; to be

"*touched*" is to be partly "insane." **8.** To mention; to refer to; as, to *touch* on many subjects. **9.** To reach; hence, to compare with; as, his boat does not *touch* ours for speed. **10.** To improve a thing with or as with a brush or pencil; as, to *touch* up a picture; also, to give a faint tint, expression, etc., to something; as, a smile *touched* her lips. **11.** To stop at a point on shore; as, the ship *touched* at many ports.

— *n.* **1.** A light stroke, tap, or blow; also, a slight insult, etc. **2.** The act, fact, feeling, or motion of touching or being touched. **3.** The sense by which pressure is felt; as, soft to the *touch*. **4.** An impression or mark; also, a small trace; a dash; as, a *touch* of spring in the air. **5.** Special method or skill; as, the *touch* of a professional. **6.** Close relationship, communication, sympathy, etc.; as, in *touch* with friends. **7.** A manner, method, or style of striking the keys of a musical instrument; as, a firm *touch*.

touch'a·ble, *adj.* **touch'er**, *n.*

touch'down' (tŭch'doun'), *n.* In American football, the act of scoring by carrying the ball across the goal line.

touch'ing (tŭch'ĭng), *adj.* Affecting the feelings; pathetic; as, a *touching* scene.

touch'stone' (tŭch'stōn'), *n.* **1.** Black flintlike stone used to test the purity of gold or silver by the streak left when rubbed by the metal. **2.** Any test for judging something.

touch'y (tŭch'ĭ), *adj.*; TOUCH'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); TOUCH'I·EST. Peevish; easily offended.

tough (tŭf), *adj.* **1.** Able to undergo great strain without separating; as, *tough* fibers; not easily chewed; as, *tough* meat. **2.** Strong; hardy; as, *tough* muscles. **3.** Stubborn; hence, unruly; rowdy; lawless; as, a *tough* neighborhood. **4.** Very difficult; hard.

— *n.* An unruly or lawless person.

tough'ly, *adv.* **tough'ness**, *n.*

tough'en (tŭf'ĕn), *v.* To make or become tough or tougher.

tour (tŏŏr), *n.* A journey, trip, etc. — **tour**, *v.*

tour'ist (tŏŏr'ĭst), *n.* A person who travels for pleasure or education.

tour'ma·line (tŏŏr'mȧ·lĭn; -lēn), *n.* A mineral of a kind which, when transparent and cut, is used as a gem. See the colored picture of *precious stones*.

tour'na·ment (tŏŏr'nȧ·mĕnt; tûr'nȧ·mĕnt), *n.* **1.** In olden days, a contest for a prize, in which mounted armored knights showed their skill and courage by fighting each other with blunted lances or swords. **2.** The whole series of knightly sports, tilts, etc., that occurred at a particular time and place. **3.** An athletic meet. **4.** Any contest in which many persons contend for championship.

tour'ney (tŏŏr'nĭ; tûr'nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TOURNEYS (-nĭz). A tournament. — **tour'ney**, *v.*

tour'ni·quet (tŏŏr'nĭ·kĕt), *n.* A device to stop bleeding, as a bandage twisted tight with a stick, a rubber bandage, a pad pressed down by a screw, etc.

tou'sle (tou'z'l), *v.* In colloquial use, to put into disorder; to muss. — **tou'sle**, *n.*

tow (tō), *v.* To draw or pull something along behind; as, to *tow* a wrecked car.

— *n.* **1.** An act or instance of towing; the fact or condition of being towed. **2.** A line or rope for towing. **3.** Something that is towed.

tow (tō), *n.* The coarse and broken parts of flax, hemp, or jute, separated for spinning.

to'ward (tō'ĕrd; tōrd), *adj.* **1.** Ready; willing. *Archaic.* **2.** Going on; in progress.

to'ward (tō'ĕrd; tōrd; tŏŏ·wôrd'), *prep.* **1.** In the direction of. **2.** Just before; close to; as, *toward* noon. **3.** As a share of; for the payment of; as, to save *toward* an education.

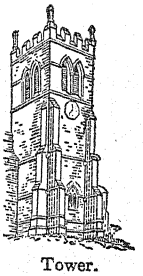
to'wards (tō'ĕrdz; tōrdz; tŏŏ·wôrdz'), *prep.* Same as TOWARD.

tow'boat' (tō'bōt'), *n.* A tugboat.

tow'el (tou'ĕl), *n.* A cloth or piece of absorbent paper for wiping or for drying anything wet.

tow'el·ing, tow'el·ling (tou'ĕl·ĭng), *n.* Cloth for towels.

tow'er (tou'ĕr), *n.* **1.** A building or structure that is higher than its length or width or is high by position. Towers either stand by themselves or are attached to some other building, such as a church. **2.** A stronghold; a defense. **3.** A high place; something that resembles a tower.



Tower.

— *v.* To reach or rise to a great height; to be very high; as, he *towers* above his friends.

tow'er·ing (tou'ĕr·ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Lofty; very high. **2.** Extreme; violent; as, *towering* rage.

town (toun), *n.* **1.** A large center of population that is not a city; loosely, any large closely populated place. **2.** The city as contrasted with the country; city life. **3.** Townspeople; also, the voters of a town; as, the *town* voted a new school building.

town hall. A public building used for public offices and for meetings of town voters, etc.

towns'folk' (tounz'fōk'), *n. pl.* Townspeople.

town'ship (toun'shĭp), *n.* **1.** A section or district having certain powers of local government. **2.** In surveys of United States public lands, a division of territory six miles square. **3.** In Canada, a subdivision of a province.

towns'man (tounz'mȧn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. **1.** An inhabitant of a town. **2.** A fellow citizen.

towns'peo'ple (tounz'pē'p'l), *n. pl.* The inhabitants of a town.

tox'ic (tŏk'sĭk), *adj.* Having to do with or caused by poison; as, *toxic* effects.

tox'in (tŏk'sĭn), *n.* A poison or toxic substance produced by the chemical changes in animal and plant tissue.

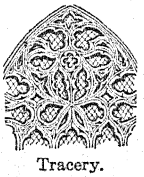
toy (toi), *n.* 1. Something that is of small or no real value; a trifle; a trinket. 2. A plaything. 3. Something small of its kind.
— *v.* To amuse oneself; to play or play with.
— *adj.* Like a toy; made for a plaything.

tp. Abbreviation for *township*.

trace (trās), *n.; pl.* TRACES (trās'ĕz). 1. A mark left by a person or thing in passing; a footprint, track, sign, etc.; as, *traces* of an ancient city. 2. A very small amount; as, a *trace* of humor.
— *v.;* TRACED (trāst); TRAC'ING (trās'ĭng). 1. To mark out; to sketch. 2. To form, as letters; to write carefully. 3. To copy a drawing, etc., by marking lines on a transparent sheet of paper laid over the thing to be copied. 4. To put marks, tracery, etc., on something. 5. To follow, pursue, track, etc.; as, to *trace* a lion to his lair. 6. To study out or follow the development, progress, etc., of a thing; to outline; to make out; as, to *trace* one's ancestry.
trace'a·ble, *adj.* **trac'er**, *n.*

trace (trās), *n.* One of the two straps, chains, or ropes, of a harness, that fasten a horse to a vehicle.

trac'er·y (trās'ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* TRACERIES (-ĭz). Ornamental work having a design done with lines.


Tracery.

tra'che·a (trā'kē·ȧ; trȧ·kē'ȧ), *n.; pl.* TRACHEAE (-ē). The windpipe.

trac'ing (trās'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person that traces. 2. Anything that is traced.

track (trăk), *n.* 1. A mark left in passing, as a footprint, rut, etc.; hence, a sign; a trace. 2. A path, route, or road; a trail; as, the *track* of a comet. 3. The fact or condition of being aware of something in regard to a person or thing; as, to lose *track* of a friend. 4. A course laid out for racing, etc.; as, a quarter-mile *track;* also, sports performed on a running track; as, he excelled in *track*. 5. A way for certain wheeled vehicles, especially a way made of two parallel lines of metal rails; as, a railroad *track*.
— *v.* 1. To follow the tracks of; to trace; as, to *track* a deer. 2. To make tracks on or with something; as, to *track* up a floor with mud. — **track'er**, *n.* — **track'less**, *adj.*

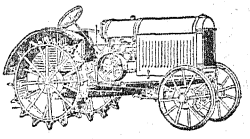
tract (trăkt), *n.* A pamphlet on a religious or moral subject.

tract (trăkt), *n.* 1. Extent or period of time. 2. An area or region; as, a wooded *tract*. 3. In the body, a system of parts or organs that serve some special purpose; as, the digestive *tract*.

trac'ta·ble (trăk'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being managed easily; as, a *tractable* child.
trac'ta·bil'i·ty, *n.* **trac'ta·ble·ness**, *n.*

trac'tion (trăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of drawing anything along a surface, as a wagon by horses; also, the power used to draw anything along; as, electric *traction*. 2. The force or friction that keeps anything on a surface on which it is moving, as a wheel on a rail.

trac'tor (trăk'tẽr), *n.* A thing that draws something along; especially, a vehicle with an automobile engine used to draw or haul something, such as another vehicle, a plow, etc.


Tractor.

trade (trād), *n.* 1. A trade wind. 2. A person's regular employment; especially, a manual or mechanical pursuit, such as carpentry, printing, mechanics, etc. 3. The act or business of bartering or buying and selling goods; commerce; as, foreign *trade*. 4. All the persons engaged in the same kind of business; as, he sells supplies to the automobile *trade*. 5. Customers; as, to wait on *trade*. 6. A purchase; a deal; as, he made a good *trade*.
— *v.* 1. To buy and sell; to barter; also, to make purchases; as, to *trade* at the new store. 2. To take an unfair advantage by means of something; as, to *trade* on someone's fears.

trade'-mark', trade'mark' (trād'märk'), *n.* A word, mark, picture, etc., or a combination of these, used to identify and protect the goods of a certain manufacturer or merchant.

trade name. 1. The name by which an article is called by traders. 2. The name used by a manufacturer or merchant to identify or protect an article sold by him. 3. The name under which a firm does business.

trad'er (trād'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who trades. 2. A vessel engaged in trade.

trades'man (trādz'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A person who trades; a shopkeeper.

trade'-un'ion (trād'ūn'yŭn; trād'ūn'yŭn), **trades'-un'ion** (trādz'-; trādz'-), *n.; pl.* TRADE-UNIONS or TRADES-UNIONS. An association of working people organized to advance or maintain their rights and interests.

trade wind. A wind blowing steadily toward the equator in an easterly direction.

tra·di'tion (trȧ·dĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. The handing down of information, opinions, customs, etc., from one generation to another by means of speech rather than by written records. 2. A belief, story, etc., that is thus handed down.
tra·di'tion·al, *adj.* **tra·di'tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

tra·duce' (trȧ·dūs'), *v.* To tell untrue or un-

just things about a person; to slander, shame, or disgrace a person. — **tra·duc'er** (trə·dūs'ĕr), *n.*

traf'fic (trăf'ĭk), *n.* 1. The business of carrying passengers, goods, etc.; as, that steamship line is in the tourist *traffic*. 2. The business of buying and selling; barter; trade; commerce. 3. The persons or goods carried by a railroad, ship, etc., or passing along a road, river, air route, etc.; as, heavy *traffic* on a holiday.
— *v.*; TRAF'FICKED (trăf'ĭkt); TRAF'FICK·ING. 1. To buy, sell or barter; to trade. 2. To deal with, especially in a dishonest way; as, to *traffic* with bootleggers.

tra·ge'di·an (trə·jē'dĭ·ăn), *n.* 1. A person who writes tragedy. 2. An actor who plays tragedy.

trag'e·dy (trăj'ĕ·dĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TRAGEDIES (-dĭz). 1. A play, story, etc., that arouses pity or terror by a series of sad events, misfortunes to the leading character, etc., and ends unhappily. 2. A sad and fatal event; a tragic happening.

trag'ic (trăj'ĭk), *adj.* Having to do with tragedy; as, a *tragic* actress; terrible; unfortunate; unhappy; as, war is a *tragic* thing.

trag'i·cal (trăj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Tragic.

trail (trāl), *v.* 1. To draw or drag along behind. 2. To follow slowly or in the rear; to lag behind; as, the horse *trailed* in the race. 3. To follow in the tracks of; to pursue along a trail; as, the hounds *trailed* the fox. 4. To hang or let hang so as to touch the ground; to drag in the dust; as, her skirts *trail*. 5. To straggle; as, sweet peas *trailed* over the fence.
— *n.* 1. Something that trails or is trailed; as, a *trail* of smoke; a meteor's *trail*. 2. A track or line left by something that has been trailed or has passed along; as, a *trail* of blood. 3. The scent; as, the dogs followed a false *trail*. 4. A path through the forests; as, a blazed *trail*.

trail'er (trāl'ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that trails, as a vehicle that is hauled by another.

train (trān), *n.* 1. A part of a woman's gown that trails behind the wearer. 2. A number of followers or attendants; as, a prince and his *train*. 3. A moving line or file of persons, animals, vehicles, etc.; a procession. 4. A connected succession, as of ideas or thoughts; as, a *train* of thought. 5. A connected series of railway coaches, etc., usually hauled by a locomotive; as, *trains* pass through this town.
train'load' **train'man**

train (trān), *v.* 1. To cause to grow as desired; as, to *train* ivy along a wall. 2. To form by teaching; to rear; to bring up; as, carefully *trained* by their mother. 3. To teach so as to make capable or skillful; to instruct; as, to *train* a dog to beg. 4. To fit or be fitted for a contest by exercise, proper eating, etc.; as, the team is now *training*. 5. To aim or point at an object; to bring to bear; as, the enemy *trained* their cannon upon the fort. — **train'er**, *n.*

train'ing (trān'ĭng), *n.* The act or action of a person who trains; as, the *training* of the young; also, the condition of one who has trained or been trained; as, he shows *training*.
— *adj.* Used in or for training; as, a *training* camp; providing training; as, a *training* college.

train oil. Oil from whales and the like.

trait (trāt), *n.* A quality of character; a pecularity; as, the *traits* of the English people.

trai'tor (trā'tĕr), *n.* A person who betrays his country, a cause, etc.; one who commits treason. — **trai'tor·ous**, *adj.* — **trai'tress**, *n.*

tra·jec'to·ry (trə·jĕk'tŏ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TRAJECTORIES (-rĭz). The curved line followed by something hurled or shot as it flies through the air; as, the *trajectory* of a cannon ball.

tram (trăm), *n.* 1. In British use, a streetcar (*tram'car'*). 2. A car running on a railway (*tram'way'*) in a mine, a logging camp, etc.

tram'mel (trăm'ĕl), *n.* 1. A net for birds or for fish. 2. [usually used in the *plural*, TRAMMELS] Something which prevents free movement; an entanglement; a restraint; as, to enjoy freedom from the *trammels* of city life. 3. A hook from which to hang a pot in an old fireplace.
— *v.*; TRAM'MELED, TRAM'MELLED; TRAM'MEL·ING, TRAM'MEL·LING. To bind; to fetter; to restrain.

tramp (trămp), *v.* 1. To walk or step heavily; as, the boys *tramped* into the house. 2. To tread or stamp upon; to crush, press, squeeze, etc., by treading; as, to *tramp* soil down. 3. To walk about or through; as, to *tramp* the woods.
— *n.* 1. A person who tramps; especially, a shiftless person who tramps from place to place. 2. A journey on foot; a walking trip; a hike. 3. The sounds made by a tramping person or persons; as, the *tramp* of soldiers. 4. A ship that does not follow a regular course but takes cargo to any port.
— **tramp'er**, *n.*

tram'ple (trăm'p'l), *v.* 1. To tread down; to stamp; as, to *trample* upon flowers. 2. To inflict pain, injury, or loss by brutal, heartless treatment; as, to *trample* upon one's feelings. — **tram'ple**, *n.* — **tram'pler** (trăm'plĕr), *n.*

trance (trăns), *n.* A daze; a stupor; sometimes, a sleeplike state caused by sickness.

tran'quil (trăng'kwĭl; trăn'kwĭl), *adj.*; TRAN'QUIL·ER, TRAN'QUIL·LER; TRAN'QUIL·EST, TRAN'QUIL·LEST. Very calm and quiet; undisturbed; as, a *tranquil* life. — **tran'quil·ly**, *adv.*

tran·quil'li·ty, tran·quil'i·ty (trăn·kwĭl'ĭ·tĭ; trăng·kwĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Calmness; quiet.

trans- (trănz-; *often* trănz-). A prefix which means: across; crossing; beyond; as, ***trans'at·lan'tic*** cables (cables extending across the Atlantic Ocean); *transatlantic* countries (countries on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean); ***trans'-***

Sa·ha'ran tribes (tribes living beyond the Sahara).

trans·al'pine trans'o·ce·an'ic
trans'-An·de'an trans'pa·cif'ic
trans'con·ti·nen'tal trans'-Si·be'ri·an

trans·act' (trăns·ăkt'; trăn·zăkt'), *v.* To carry through; to bring about; as, to *transact* a sale of property; also, to carry on; to conduct; as, to *transact* business.

trans·ac'tion (trăns·ăk'shŭn; trăn·zăk'shŭn), *n.* 1. The action of transacting; as, the *transaction* of business. 2. A business deal; an act involving buying and selling; as, *transactions* in the cattle market. 3. [used in the *plural*, TRANSACTIONS] The records, or minutes, of a society or organization; proceedings.

Trans'cau·ca'sian Fed'er·a'tion (trăns'-kô·kā'shăn; -zhăn; -kăsh'ăn; -kăzh'ăn). A former republic of Soviet Russia, south of the Caucasus Mountains. It comprised Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

tran·scend' (trăn·sĕnd'), *v.* 1. To be above or beyond; to exceed; as, the book *transcends* his power to understand. 2. To be greatly superior to; to surpass; as, this poem *transcends* all others.

tran·scend'ent (trăn·sĕn'dĕnt), *adj.* Surpassing; beyond the ordinary or usual; as, the *transcendent* genius of Shakespeare.

tran'scen·den'tal (trăn'sĕn·dĕn'tăl), *adj.* Transcendent; also, above one's power to know through the senses or through experience.

tran·scribe' (trăn·skrīb'), *v.* 1. To make a copy or copies of in writing. 2. To copy shorthand notes in longhand or on a typewriter. 3. In radio, to broadcast from a phonograph record.

tran'script (trăn'skrĭpt), *n.* 1. A written or typewritten copy; as, a stenographer's *transcripts*. 2. A copy; a close imitation.

tran·scrip'tion (trăn·skrĭp'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of transcribing. 2. Same as TRANSCRIPT. 3. In music, an arrangement of a composition for some other instrument or voice than the one for which it was originally written. 4. Also ***electrical transcription.*** In radio, broadcasting from a phonograph record; also, the record.

tran'sept (trăn'sĕpt), *n.* In a cross-shaped church, the part corresponding to the crosspiece.

trans·fer' (trăns·fûr'), *v.*; TRANS·FERRED'; TRANS·FER'RING. 1. To cause to pass from one owner to another, from one place to another, etc. 2. To print by stamping a picture or drawing from one surface upon another surface; as, to *transfer* designs on china. 3. To change from one streetcar, railway line, etc., to another at a junction.

trans'fer (trăns'fûr), *n.* 1. The act of transferring; as, a *transfer* of office. 2. A person or thing that is transferred. 3. A ticket given to a person who wishes to transfer from one car line to another.

trans·fer'a·ble (trăns·fûr'ȧ·b'l; trăns'fĕr·ȧ-b'l), *adj.* Capable of being transferred.

trans·fer'ence (trăns·fûr'ĕns; trăns'fĕr·ĕns), *n.* Passage from one person, place, etc., to another; transfer; conveyance.

trans·fig'u·ra'tion (trăns·fĭg'ū·rā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Change in appearance. 2. [written with a capital letter, ***Transfiguration***] The supernatural change in the appearance of Jesus when he showed himself on the mountain.

trans·fig'ure (trăns·fĭg'ûr), *v.* 1. To change in appearance or form; to transform. 2. To make bright or radiant; to illumine; to glorify; as, her face was *transfigured* with joy.

trans·fix' (trăns·fĭks'), *v.* To pierce through; also, to hold fixed or motionless as if pierced through; as, he stood *transfixed* to the spot.

trans·form' (trăns·fôrm'), *v.* To change completely in form, nature, etc.; to convert; as, the caterpillar is *transformed* into a butterfly; to *transform* water power into electric power. — **trans'for·ma'tion,** *n.* — **trans·form'er,** *n.*

trans·fuse' (trăns·fūz'), *v.* To pour from one vessel into another; especially, to cause to pass from the blood vessels of one person into the blood vessels of another; as, to *transfuse* blood. — **trans·fu'sion** (trăns·fū'zhŭn), *n.*

trans·gress' (trăns·grĕs'), *v.* 1. To go beyond the limits set by; to sin against; as, one who steals *transgresses* the eighth commandment. 2. To go beyond; to exceed; as, the sea *transgressed* its bounds. — **trans·gres'sion** (trăns·grĕsh'ŭn), *n.* — **trans·gres'sor,** *n.*

tran'sient (trăn'shĕnt), *adj.* Not lasting or staying long; as, a *transient* pain; a *transient* guest. — **tran'sient,** *n.*

trans'it (trăn'sĭt; trăn'zĭt), *n.* 1. Travel from one point to another; as, rapid *transit*. 2. Conveyance from one point to another; transportation; as, delayed in *transit*. 3. A surveyor's instrument for measuring angles.

tran·si'tion (trăn·zĭsh'ŭn; -sĭzh'ŭn; -sĭsh'ŭn), *n.* A passage from one state, condition, form, etc., to another; as, he is in the *transition* from childhood to boyhood.

tran·si'tion·al, *adj.* **tran·si'tion·al·ly,** *adv.*

tran'si·tive (trăn'sĭ·tĭv), *adj.* 1. Being or forming a transition; transitional. 2. In grammar, naming a verb which requires an object to complete its meaning. Thus, in the sentence "they *hold* property," "hold" is a *transitive* verb. — **tran'si·tive,** *n.* — **tran'si·tive·ly,** *adv.*

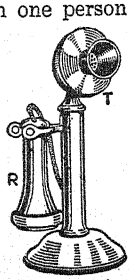
trans·late' (trăns·lāt'), *v.* 1. To remove from one place or condition to another. 2. To turn from one language into another; as, to *translate* a French poem into English. — **trans·la'tion,** *n.* — **trans·la'tor,** *n.*

trans·lu′cent (trăns·lū′sĕnt), *adj.* Not transparent but clear enough to allow rays of light to pass through.

trans′mi·gra′tion (trăns′mī·grā′shŭn; -mĭ-grā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The changing of one's home from one country to another; as, recent *transmigrations* to Canada. 2. The passing of a soul after death into another body.

trans·mis′sion (trăns·mĭsh′ŭn), *n.* 1. Transference from one person or place to another; communication; as, the *transmission* of a disease; the *transmission* of news. 2. Passage through space or through the aid of some mechanism, etc.; as, the *transmission* of electric power. 3. The gear (***transmission gear***) by which the power is transmitted from the engine of an automobile to the axle that gives motion to a car.

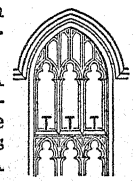
trans·mit′ (trăns·mĭt′), *v.*; TRANS·MIT′TED; TRANS·MIT′TING. To transfer from one person or place to another; to pass along; to hand on; as, to *transmit* a secret process from son to son; to pass or cause to pass through space or through some device or mechanism; as, the telephone *transmits* sound.



T Transmitter of Telephone; *R* Receiver.

trans·mit′ter (trăns·mĭt′ĕr), *n.* A person or thing that transmits; especially, a device which transmits; as, a *transmitter* on a telephone is the part into which a person speaks, which contains a mechanism for changing sound waves into electric waves; a radio *transmitter*, usually called ***trans·mit′ting set***, is an apparatus for sending out radio waves.

trans·mute′ (trăns·mūt′), *v.* To change in substance, nature, or kind; as, to *transmute* sorrow into joy. — **trans′mu·ta′tion** (trăns′mū·tā′shŭn), *n.* — **trans·mut′er**, *n.*



T, T, T Transoms, 1.

tran′som (trăn′sŭm), *n.* 1. A piece that lies crosswise in a structure, such as the crossbar in the frame of a window or door that has a fanlight, etc., above it. 2. A window above a door or other window. It is usually hinged to the crossbar, or transom.

trans·par′ent (trăns·pâr′ĕnt), *adj.* 1. Clear as pure water; clear enough to be seen through; as, window glass is usually *transparent*. 2. Fine or sheer enough to be seen through; as, gauze is *transparent*. 3. Easily seen or perceived; perfectly evident; obvious; as, a *transparent* trick. **trans·par′en·cy**, *n.* **trans·par′ent·ly**, *adv.*

tran·spire′ (trăn·spīr′), *v.* 1. To pass or cause to pass out through the pores or tissues; to perspire; moisture *transpires* through the skin. 2. To leak out; to become known; as, what happened in the secret meeting has never *transpired*. 3. In careless use, to happen; to take place. — **tran′spi·ra′tion** (trăn′spĭ·rā′shŭn), *n.*

trans·plant′ (trăns·plănt′), *v.* 1. To change a plant from one place to another; to lift and reset in another soil or location. 2. To cause to emigrate and settle elsewhere; as, the French people in Acadia were *transplanted* into Louisiana.

trans·port′ (trăns·pōrt′), *v.* 1. To convey from one place to another; as, to *transport* goods; to *transport* troops. 2. To send a convicted criminal to a distant colony for convicts; to punish by conveying into exile. 3. To carry away with strong emotion; to enrapture; as, she was *transported* by the glorious music.

trans′port (trăns′pōrt), *n.* 1. Conveyance of goods, soldiers, etc.; transportation; carriage; as, the heavy costs of *transport*. 2. A vehicle, vessel, etc., used in transporting; especially, a vessel used in transporting troops, supplies, etc. 3. Someone or something transported. 4. A feeling that lifts a person out of himself; a rapturous emotion; ecstasy; as, *transports* of joy.

trans′por·ta′tion (trăns′pŏr·tā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of transporting. 2. Business of transporting passengers, goods, etc.; systems or methods of transporting; as, *transportation* lines. 3. The ticket or tickets needed for a journey; as, to secure *transportation* for a trip.

trans·pose′ (trăns·pōz′), *v.* 1. To exchange the position of; as, *transpose* the *i* and the *a* in "lair" and make "liar." 2. In music, to write or perform in a different key; as, to *transpose* a song. — **trans′po·si′tion** (trăns′-pŏ·zĭsh′ŭn), *n.*

trans·ship′ (trăns·shĭp′), *v.*; for prin. parts see SHIP. To transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another; as, to *transship* wheat for Europe at Montreal. — **trans·ship′ment**, *n.*

tran′sub·stan′ti·a′tion (trăn′sŭb·stăn′shĭ-ā′shŭn), *n.* The Roman Catholic and Orthodox doctrine that the consecrated bread and wine in the Eucharist are changed in substance but not in appearance into the body and blood of Christ.

Trans·vaal′ (trăns·väl′), *n.* Formerly an independent state (*South African Republic*), then a British colony, and since 1910 a Province of the Union of South Africa.

trans·verse′ (trăns·vûrs′; trăns′vûrs), *adj.* Lying or being across; set crosswise; as, the *transverse* pieces in a window frame. — *n.* A transverse beam, etc. — **trans·verse′ly**, *adv.*

trap (trăp), *n.* 1. A device for catching game or destructive animals; a snare. 2. Something by or in which an unsuspecting person may

be suddenly caught, injured, captured, etc.; as to lead an enemy into a *trap*. 3. A device which allows one to pass through but keeps another thing or things out; as, a *trap* in a drainpipe allows water to pass downward but prevents sewer gas, etc., from passing upward. 4. A two-wheeled, one-horse carriage on springs. 5. A trap door. 6. A machine for throwing balls or other objects into the air to be targets for shooters.

— *v.*; TRAPPED (trăpt); TRAP'PING. 1. To catch in a trap; to capture by trickery; as, to *trap* game; to *trap* a thief. 2. To provide with a trap or traps. 3. To be in the business of trapping game; as, to *trap* for beaver.

trap door. A lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a floor or roof.

tra·peze' (tră·pēz'), *n.* A swing attached to a ceiling or frame high above the ground.

trap'per (trăp'ẽr), *n.* A person who traps game for a living.

trap'pings (trăp'ĭngz), *n. pl.* The ornamental cloths or coverings once much used on horses, especially on saddle horses; hence, ornaments; decorations.

trap'rock' (trăp'rŏk'), *n.* One of the fine-grained kinds of rock used chiefly in road-making.

trash (trăsh), *n.* Worn-out, broken-up, worthless things; rubbish; refuse.

trav'ail (trăv'āl; trăv''l), *n.* Painful, heavy labor; hence, agony; suffering. — **trav'ail**, *v.*

trav'el (trăv'ĕl), *v.*; TRAV'ELED or TRAV'ELLED; TRAV'EL·ING or TRAV'EL·LING. 1. To journey from place to place or to a distant place. 2. To journey from place to place selling, taking orders, etc.; as, her father *travels* for a wholesale dry goods house. 3. To pass; to move on; to be transmitted; as, light waves *travel* with very great speed.

— *n.* 1. The act, recreation, or business of a person who travels; traveling; as, to spend a year in *travel*. 2. A journey; a trip; a tour; as, a book about one's *travels*. 3. The number of persons traveling; also, the number of vehicles, etc., used in travel; traffic; as, *travel* is heavy.

trav'eled, trav'elled (trăv'ĕld), *adj.* 1. Having done much traveling. 2. Used or frequented by travelers; as, a *traveled* road.

trav'el·er, trav'el·ler (trăv'ĕl·ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that travels. 2. A conveyer.

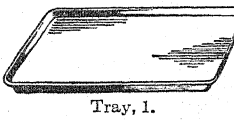
trav'erse (trăv'ẽrs), *v.* To travel across; to cross; as, to *traverse* a desert; also, to patrol; as, the policeman *traverses* a beat. — *n.* A crosswise beam, piece, or part; a transverse. — *adj.* Placed or laid crosswise; transverse.

trav'es·ty (trăv'ĕs·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TRAVESTIES (-tĭz). A laughable or amusing imitation; an absurd likeness; a burlesque. — **trav'es·ty**, *v.*

trawl (trôl), *n.* 1. A heavy fish net which is dragged along the bottom of the sea. 2. A long fishing line anchored at both ends, and equipped with many hooks.

— *v.* To fish or catch with a trawl; as, to *trawl* for cod. — **trawl'er**, *n.*

tray (trā), *n.* 1. An open receptacle with a flat bottom and a rim for holding or carrying articles; as, a waiter's *tray*; the *trays* of a trunk. 2. Such a tray furnished with dishes and food.



Tray, 1.

treach'er·ous (trĕch'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Guilty of treason or treachery. 2. Giving a false appearance of strength, safety, etc.; deceitful; as, a *treacherous* floor.

treach'er·ous·ly, *adv.* **treach'er·ous·ness**, *n.*

treach'er·y (trĕch'ẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TREACHERIES (-ĭz). Faithless action; treasonable deeds or plans; perfidy; as, the *treachery* of certain men.

trea'cle (trē'k'l), *n.* Molasses.

tread (trĕd), *v.*; *past tense* TROD; *past part.* TROD'DEN, TROD; *pres. part.* TREAD'ING. 1. To step on; to walk on or over; as, do not *tread* the grass; also, to move on foot, as by walking, dancing, etc.; as, to *tread* cautiously on the ice. 2. To beat down with the feet; to trample.

— *n.* 1. A mark, rut, etc., left by or as if by treading; a trail of footprints, wheel marks, etc. 2. Manner or sound of treading; gait; as, to know father's *tread*. 3. The part of a thing which is trodden or stepped upon, such as the flat part of a step, or the part on which a thing runs; as, the *tread* of a tire.

trea'dle (trĕd''l), *n.* In a machine driven by foot power, a lever or other device pressed by the foot. A bicycle pedal is a form of treadle.

tread'mill' (trĕd'mĭl'), *n.* 1. A mill worked by persons who tread steps around the edge of a wheel or by animals that walk on an endless belt. 2. Hence, any dull, monotonous round.

Treas. Abbreviation for *Treasurer*.

trea'son (trē'z'n), *n.* 1. In rare use, the betrayal of any trust or confidence; treachery. 2. An attempt secretly to overthrow one's own government or to kill or injure the sovereign.

trea'son·a·ble, *adj.* **trea'son·ous**, *adj.*

treas'ure (trĕzh'ẽr), *n.* 1. Money, jewels, etc., hoarded up; riches; wealth. 2. A thing of great value; something or someone valued dearly; as, the picture was a *treasure*.

— *v.* To collect and store up for future use; to keep as precious; as, he *treasured* his gold pieces for years; she *treasured* the memory.

treas'ur·er (trĕzh'ẽr·ẽr), *n.* One who has charge of money taken in and money paid out.

treas'ure-trove' (trĕzh'ẽr·trōv'), *n.* 1. Money, gold, etc., found in the earth or other-

wise hidden, with no known owner. **2.** A discovery that is full of treasures; as, the library was a *treasure-trove* to the boy who liked to read.

treas'ur·y (trĕzh'ēr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* TREASURIES (-ĭz). **1.** A place where money is taken in and given out. **2.** [often written with a capital letter, ***Treasury***] The governmental department that has charge of government funds.

treat (trēt), *v.* **1.** To consider terms of settlement, etc.; to negotiate; as, they sent representatives to *treat* with the Indians. **2.** To handle a subject in writing or speaking; as, his story *treated* of crime. **3.** To pay for or furnish another person's food, entertainment, etc. **4.** To behave toward someone or something; as, he *treated* the horse cruelly. **5.** To use medicine, surgery, etc., in caring for one who is sick; as, the doctor *treated* the broken leg. **6.** To submit an article to some process to improve its looks, its usefulness, its growth, etc.; as, to *treat* furniture with polish. — **treat'er**, *n.*

trea'tise (trē'tĭs), *n.* A book or article that treats a subject in an orderly way; as, a *treatise* on plant growth.

treat'ment (trēt'mĕnt), *n.* The act, manner, or instance of treating a person, animal, or thing; as, hard *treatment;* medical *treatment.*

trea'ty (trē'tĭ), *n.; pl.* TREATIES (-tĭz). An agreement made by negotiation; especially, such an agreement between two or more independent governments; as, a peace *treaty.*

tre'ble (trĕb''l), *adj.* **1.** Having three parts, uses, etc. **2.** Triple in number or amount. **3.** Having to do with or performing the highest part in music; soprano.
— *n.* **1.** A high-pitched, shrill voice or sound, as, a child's *treble.* **2.** In music, the highest of the four voice parts or the music for it; soprano; also, a singer or an instrument that performs this part.
— *v.* To make or become three times as much, as many, as great, etc.; as, to *treble* one's fortune.

tre'bly (trĕb'lĭ), *adv.* Three times.

tree (trē), *n.* **1.** A large woody plant commonly ten feet or more high, with a trunk, and a head of branches and leaves at the top. **2.** Sometimes, a bush shaped like a tree; as, a rose *tree.* **3.** A wooden pole, bar, lever, etc., that forms a part of a structure or implement; as, the *whippletree* broke. **4.** Something shaped like a tree; as, a ***family tree*** is a diagram that shows all the branches of the family. — *adj.* Having to do with or living in trees; as, *tree* diseases; a *tree* animal. — *v.;* TREED (trēd); TREE'ING. To drive up a tree; as, the cat was *treed.*

tree frog *or* **tree toad.** A small frog or toad that lives in trees.

tree'less (trē'lĕs), *adj.* Without trees; as, a *treeless* plain.

tre'foil (trē'foil), *n.* **1.** The clover; sometimes, any related three-leaved plant. **2.** An ornamental design that has three leaflike parts.

Trefoils.

trek (trĕk), *v.;* TREKKED (trĕkt); TREK'KING. **1.** To travel by ox wagon; to migrate in wagons or a wagon train. **2.** To travel slowly or painfully; as, they *trekked* wearily home. — **trek**, *n.*

trel'lis (trĕl'ĭs), *n.* A building or frame of latticework used as a screen or as a support for climbing plants; also, a latticework.

trem'ble (trĕm'b'l), *v.* **1.** To shake, as with fear, cold, weariness, etc.; to shiver; to shudder. **2.** To move, sound, pass, etc., as if shaken.
— *n.* A fit of shaking or quivering.
— **trem'bler** (trĕm'blēr), *n.*

trem'bling (trĕm'blĭng), *adj.* Shaking with fear, emotion, etc. — **trem'bling·ly**, *adv.*

tre·men'dous (trē·mĕn'dŭs), *adj.* **1.** Such as may arouse dread, awe, etc.; terrifying; as, a *tremendous* experience. **2.** In colloquial use, astonishingly large, great, powerful, etc.

trem'o·lo (trĕm'ō·lō), *n.; pl.* TREMOLOS (-lōz). In music, a wavering of a tone or chord.

trem'or (trĕm'ēr; trē'mēr), *n.* **1.** A quivering or shaking; as, the *tremor* of leaves in a breeze. **2.** A state of quivering excitement; a nervous thrill; as, he felt a *tremor* as he waited.

trem'u·lous (trĕm'ū·lŭs), *adj.* **1.** Quivering; shaking; vibrating; as, his hands were *tremulous.* **2.** Fearful; timid. **3.** Such as is caused by trembling; unsteady; as, a *tremulous* smile.

trench (trĕnch), *v.* **1.** To cut trenches in; to drain by trenches. **2.** To protect with or as with trenches; as, the soldiers *trenched* themselves in the hillside. **3.** To trespass; to encroach; as, to *trench* on someone's rights.
— *n.* **1.** A long, narrow ditch; as, they dug *trenches* for the water pipes. **2.** A long ditch protected by banks of earth thrown before it, and used to shelter soldiers.

trench'ant (trĕn'chănt), *adj.* **1.** Having a sharp edge or point; cutting; biting; as, a *trenchant* remark; also, sharply clear; acute; clear-cut; as, a *trenchant* criticism. **2.** Mentally alert; keen; as, a *trenchant* writer.
trench'ant·ly, *adv.* **trench'ant·ness**, *n.*

trench'er (trĕn'chēr), *n.* In old use, a wooden plate or platter on which to carve or serve food.

trend (trĕnd), *v.* To have or take a particular direction; to turn in a certain direction; as, the shore *trends* south.
— *n.* **1.** The general direction taken by a stream, shore line, mountain range, etc. **2.** The general direction taken by something that changes; drift; tendency; as, the *trend* of opinion.

Tren'ton (trĕn'tŭn), *n.* The capital of New Jersey.

trep'i·da'tion (trĕp'ĭ·dā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A trembling, as that caused by paralysis, fear, nervousness, etc. **2.** A state of alarm; fearfulness.

tres'pass (trĕs'pȧs), *v.* **1.** To go beyond what is lawful, just, or right; to commit an offense; to sin; to offend; as, we have *trespassed* against the Lord. **2.** To intrude on another person's rights, privileges, time, etc. **3.** To enter unlawfully on the land of another person.
— *n.* The act of trespassing; an offense; a sin.
— **tres'pass·er**, *n.*

tress (trĕs), *n.* A long lock of hair.

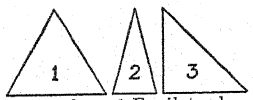
-tress (-trĕs). A suffix used to form feminine nouns that correspond to nouns ending in *-ter* and *-tor;* as, *actress* (from *actor*).

tres'tle (trĕs''l), *n.* **1.** A braced frame that supports something, as a table top, drawing board, etc. **2.** A high framework of timbers or steelwork for carrying a road, railroad, etc., over a hollow.

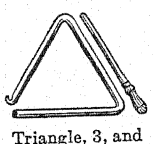
tri'ad (trī'ăd), *n.* A union or group of three; a trinity; as, a *triad* of deities.

tri'al (trī'ăl), *n.* **1.** The act of putting to a test. **2.** A test of a person's virtue, patience, faith, etc.; as, during one's time of *trial;* something that afflicts or causes worry or suffering; as, their son was a *trial* to them. **3.** A temporary use to find out the quality of something; as, give this soap a *trial* for fifteen days. **4.** The hearing and judgment of a case in a law court.
— *adj.* **1.** Having to do with a legal trial or trials; as, a good *trial* lawyer. **2.** Used for testing; as, a *trial* race. **3.** Furnished as a sample for a test; as, a *trial* package of cereal.

tri'an'gle (trī'ăng'g'l), *n.* **1.** A figure that has three sides and three angles. **2.** Any object that has three sides and three angles; as, a *triangle* of land. **3.** A musical instrument which is a rod of steel bent in the shape of a triangle, open at one angle. It hangs on a string and is sounded by striking with a small metal rod.



Triangles. 1 Equilateral; 2 Isosceles; 3 Right-angled.


Triangle, 3, and Rod.

tri·an'gu·lar (trī·ăng'gŭ·lẽr), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with or consisting of a triangle; having three angles, sides, or corners. **2.** Having or having to do with three parts, persons, etc.; as, a *triangular* league.

tribe (trīb), *n.* **1.** A group of people composed of a series of families, clans, or generations, with their slaves and dependents; as, one of the *tribes* of Israel. **2.** A group of people, especially a group in a nomadic or primitive state, whose members come from a common stock and have a central head, or chief; as, the Mohawk *tribe.* **3.** A group of persons whose members have the same occupation or are alike in one thing; as, the whole *tribe* of peanut vendors. **4.** A group of related plants or animals; often, any natural group; as, the cat *tribe.* — **trib'al** (trīb'ăl), *adj.*

trib'u·la'tion (trĭb'ū·lā'shŭn), *n.* Distress caused by trouble, sorrow, etc.; also, a trial; a trouble; as, his trials and *tribulations.*

tri·bu'nal (trī·bū'năl; trĭ·bū'năl), *n.* **1.** The seat on which a judge sits while administering judgment; a judgment seat. **2.** A court of justice; a person or group that has power to hear and decide disputes. **3.** Something that decides or judges; as, the *tribunal* of public opinion.

trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* **1.** In Roman history, an official or magistrate; especially, an officer whose duty it was to protect citizens of the common class from unfair treatment by magistrates of the noble class. **2.** Any defender of the people.

trib'une (trĭb'ūn), *n.* A platform for speakers.

trib'u·tar'y (trĭb'ū·tĕr'ĭ), *n.;* *pl.* TRIBUTARIES (-ĭz). **1.** A ruler or nation that pays tribute to its conqueror. **2.** Anything that carries supplies, etc., to something else; especially, a stream that feeds a larger one, or a lake; as, a *tributary* of the Mississippi River.
— *adj.* **1.** Paying tribute to another; subject; under the power of another; as, the Romans had many *tributary* nations. **2.** Paid as tribute; as, *tributary* gifts to the conqueror. **3.** Contributing something to some larger unit; as, a *tributary* stream.

trib'ute (trĭb'ūt), *n.* **1.** Money paid by one ruler or nation to another to show submission, to secure peace, protection, etc.; also, a tax put on the people to raise this sum. **2.** The need for paying such a tribute; as, Rome had many nations under *tribute.* **3.** An offering, a gift, etc., that shows respect, loyalty, gratitude, etc.; especially, praise; as, everyone paid *tribute* to his honesty.

trice (trīs), *v.* To haul up and lash, or fasten, with a small rope, as a sail. — *n.* A single pull; hence, an instant; a moment; as, I 'll be there in a *trice.*

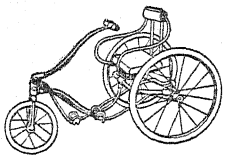
trick (trĭk), *n.* **1.** Something intended to deceive or cheat; a sly, mean act or habit. **2.** A mischievous or roguish act; a prank. **3.** A foolish or stupid action; as, that 's a fine *trick.* **4.** A sly, clever, or skillful act intended to amuse; as, my dog does some *tricks.* **5.** The knack; the art of doing something quickly, skillfully, etc.; as, he soon caught the *trick* of it. **6.** A habit; a mannerism; as, a *trick* of raising one eyebrow. **7.** A turn or spell of duty; a shift. **8.** In card playing, the cards played in one round; as, he took that *trick* with his ace.
— *v.* **1.** To deceive by cunning or fraud; to cheat. **2.** To dress; to decorate; as, she was *tricked* out in her Sunday best.

— *adj.* Having to do with a trick; skillful at or used for a trick; as, a *trick* dog; a *trick* cigar.
trick'er·y, *n.* **trick'y**, *adj.*

trick'le (trĭk''l), *v.* To run or fall in drops; to flow in a thin, slow stream; also, to drip. — *n.* A thin slow stream; a drip.

trick'ster (trĭk'stĕr), *n.* A cheat.

tri'col'or, tri'col'our (trī'kŭl'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The French national flag, with three even vertical stripes, one blue, one white, and one red. **2.** Any three-colored flag with stripes that are of nearly the same width.


Tricycle.

tri'cy·cle (trī'sĭk·'l), *n.* A light three-wheeled vehicle moved by treadles or hand levers; also, a three-wheeled motorcycle.

tri'dent (trī'dĕnt), *n.* A three-pronged spear. — *adj.* Having three teeth or points.

T Trident.

tried (trīd), *past tense & past part.* of TRY. — *adj.* Proved; tested; trustworthy; as, a *tried* friend.

tri·en'ni·al (trī·ĕn'ĭ·ăl), *adj.* **1.** Continuing for three years; as, a *triennial* reign. **2.** Happening or appearing once every three years; as, a *triennial* celebration. — **tri·en'ni·al**, *n.* — **tri·en'ni·al·ly**, *adv.*

tri'er (trī'ẽr), *n.* A person who tries.

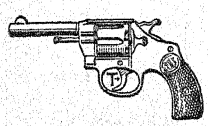
tries (trīz), *3d person sing., present tense,* of TRY.

tri'fle (trī'f'l), *n.* **1.** Something of very little value or importance; a bauble. **2.** A small amount, as of money.
— *v.* **1.** To talk jokingly or mockingly, with the intention of deceiving. **2.** To toy or play with something; as, she *trifled* with the beads around her neck. **3.** To act without proper seriousness, respect, etc.; as, to *trifle* with someone's feelings; to flirt; to play. **4.** To spend or waste in trifling or on trifles; as, to *trifle* away a fortune. — **tri'fler** (trī'flẽr), *n.*

tri'fling (trī'flĭng), *adj.* **1.** Frivolous; light-minded; as, *trifling* talk. **2.** Unimportant; trivial; as, *trifling* gifts. — *n.* The act of a person who trifles; wasting or waste of time. — **tri'fling·ly**, *adv.*

trig (trĭg), *adj.;* TRIG'GER; TRIG'GEST. Neat and trim; as, he was *trig* in his new suit.

trig'ger (trĭg'ẽr), *n.* A piece, as a lever, that is connected with a catch as a means of releasing it; especially, the part of the lock of a firearm that is pressed by one's finger to release the hammer and so fire the gun.


T Trigger of Revolver.

trig'o·nom'e·try (trĭg'ō·nŏm'ē·trĭ), *n.* The science which studies and explains facts about triangles, and the various relations existing among the sides and angles of triangles.

tri·lat'er·al (trī·lăt'ẽr·ăl), *adj.* Having three sides; three-sided.

trill (trĭl), *n.* **1.** A speech sound made by vibration of the tongue or other part of the vocal organs; as, he pronounced his *r*'s with a *trill.* **2.** In music, the rapid changing back and forth of two tones a degree apart. — **trill**, *v.*

tril'lion (trĭl'yŭn), *n.* The number named by a unit with 12 zeros after it, in American and French numbering, or 18 zeros in English numbering. — **tril'lionth** (trĭl'yŭnth), *n. & adj.*

tril'li·um (trĭl'ĭ·ŭm), *n.* A plant that has a single three-petaled flower and three pointed leaves. A ***great white trillium*** is shown in the colored picture of *wild flowers.*

tril'o·gy (trĭl'ō·jĭ), *n.; pl.* TRILOGIES (-jĭz). A group of three plays, stories, musical compositions, etc., that really go together, although each one of the group is complete by itself.

trim (trĭm), *v.;* TRIMMED; TRIM'MING. **1.** To make neat and orderly, as by cutting, clipping, etc.; as, to *trim* one's hair; to *trim* a tree. **2.** To decorate; as, to *trim* a hat. **3.** In colloquial use, to defeat; to beat; as, our team *trimmed* them. **4.** To arrange the cargo, passengers, etc., of a boat so that it will sit well on the water, sail well, etc.; also, to arrange in order for sailing; as, to *trim* the sails. **5.** To take a middle position between two sides.
— *n.* **1.** Order; condition; as, to put a house in good *trim.* **2.** Something that is trimmed off; as, the *trim* from a roll of wallpaper. **3.** The woodwork used in the finish of a house, especially that around doors and windows; as, oak *trim.* **4.** The readiness and fitness of a ship for sailing; as, the boat was in poor *trim;* also, the position of a boat in the water.
— *adj.;* TRIM'MER; TRIM'MEST. Neat, compact, and orderly; as, a *trim* suit; a *trim* house.
trim'ly, *adv.* **trim'ness**, *n.*

trim'mer (trĭm'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who trims. **2.** A person who holds to a middle position between parties or opponents, so as to seem to favor each one.

trim'ming (trĭm'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of a person who trims; especially, in colloquial use, a beating; a defeat; as, a sound *trimming.* **2.** Something that trims, ornaments, completes, etc.; as, *trimming* on a hat; turkey and all its *trimmings.* **3.** [used in the *plural,* TRIMMINGS] Parts and pieces removed by trimming, cutting, etc.; as, he raked up the hedge *trimmings.*
— *adj.* That trims or is used by one who trims; as, a *trimming* machine.

Trin'i·dad' (trĭn'ĭ·dăd'), *n.* An island of the British West Indies, off Venezuela.

tri·ni′tro·tol′u·ene (trī·nī′trō·tŏl′ū·ēn), *n.* A high explosive that has the form of pale-yellow or brownish crystals. Abbreviation, *TNT.*

trin′i·ty (trĭn′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* TRINITIES (-tĭz). 1. [used with a capital letter, *Trinity*] The union of three persons, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in one Godhead. 2. Any triad.

trin′ket (trĭng′kĕt), *n.* 1. A small ornament, as a jewel, ring, etc. 2. A thing of small value.

tri′o (trē′ō; trī′ō), *n.; pl.* TRIOS (-ōz). 1. Three persons or things that go together; as, the *trio* had been friends for years. 2. In music, a composition for three voices or instruments; also, the singers or players performing it.

trip (trĭp), *v.;* TRIPPED (trĭpt); TRIP′PING. 1. To move with light, quick steps; to walk or move lightly; to perform lightly, as a dance. 2. To catch, or cause to catch, one's foot; to stumble or cause to stumble. 3. To make a mistake; to slip; as, he *tripped* in spelling the word. 4. To release, set free, let fall, etc., as by removing a catch; as, he *tripped* the hayfork. — *n.* 1. A quick, light step; light movement of one's feet; as, the *trip* of their feet. 2. A journey; especially, a short journey. 3. A stumble; a mistake.

tri·par′tite (trī·pär′tīt; trĭp′ĕr·tīt), *adj.* 1. Divided into three parts; having three parts; as, a *tripartite* leaf. 2. Having three corresponding parts or copies. 3. Made between three parties; as, a *tripartite* treaty.

tripe (trīp), *n.* A part of the stomach of a cud-chewing animal, such as a cow, used for food.

trip′ ham′mer. Also **trip′ham′mer** (trĭp′hăm′ĕr), *n.* A massive hammer raised by power and allowed to drop on the work below.

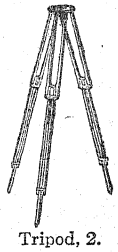
tri′ple (trĭp′l), *adj.* 1. Consisting of three, usually united or going together; as, a *triple* mirror. 2. Three times repeated; treble. — *n.* 1. A combination of three, usually related and united; a group of three. 2. In baseball, a three-base hit. — *v.* 1. To make three times as much or as many; to treble; as, he *tripled* his fortune. 2. In baseball, to make a three-base hit.

tri′ple meas′ure. In music, a measure of three beats, the first being accented.

tri′plet (trĭp′lĕt), *n.* 1. A collection of three related or united things. 2. One of three children borne at one time by one mother; [used in the *plural,* TRIPLETS] a group of three such children.

trip′li·cate (trĭp′lĭ·kāt), *adj.* Threefold; triple; made in three identical copies; as, a *triplicate* contract. — *n.* A third thing like two others; as, you have two copies and I have the *triplicate.* — (trĭp′lĭ·kāt), *v.* To make threefold; to treble.

tri′pod (trī′pŏd), *n.* 1. A utensil or vessel, as a stool, table, or large kettle, that stands on three legs. 2. A three-legged stand, as for a camera.


Tripod, 2.

trip′ping (trĭp′ĭng), *adj.* Quick; nimble; stepping lightly and quickly. — **trip′ping·ly,** *adv.*

tri′reme (trī′rēm), *n.* In ancient Greece and Rome, a galley with three banks of oars. — **tri′reme,** *adj.*

trite (trīt), *adj.* Used so commonly that the novelty is worn off; stale; as, a *trite* remark.

Tri′ton (trī′tŏn), *n.* In Greek mythology, a sea demigod, who raised or lowered the waves at will by blowing on a trumpet.

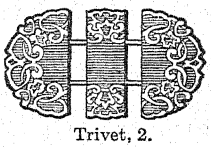
tri′umph (trī′ŭmf), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a celebration in honor of a general who had won a great victory. 2. Victory; conquest. — *v.* 1. To celebrate victory or success joyfully; to exult. 2. To obtain victory. — **tri·um′phal** (trī·ŭm′făl), *adj.*

tri·um′phant (trī·ŭm′fănt), *adj.* 1. Celebrating victory; exultant; as, a *triumphant* shout. 2. Victorious; conquering; as, the *triumphant* army. — **tri·um′phant·ly,** *adv.*

tri·um′vir (trī·ŭm′vẽr), *n.; pl.* TRIUMVIRS (-vẽrz) or TRIUMVIRI (-vĭ·rī). In ancient Rome, one of three men who shared public office or authority; a member of a triumvirate.

tri·um′vi·rate (trī·ŭm′vĭ·rāt), *n.* 1. The office or term of office of a triumvir. 2. Government by three persons who share the authority; also, the term of such government. 3. A group of three persons who share office or power.

triv′et (trĭv′ĕt), *n.* 1. A three-legged metal stand, especially one to hold a kettle near the fire. 2. An ornamental metal plate on very short legs, used under a hot dish to protect the table.


Trivet, 2.

triv′i·al (trĭv′ĭ·ăl), *adj.* Unimportant; trifling; petty.

triv′i·al′i·ty (trĭv′ĭ·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* TRIVIALITIES (-tĭz). 1. Unimportance; pettiness. 2. Something that is trivial; a trifle.

-trix (-trĭks). A suffix used to form feminine nouns that correspond to nouns ending in *-tor;* as in *executrix* (from *executor*).

trod (trŏd), *past tense & past part.* of TREAD.

trod′den (trŏd′n), *past part.* of TREAD.

Tro′jan (trō′jăn), *adj.* Having to do with ancient Troy or its inhabitants; as, the ***Trojan War*** was a ten years' war fought about 1200 B.C. by the Greeks against the Trojans. — *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Troy. 2. A person who shows great energy, courage, endurance, etc.; as, they worked like *Trojans.*

troll (trōl), *n.* In old mythology, a supernatural being, thought of variously as a giant or a dwarf, and as living in caves, hills, etc.

troll (trōl), *v.* **1.** To sing the parts of a song one after another; also, to sing loudly. **2.** To fish with a lure and hook drawn through the water, as behind a moving boat. — *n.* **1.** A song sung in parts one after another; a round. **2.** The lure, such as a turning shiny spoon, used in trolling; also, the line, with its hook and lure, used in trolling. — **troll'er**, *n.*

trol'ley, trol'ly (trŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* TROLLEYS, TROLLIES (-ĭz). **1.** A wheeled truck that runs on an overhead rail or track and supports a load. **2.** In an electric car, the grooved wheel that is at the top of a trolley pole and rolls along the trolley wire to carry power to the car; also, a similar device for transferring power. **3.** An electric car.

trom'bone (trŏm'bōn; trŏm·bōn'), *n.* A brass wind instrument with a curved tube one part of which is made to slide back and forth in order to change pitch.

Trombone.

troop (trōōp), *n.* **1.** A collection of people; a company; as, a *troop* of children. **2.** [usually used in the *plural*, TROOPS] An armed force; as, the *troops* marched toward the front. **3.** A group composed of sixteen to thirty-two boy scouts, or two to four patrols. **4.** A section of a cavalry squadron, commanded by a captain. — *v.* To move or gather in crowds; as, they all *trooped* into school.

troop'er (trōōp'ēr), *n.* **1.** A soldier in a cavalry unit; a cavalryman; also, a cavalry horse. **2.** A mounted policeman; especially, a member of a State police force that operates chiefly in country districts.

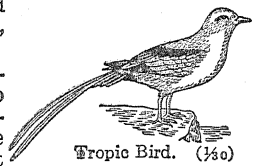
troop'ship' (trōōp'shĭp'), *n.* A ship built or fitted to carry troops; a transport.

tro'phy (trō'fĭ), *n.; pl.* TROPHIES (-fĭz). **1.** In ancient Greece and Rome, a memorial of a victory, raised usually on the field of the battle or, in case of a naval victory, on the nearest land. **2.** Any evidence or memorial of victory; as, *trophies* of the hunt; a golf *trophy*. **3.** Anything kept as a souvenir; any memento.

trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), *n.* **1.** Either of two parallels of the earth's latitude, one 23° 27′ north of the equator (***Trop'ic of Can'cer***) and one 23° 27′ south of the equator (***Trop'ic of Cap'ri·corn***). **2.** [used in the *plural* and often written with a capital letter, ***Tropics***] The region lying between these two parallels of latitude; the region near the earth's equator; as, life in the *Tropics*.

trop'ic (trŏp'ĭk), **trop'i·cal** (trŏp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Having to do with, like, or occurring in, the Tropics; as, *tropic* heat.

trop'ic bird. A long-tailed bird, resembling a tern but larger, found chiefly in tropical seas, usually far from land.



Tropic Bird. (1/40)

trot (trŏt), *v.;* TROT'TED; TROT'TING. **1.** To go, as a horse, by moving a front foot and the opposite hind foot at the same time. **2.** To run; to jog; to hurry; as, he *trotted* around all day. **3.** To ride, drive, or cause to go at a trot; as, he *trotted* his horse. **4.** To move, ride, or drive along at a trot. — *n.* **1.** A gait of horses and other four-footed animals in which a front leg and the opposite hind leg move at the same time. **2.** The sound made by a horse going at this gait; as, they heard the *trot* of his horse. **3.** A jogging pace, as of a person in a hurry; in colloquial use, brisk movement; as, on the *trot* all day.

troth (trŏth; trōth), *n.* **1.** Faith; fidelity; pledged faith; as, plighted *troth*. **2.** Truth; truthfulness; as, it is so, by my *troth*. **3.** In old use, betrothal; promise to marry.

trot'ter (trŏt'ĕr), *n.* One that trots; especially, a horse trained to trot in races.

trou'ba·dour (trōō'bȧ·dōōr; -dôr; -dōr), *n.* One of a class of poet-musicians who flourished in France and Italy during the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries and composed songs, usually about love and romance.

trou'ble (trŭb'l), *v.* **1.** To stir up; to agitate; as, waves *troubled* the lake. **2.** To stir up mentally; to worry; as, their absence *troubled* her. **3.** To cause work, inconvenience, etc.; as, may I *trouble* you to answer the telephone? **4.** To take pains; to make an effort; as, thank you for *troubling* to come. — *n.* **1.** Uneasiness; annoyance; also, an instance of distress, annoyance, etc. **2.** Something or someone that causes distress, annoyance, etc. **3.** Bother; exertion; pains. **4.** A condition of ill health. — **trou'ble·some**, *adj.*

trou'blous (trŭb'lŭs), *adj.* **1.** Full of trouble; restless; upset. **2.** Causing trouble; disturbing.

trough (trŏf), *n.* **1.** A sort of large open box, long and not very deep; especially, one used to hold water or fodder for cattle. **2.** A channel for water; a gutter; as, an eaves *trough*. **3.** Any long channel or hollow, as between waves, hills, etc.; as, the boat dipped down into a *trough* of the sea.

trounce (trouns), *v.* **1.** To beat; to thrash. **2.** To defeat.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* A company or troop, especially of performers on the stage.

trou'ser (trou'zĕr), *adj.* Having to do with, or for, trousers; as, a *trouser* button.

trou'sers (trou'zĕrz), *n. pl.* An outer gar-

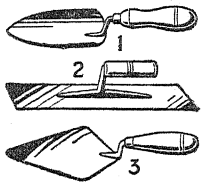
ment for men and boys, extending from the waist to the ankle or about to the knee, and covering each leg separately.

trous'seau' (trōō'sō'; trōō'sō), *n.*; *pl.* TROUSSEAUX (-sō'), TROUSSEAUS (-sōz'; -sōz). The outfit of a bride, including her clothes.

trout (trout), *n.*; *pl.* TROUT, sometimes TROUTS. 1. A fish related to the salmon but smaller, and valued for its gameness and good flesh. The ***brook trout*** and ***rainbow trout*** are shown in the colored picture of *fishes*. 2. A fish that resembles the trout; as, the ***sea trout***, ***rock trout***, etc. 3. Trout cooked and used for food.

trow (trō), *v.* In old use, to think or suppose.

trow'el (trou'ĕl), *n.* A hand tool that has a flat or curved blade and is used by plasterers for spreading and smoothing mortar, plaster, etc., and by gardeners for taking up small plants, etc.



Trowels. 1 Gardener's; 2 Plasterer's; 3 Bricklayer's.

Troy (troi), *n.* An ancient ruined city in northwestern Asia Minor.

troy (troi), *n.* Troy weight.

troy weight. A system of weight used in the United States and England to measure gold, silver, etc. See *Tables*, pages 736–737.

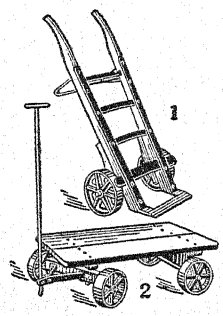
tru'ant (trōō'ănt), *n.* A person who stays away from a duty or from a place where he should be; especially, a child who stays out of school without permission. — **tru'an·cy**, *n.* — **tru'ant**, *adj.* — **tru'ant·ry**, *n.*

truce (trōōs), *n.* 1. An interruption of a battle or war by agreement between two sides; an armistice. 2. A temporary rest from any effort, pain, etc.; brief quiet; as, a *truce* in the storm.

truck (trŭk), *v.* To exchange goods; to barter; to traffic.

— *n.* 1. In colloquial use, business; dealing; as, he refused to have any *truck* with them. 2. Small goods or merchandise; especially, vegetables raised for the market; as, garden *truck*. 3. In colloquial use, small articles of little value; rubbish; as, I threw some *truck* away. — **truck**, *adj.*

truck (trŭk), *n.* 1. A small wheel. 2. A vehicle for carrying heavy articles, as a small flat-topped car on small wheels, a two-wheeled barrow with long handles, or a strong, heavy wagon or automobile. 3. A swiveling frame, with springs, one or more pairs of wheels, etc., used to carry an end of a railroad or electric car. — *v.* 1. To load or carry on a truck. 2. To carry goods by truck. 3. To be employed in driving a truck. — *adj.* Having to do with, or for, a truck; as, *truck* tires; working with or at trucks. — **truck'man**, *n.*



1 Warehouse, or Railroad, Truck; 2 Platform, or Wagon, Truck.

truck'ing (trŭk'ĭng), *n.* 1. Bartering; also, truck raising. 2. The driving of a truck; the carting of goods on trucks.

truck'le (trŭk''l), *v.* To yield slavishly to the will of another person; to toady.

truck'le bed. A trundle bed.

truc'u·lence (trŭk'ū·lĕns; trōō'kū·lĕns), *n.* Fierceness; savageness. — **truc'u·len·cy**, *n.* — **truc'u·lent**, *adj.* — **truc'u·lent·ly**, *adv.*

trudge (trŭj), *v.*; TRUDGED; TRUDG'ING. To walk or march on foot steadily, especially wearily or with an effort. — **trudge**, *n.*

true (trōō), *adj.* 1. Steady in keeping to one's friends, promises, etc.; faithful; loyal. 2. Agreeing with the facts; accurate; correct; as, a *true* story. 3. Sincere; unfeigned; as, *true* friendship. 4. Properly so called; genuine; as, lichens have no *true* stems. 5. Rightful; as, the *true* owner. 6. Placed or formed accurately; as, a *true* fit. 7. Steady, as a wind; not veering.

— *adv.* Faithfully; truthfully; accurately.

— *n.* 1. That which is true; reality. 2. The state of being true, or of fitting accurately; as, the door is out of *true*.

— *v.* To bring something to its exact correct condition as to place, position, shape, etc.

truf'fle (trŭf''l; trōō'f'l; trōōf''l), *n.* An edible fungus that grows underground; also, the blackish fruit of this fungus, eaten as a delicacy.

tru'ism (trōō'ĭz'm), *n.* A well-known truth.

tru'ly (trōō'lĭ), *adv.* 1. In a true manner; honestly. 2. In fact; in truth.

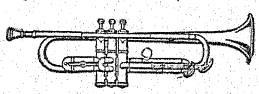
trump (trŭmp), *n.* In poetic use, a trumpet or the sound of a trumpet.

trump (trŭmp), *n.* 1. In card games, a card of a suit that takes any card of another suit. 2. The suit that thus ranks highest.

— *v.* To play a trump on a trick when a card of another suit was the first card played. — ***trump up.*** To make up falsely; as, they *trumped up* a lie about him.

trump'er·y (trŭmp'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TRUMPERIES (-ĭz). Something showy but useless; trash.

trum'pet (trŭm'pĕt), *n.* 1. A wind instrument which consists of a long curved metal tube with a cup-shaped mouthpiece. Various tones can be produced


Trumpet.

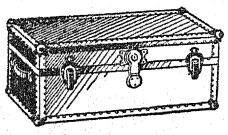
by changing the force of the breath, by keys, and by a sliding part, as in the trombone. 2. Something shaped like a trumpet. 3. A trumpet-shaped instrument that gathers sounds and makes them seem louder; as, an ear *trumpet*. 4. A sound as of a trumpet, as an elephant's cry. — *v.* To sound like a trumpet; also, to sound loudly. — **trum'pet·er**, *n.*

trun'cheon (trŭn'chŭn), *n.* 1. In old use, a short staff, or club. 2. A baton, or staff of authority; now, a policeman's club.

trun'dle (trŭn'd'l), *n.* 1. A little wheel; a caster. 2. A trundle bed. 3. A motion or sound as of something moving upon little wheels. — *v.* 1. To cause to roll; as, to *trundle* a hoop. 2. To roll on little wheels, as a bed.

trun'dle bed. A low bed, usually on trundles, that can be pushed under a higher bed.

trunk (trŭngk), *n.* 1. The main stem or body of a tree, without limbs or roots. 2. The body of a man or animal, not including the head, arms, and legs. 3. The main body of anything, without offshoots; as, the *trunk* of an artery. 4. The long, round, muscular nose of an elephant. 5. A box or chest made of leather, canvas, metal, or the like, and used to contain clothes, etc. 6. [used in the *plural*, TRUNKS] Short full breeches worn in the 16th and 17th centuries; also, close-fitting short breeches worn by athletes, swimmers, etc. 7. A circuit between two telephone exchanges for making connections.



Trunk, 5.

truss (trŭs), *v.* 1. To pack into a bundle; to bundle. 2. To bind, tie, or fasten in any way. — *n.* 1. A bundle. 2. A measure of hay or straw. 3. A rigid framework made of beams, bars, etc., used in building and engineering. 4. A support for a weakened part of the body.

trust (trŭst), *n.* 1. Confidence in the honesty, fairness, friendship, etc., of another person; faith; as, most of us take things on *trust*. 2. The person in whom one places confidence or reliance; as, God is our *trust*. 3. Custody; care. 4. Reliance on future payments for goods sold and delivered; as, to sell on *trust*. 5. Something which is put in one's care or charge; a duty; as, public office is a public *trust*. 6. A legal right or interest in a property which one does not actually own; as, his income came from a *trust* established by his father; also, a property held and managed by one person or concern, as a bank or trust company, for the benefit of another; as, the father created a *trust* for his children. 7. A combination of business concerns, formed by turning over the stock of the concerns to trustees and allowing the trustees to operate the combined businesses; hence, any large business which has or seems to have a monopoly and the power to influence prices. — *v.* 1. To have confidence or faith; as, *trust* in God; to have faith in. 2. To give into the care or charge of a person. 3. To allow to go somewhere or do something without fear or worry. 4. To expect; to hope; as, I *trust* we may see you soon. 5. To believe. 6. To sell to customers and be confident that one will be paid later; to sell something to on credit; as, the grocer *trusted* him for the sugar.

trus·tee' (trŭs·tē'), *n.* A person who is trusted to keep or manage some property.

trust'ful (trŭst'fo͝ol), *adj.* Trusting. **trust'ful·ly**, *adv.* **trust'ful·ness**, *n.*

trust fund. Money or other valuable property put into a trust.

trust'ing (trŭs'tĭng), *adj.* Having trust, faith, or confidence. — **trust'ing·ly**, *adv.*

trust'wor'thy (trŭst'wûr'thĭ), *adj.* Deserving trust; reliable. — **trust'wor'thi·ness**, *n.*

trust'y (trŭs'tĭ), *adj.* Deserving confidence; reliable; trustworthy. — *n.* A trusted person; in a prison, a convict who is considered trustworthy and is given special privileges.

truth (tro͞oth), *n.* 1. Sincerity and honesty in character, action, and speech; as, a man of *truth*. 2. Agreement with the facts; anything which is in agreement with the facts; as, tell the *truth*. 3. A true principle, law, etc.; as, the basic *truths* of life. — **truth'ful**, *adj.* — **truth'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **truth'ful·ness**, *n.*

try (trī), *v.*; TRIED; TRY'ING. 1. To make an attempt to do something; to endeavor. 2. To make a test of; to test; as, to *try* one's luck; to prove something by experiment. 3. To decide or settle by some sort of contest; as, to *try* the justice of our cause by going to war. 4. To put to harmful use or test; to strain; as, strong light *tried* his eyes. 5. To cause suffering, worry, etc.; to annoy; to irritate; as, your teasing *tries* your mother. 6. To melt out and thus obtain in a pure state; as, to *try* out fat. 7. To examine and investigate by regular legal process; to hold a trial of; as, to *try* a man for murder. — *n.* An attempt; a trial.

try'ing (trī'ĭng), *pres. part.* of TRY. — *adj.* Causing distress, suffering, annoyance, etc.

tryst (trĭst; trīst), *n.* An appointment for a meeting; also, an appointed place (***tryst'ing place***) of meeting.

tsar (tsär), etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

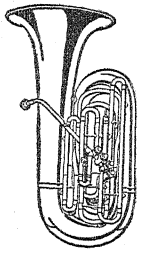
tset'se (tsĕt'sē), *n.*, *or* **tset'se fly.** An African fly which by its bite causes diseases of horses and cattle. One kind of tsetse causes sleeping sickness in human beings.

Tsetse Fly, slightly enlarged.

tub (tŭb), *n.* **1.** A bucketlike vessel, wide and low, usually about the size of a half barrel; hence, any vessel to contain water for washing, bathing, etc.; a washtub, bathtub, etc. **2.** A wash; a bath; as, a morning *tub*. **3.** The quantity which a tub will hold. **4.** A small keg or cask. — *v.;* TUBBED; TUB'BING. To wash or bathe in a tub.

Tub, 1.

tu'ba (tū'bȧ), *n.* A large deep-toned saxhorn.


Tuba.

tube (tūb), *n.* **1.** A long, round, hollow pipe or structure, used for various purposes; as, a rubber *tube*; the bronchial *tubes* in a person's throat. **2.** A round metal container for a paste, oil, etc.; as, a *tube* of tooth paste. **3.** A tunnel for an underground railway (***tube rail'way***'); hence, the railway; as, to go by *tube*. **4.** A small vacuum bulb (***vacuum tube***) used in radios for detecting radio waves, amplifying currents, etc.

tu'ber (tū'bẽr), *n.* A short, fleshy, usually underground stem or shoot, bearing buds or "eyes," as in the potato.

tu'ber·cle (tū'bẽr·k'l), *n.* **1.** A small knoblike prominence, as on an animal or plant. **2.** A small rounded growth in the skin or on an organ of the body, which develops in certain diseases, especially in tuberculosis.

tu·ber'cu·lar (tū·bûr'kū·lẽr), *adj.* **1.** Of, like, or of the nature of, a tubercle or tubercles. **2.** In loose use, suffering from tuberculosis; caused by tuberculosis; tuberculous.

tu·ber'cu·late (tū·bûr'kū·lāt), *adj.* Tubercular.

tu·ber'cu·lo'sis (tū·bûr'kū·lō'sĭs), *n.* A disease in which tubercles are formed, attacking and wasting away the tissues of the body. — **tu·ber'cu·lous** (tū·bûr'kū·lŭs), *adj.*

tube'rose' (tūb'rōz'; tū'bẽr·ōs), *n.* An herb that grows from a bulb, and is cultivated for its spike of fragrant white lilylike flowers.

tu'ber·ous (tū'bẽr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Covered with knobby prominences. **2.** Consisting of, bearing, or like, a tuber or tubers.

tub'ing (tūb'ĭng), *n.* A group or series of tubes; also, material for making tubes.

tu'bu·lar (tū'bū·lẽr), *adj.* Having, or having the form of, a tube; consisting of a tube or tubes; as, a ***tu'bu·lar boil'er***.

tuck (tŭk), *v.* **1.** To pull up in a fold or folds and fasten; as, to *tuck* up one's sleeves. **2.** To fold in the loose or hanging ends of; as, to *tuck* in a blanket; also, to cover or wrap snugly. **3.** To put a thing where it can be held tightly; as, to *tuck* a book under one's arm. — *n.* The act of tucking; also, something made by tucking; a fold or gather in a garment.

tuck'er (tŭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that tucks, such as a special device on a sewing machine. **2.** A piece of linen or lace folded across the breast on a woman's gown.

tuck'er (tŭk'ẽr), *v.* In colloquial use, to tire out; to weary.

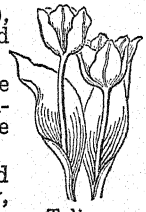
Tu'dor (tū'dẽr), *adj.* **1.** Of or relating to a royal family of England that reigned from 1485 to 1603. **2.** Of or relating to the period during which Tudor kings and queens reigned in England; as, *Tudor* architecture.

Tues'day (tūz'dĭ), *n.* The third day of the week. Abbreviation, *Tues.*

tuft (tŭft), *n.* **1.** A small cluster of long hairs, feathers, blades of grass, threads, or the like, fastened at one end; as, a bird with a *tuft* on its head. **2.** A cluster; a clump. — *v.* **1.** To furnish with a tuft or tufts. **2.** To fasten padding in a cushion, mattress, etc., by stitching it in at intervals and putting a tuft of threads at each place. — **tuft'ed**, *adj.*

tug (tŭg), *v.;* TUGGED; TUG'GING. **1.** To pull vigorously at something; to strain at. **2.** To drag; to haul. **3.** To tow with a tugboat. — *n.* **1.** A violent pull or strain. **2.** A hard tussle; a struggle; as, with a *tug* he reached the top. **3.** Any rope, chain, etc., such as a strap on a horse's harness, used for drawing something. **4.** A strongly built, powerful boat (***tug'boat'***, ***tow'boat'***) used for towing vessels.

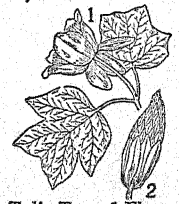
Tui'ler·ies (twē'lẽr·ĭz; twēl'rē'), *n.* A royal palace in Paris, burned by mobs in 1871.


Tulips.

tu·i'tion (tū·ĭsh'ŭn), *n.* **1.** The service given by a teacher; teaching; instruction. **2.** The price paid for instruction.

tu'lip (tū'lĭp), *n.* A spring and flowering plant of the lily family, that grows from a bulb and has a large, cup-shaped flower; also, a flower or bulb of this plant.

tu'lip tree. A tall tree with large tuliplike greenish-yellow flowers and soft white wood much used for fine woodwork, etc.



Tulip Tree. 1 Flower and Leaves; 2 Fruit.

tum'ble (tŭm'b'l), *v.* **1.** To perform acrobatic feats, such as somersaults, handsprings, etc. **2.** To fall suddenly and violently; to pitch down; to throw down; as, the wrestler *tumbled* his opponent. **3.** To break down; to collapse; as, the wall *tumbled*. **4.** To move, go, pass, jump, etc.,

in a hasty, confused manner. **5.** To disorder; to disarrange; to muss up. — *n.* **1.** The act of tumbling. **2.** A disordered or messy condition.

tum'ble·bug' (tŭm'b'l·bŭg'), *n.* A kind of beetle that rolls dung into small balls, buries them in the ground, and lays its eggs in them. See the colored picture of *insects*.

tum'ble-down' (tŭm'b'l·doun'), *adj.* Ready to fall down; as, a *tumble-down* old building.

tum'bler (tŭm'blẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who tumbles; especially, one who does acrobatic feats, such as somersaults, handsprings, etc. **2.** A drinking glass; also, the quantity a drinking glass will hold; as, a *tumbler* of water. **3.** A kind of pigeon which tumbles, or somersaults, in its flight. **4.** A movable part of a lock, which must be adjusted, as by a key, before the lock will open.

Tumbler, 2.

tum'brel (tŭm'brĕl), **tum'bril** (tŭm'brĭl), *n.* A cart; especially, a cart used to carry condemned people to the guillotine during the French Revolution.

tu'mid (tū'mĭd), *adj.* **1.** Swollen, especially from disease; as, *tumid* flesh. **2.** Pompous; as, a *tumid* style of writing or speaking. **tu·mid'i·ty**, *n.* **tu'mid·ly**, *adv.*

tu'mor, tu'mour (tū'mẽr), *n.* A swelling, or a swollen part; especially, an unnatural growth of swollen tissue, not inflammatory, in the human body. — **tu'mor·ous**, *adj.*

tu'mult (tū'mŭlt), *n.* **1.** Violent commotion. **2.** Violent disturbance of mind. — **tu·mul'tu·ous** (tū·mŭl'tū·ŭs), *adj.*

tun (tŭn), *n.* **1.** A large cask, such as one for wine. **2.** The quantity held by such a cask; as, a *tun* of wine is 252 gallons.

tu'na (tōō'nȧ), *n.*; *pl.* TUNA or TUNAS (-nȧz). The tunny, valued as a game and food fish.

tun'dra (tŏŏn'drȧ; tŭn'drȧ), *n.* A treeless plain of the northern arctic regions.

tune (tūn), *n.* **1.** In music, a series of tones that gives a pleasing effect; a melody; an air. **2.** Music for a poem, ballad, psalm, etc.; also, a short, simple composition; as, a hymn *tune;* a dance *tune.* **3.** Condition of giving tones of proper pitch; ability to sing, play, etc., on the right pitch; as, to sing in *tune.* — *v.* **1.** To adjust a voice or instrument to a given musical pitch; as, to *tune* a piano. **2.** To put in tune or in harmony with something; as, he was *tuned* with the mood of nature. **3.** To adjust a radio receiving set so as to receive the signals, music, etc., from some transmitting station. **4.** To put in good condition for operation or use; as, to *tune* an engine.

tune'ful (tūn'fo͝ol), *adj.* Melodious; musical; harmonious; as, a *tuneful* song. **tune'ful·ly**, *adv.* **tune'ful·ness**, *n.*

tung'sten (tŭng'stĕn), *n.* A heavy metal, white when pure, but hard, brittle, and gray in its usual form, used in electric-light bulbs, in making steel, etc.

tu'nic (tū'nĭk), *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome, an undergarment worn by both sexes, reaching below the knees and girdled at the waist. **2.** A blouse or coat reaching to the hips.

tun'ing fork (tūn'ĭng). A steel instrument that gives a certain fixed tone when struck, and is useful for tuning musical instruments and determining the pitch of tunes.

Tuning Fork.

Tu'nis (tū'nĭs), *n.* The capital of Tunisia.

Tu·nis'i·a (tū·nĭsh'ĭ·ȧ; tū·nĭsh'ȧ), *n.* A French protectorate in northern Africa.

tun'nel (tŭn'ĕl), *n.* An underground passage, as for a road, railroad, sewer, etc. — *v.* To make a passage through or under something; as, to *tunnel* a mountain.

tun'ny (tŭn'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TUNNIES (-ĭz). A large, coarse-fleshed food and game fish related to the mackerel; a tuna. Tunnies are found in all warm seas, some kinds reaching a weight of over 1,000 pounds.

Tunny. (1/50)

tu'pe·lo (tōō'pĕ·lō), *n.*; *pl.* TUPELOS (-lōz). A tree with close-grained wood and small blue-black fruit; also, the wood of this tree.

tur'ban (tûr'bȧn), *n.* **1.** A headdress worn by most Mohammedan men and by men of eastern Mediterranean countries, consisting of a cap with a scarf wound around it. **2.** A headdress that resembles a turban.

tur'bid (tûr'bĭd), *adj.* **1.** Having the lees or sediment disturbed; stirred up; as, *turbid* water. **2.** Not clear; muddy; also, confused.

tur'bine (tûr'bĭn; tûr'bīn), *n.* An engine whose central driving shaft is fitted with a series of winglike projections, whirled around by the pressure of water, steam, air, etc.

tur'bot (tûr'bŭt), *n.* A large European edible flatfish; also, any similar flatfish.

tur'bu·lent (tûr'bū·lĕnt), *adj.* **1.** Causing violence, discontent, disturbances, etc. **2.** Greatly excited or confused. — **tur'bu·lence, tur'bu·len·cy**, *n.* — **tur'bu·lent·ly**, *adv.*

tu·reen' (tū·rēn'; tŏŏ·rēn'), *n.* A large deep dish from which soup is served.

Tureen.

turf (tûrf), *n.* **1.** The upper layer of soil, containing decayed plant material, matted roots of grass, etc.; sod; also, a piece of this material. **2.** The track on which horses

race; a race track; also, horse racing. — *v.* To cover with turf; as, to *turf* a garden border.

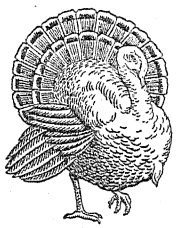
tur'gid (tûr'jĭd), *adj.* 1. Swollen; bloated; as, a *turgid* arm. 2. High-sounding in language or style; pompous.

Turk (tûrk), *n.* 1. A member of certain Asiatic peoples living in northern and western Asia and eastern Europe. 2. A native or inhabitant of Turkey. 3. A Mohammedan, especially one living in Turkey.

Tur'ke·stan' (tûr'kĕ·stăn'; -stän'), *n.* A region in Central Asia.

Tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.* A republic in southeastern Europe and southwestern Asia, formerly the ***Ottoman Empire*** or ***Turkish Empire***. — **Turk'ish**, *adj.* & *n.*

tur'key (tûr'kĭ), *n.; pl.* TURKEYS (-kĭz). A large domestic fowl, originally native to Mexico and the United States; also, its flesh, used as food.



Turkey Cock. (1/20)

tur'key cock. A male turkey.

Tur'ko·men (tûr'kō·mĕn), *n.* A Soviet republic of western Asia.

tur'mer·ic (tûr'mĕr·ĭk), *n.* An East Indian plant; also, its root, ground and used as a seasoning, a yellow dye, a medicine, etc.

tur'moil (tûr'moil), *n.* Confusion; trouble.

turn (tûrn), *v.* 1. To move, do, or cause to move, with a circular motion; to revolve; to rotate. 2. To revolve in the mind; to ponder. 3. To form in a lathe; also, to do or make skillfully; as, to *turn* a neat speech. 4. To reverse; to be or become reversed; to put or be put upside down or inside out. 5. To upset or become upset, as the stomach, the mind, etc. 6. To depend; as, the story *turns* on this event. 7. To go, move, etc., or make something else go, move, etc., in another or a certain direction. 8. To go beyond a certain age, amount, etc.; as, he has just *turned* ten. 9. To change or be changed; as, the tadpole will *turn* into a frog; to make or become sour; as, the milk *turned* during the storm. 10. To translate; as, to *turn* French into English. 11. To result; to end in a certain way; as, his plans did not *turn* out well. 12. To give up, as to one's successor; to yield; as, to *turn* one's office over to the next man.

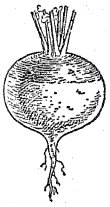
— *n.* 1. The act of turning round; as, the *turn* of a wheel. 2. A twist or coil, as of rope round a post. 3. A spell of faintness, dizziness, etc.; an attack; also, in colloquial use, a slight scare, surprise, etc. 4. A short walk or ride. 5. A change of direction, position, etc., or the point where the change occurs; as, business took a bad *turn*. 6. A chance deed; an act; as, a good *turn*. 7. An opportunity; as, you must await your *turn*. 8. A special occasion; as, this plank will serve his *turn*. 9. Particular form, shape, style; as, new *turns* to old stories. 10. Special ability; bent; as, a curious *turn* of mind. 11. A short act on the stage.

turn'coat' (tûrn'kōt'), *n.* A person who abandons his party, changes his beliefs, etc.

turn'er (tûr'nĕr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that turns. 2. A person who forms articles of wood, ivory, etc., with a lathe.

turn'ing (tûr'nĭng), *n.* The act of one that turns; also, the place of a turn; a corner.

tur'nip (tûr'nĭp), *n.* 1. The thick white or yellow edible root of a certain garden plant; also, the plant. 2. Turnips cooked and used for food.



Turnip.

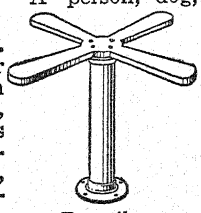
turn'key' (tûrn'kē'), *n.; pl.* TURNKEYS (-kēz'). A person in charge of the keys of a prison.

turn'o'ver (tûrn'ō'vĕr), *n.* 1. The act or result of turning over; an upset; as, to see a bad *turnover* on the road. 2. A reorganization; as, the working force needed a *turnover;* the number of persons hired in a given time to replace those who leave or are discharged; as, the annual labor *turnover*. 3. A small pie or tart made by turning half the crust over the other half. 4. The buying, selling, and replacing of goods; also, the rate at which this process takes place; as, a quick *turnover* of canned goods. — *adj.* Made with a part that turns over; as, a *turnover* collar.

turn'pike' (tûrn'pīk'), *n.* 1. A tollgate. 2. A road that has, or once had, tollgates.

turn'spit' (tûrn'spĭt'), *n.* A person, dog, etc., that turns a spit.

turn'stile' (tûrn'stīl'), *n.* 1. Originally, a post with four arms pivoted on it, set in a passageway so that persons, but not cattle, could pass through. 2. A similar device set in a doorway, etc., to register the number of persons that pass through, etc.



Turnstile.

tur'pen·tine (tûr'pĕn·tīn), *n.* A mixture of oil and resin obtained from various cone-bearing trees; also, an oil distilled from this mixture and used in medicine, paint, etc.

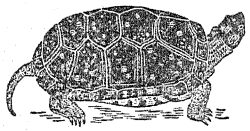
tur'pi·tude (tûr'pĭ·tūd), *n.* Shameful wickedness.

tur'quoise (tûr'koiz; tûr'kwoiz), *n.* 1. A blue to greenish-gray stone used as a gem in some forms. See the colored picture of *gems*. 2. A light greenish-blue color.

tur'ret (tûr'ĕt), *n.* 1. A little tower, often at a corner of a building. 2. A tower, heavily

armored and usually revolving, in which heavy guns are mounted, as on a warship. — **tur'ret·ed**, *adj.*

tur'tle (tûr't'l), *n.* A reptile having a soft body enclosed in a shell of bony plates; a tortoise; also, the flesh of certain turtles, as the ***green turtle*** and ***diamond-back terrapin***, cooked and served as food.


Turtle. (⅛)

tur'tle·dove' (tûr't'l·dŭv'), *n.* Any Old World dove, especially the European dove, noted for its cooing note and affectionate ways.

Tus'ca·ny (tŭs'kȧ·nĭ), *n.* A region in western central Italy.

tush (tŭsh), *n.; pl.* TUSHES (-ĕz). A tusk.

tusk (tŭsk), *n.* 1. In many animals, as the elephant, walrus, wild boar, etc., a long, greatly enlarged tooth, usually one of two, that sticks out of the side of the mouth. 2. Any long, protruding tooth.

tus'sah (tŭs'ȧ), *n.* An Oriental silkworm that produces a coarse, brownish silk; also, the silk (***tussah silk***), usually left undyed.

tus'sle (tŭs''l), *v.* To struggle, as in sport; to wrestle. — *n.* A struggle; a scuffle.

tus'sock (tŭs'ŭk), *n.* A tuft of grass, etc.

tut (tŭt), *interj.* An exclamation of impatience or rebuke; as, *tut! tut!* be quiet.

tu'te·lage (tū'tē·lĭj), *n.* Guardianship; protection.

tu'te·lar (tū'tē·lẽr), *adj.* Tutelary.

tu'te·lar'y (tū'tē·lẽr'ĭ), *adj.* Being the guardian or protector of a person or thing.

tu'tor (tū'tẽr), *n.* A person in charge of the instruction of another person; in some American colleges, a teacher who ranks below an instructor. — *v.* 1. To teach; to instruct. 2. In colloquial use, to take lessons, especially privately; as, to *tutor* for examination. — **tu·to'ri·al** (tū·tō'rĭ·ȧl), *adj.* — **tu'tor·ship**, *n.*

Tux·e'do (tŭk·sē'dō), *n.; pl.* TUXEDOS, TUXEDOES (-dōz). A man's evening dress for semi-formal occasions. The coat is a one-buttoned jacket without tails, and the waistcoat and bow tie are usually black. Also written ***tuxedo.***

twad'dle (twŏd''l), *n.* Silly talk; nonsense. — **twad'dle**, *v.* — **twad'dler** (twŏd'lẽr), *n.*

twain (twān), *adj. & n.* An old or poetic word for *two*; as, to break twigs in *twain.*

Twain (twān), Mark. The pen name of Samuel L. Clemens.

twang (twăng), *v.;* TWANGED; TWANG'ING. 1. To make a quick, harsh, ringing noise, as by plucking a string of a banjo. 2. To have or speak with a nasal sound. — **twang**, *n.*

't was (twŏz). A contraction of *it was.*

tweak (twēk), *v.* To pinch and pull something with a sudden jerk; to twitch. — **tweak**, *n.*

tweed (twēd), *n.* Soft cloth, usually of wool, dyed, often in two or more colors, before weaving.

tweet (twēt), *n.* The low chirping note of some birds. — **tweet**, *v.*

tweez'ers (twēz'ẽrz), *n. pl.* A small instrument, like pincers, for grasping or pulling something.

Tweezers.

twelfth (twĕlfth), *adj. & n.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

Twelfth'-night' (twĕlfth'nīt'), *n.* The twelfth night after Christmas; the evening of Epiphany (***Twelfth'tide'***).

twelve (twĕlv), *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — *n.* A dozen. See also NUMBER, *Table.* — ***the Twelve.*** The twelve disciples of Jesus.

twelve'month' (twĕlv'mŭnth'), *n.* A year.

twen'ty (twĕn'tĭ), *adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.* — *n.* A score. See also NUMBER, *Table.* — **twen'ti·eth**, *adj. & n.*

't were (twûr). A contraction for *it were.*

twice (twīs), *adv.* 1. Two times; as, he has tried *twice.* 2. Doubly; as, *twice* as hard.

twid'dle (twĭd''l), *v.* To twirl; to wriggle; as, he sat idly *twiddling* his thumbs.

twig (twĭg), *n.* A small shoot or branch.

twi'light' (twī'līt'), *n.* 1. The light from the sky just before sunrise or after sunset. 2. Faint or dim light. — **twi'light'**, *adj.*

twill (twĭl), *n.* 1. In cloth, an appearance of slanting lines or ribs made in weaving. 2. Cloth having this appearance. — **twill**, *v.*

't will (twĭl). A contraction for *it will.*

twin (twĭn), *adj.* 1. Made up of two distinct, closely related, and equal parts; as, a *twin* apartment. 2. Consisting of, or being, a pair; as, *twin* spires. 3. Being one of two persons or animals born together; as, his *twin* sister. — *n.* One of two persons or things closely related by resemblance, etc.; especially, one of two persons or animals born together of the same mother.

twine (twīn), *n.* 1. Strong thread or string. 2. A winding or interlacing; also, a tangle; as, a *twine* of ivy. — *v.* 1. To twist together. 2. To wind or coil.

twinge (twĭnj), *v.;* TWINGED (twĭnjd); TWING'ING (twĭn'jĭng). To have or affect with a sharp, sudden pain. — **twinge**, *n.*

twin'kle (twĭng'k'l), *v.* 1. To blink or wink the eyes, eyelids, etc. 2. To sparkle; to flash or flicker; as, the stars *twinkled.* 3. To appear every now and then while moving rapidly to and fro; as, her feet *twinkle* as she dances. — *n.* 1. A wink; as, a little *twinkle* of his eye.

2. A sparkle or flash; a flicker; as, the *twinkle* of a light. 3. A moment; a twinkling.

twin'kling (twĭng'klĭng), *n.* 1. A wink; a twinkle. 2. An instant of time; moment.

twirl (twûrl), *v.* 1. To turn or be turned rapidly; to whirl about; to spin; as, to *twirl* a coin on the table. 2. To throw a ball, especially a pitched ball in the game of baseball; to pitch. 3. To twist; as, he sat *twirling* his mustache. twirl, *n.* twirl'er, *n.*

twist (twĭst), *v.* 1. To unite two or more separate things by winding one around another. 2. To wind, twine, or wreathe; as, to *twist* a rope round a post. 3. To turn; as, to *twist* about in a chair; to turn suddenly or violently so as to sprain or hurt; as, he *twisted* his ankle. — *n.* 1. Something made by winding or being wound together, as thread, a baked roll of twisted dough, etc. 2. The manner of winding, turning, etc.; the thing, motion, etc., that results from twisting; a spin, twirl, etc. 3. A strong tendency; a bias; as, a miserly *twist.*

twit (twĭt), *v.;* TWIT'TED; TWIT'TING. To taunt, scold, or rebuke a person by reminding him of a fault, misfortune, deed, etc.

twitch (twĭch), *v.* To pull, yank, or move with a jerk; to jerk; to snatch. — *n.* 1. A short, sudden, quick pull; a tug. 2. A jerking, as of the muscles of the face.

twit'ter (twĭt'ẽr), *v.* 1. To make a series of sharp little sounds, like chirps. 2. To have a slight trembling of the nerves; as, the ladies *twittered* with excitement. — **twit'ter,** *n.*

'twixt (twĭkst). A contraction of BETWIXT. *Now poetical.*

two (to͞o), *n. & adj.* See NUMBER, *Table.*

two'-base' hit (to͞o'bās'), *or* **two'-bag'ger** (to͞o'băg'ẽr), *n.* In baseball, a hit on which the batter reaches second base without the help of an error.

two'fold' (to͞o'fōld'), *adj.* Twice as much or as many; double. — (to͞o'fōld'), *adv.* To twice as much or as many; doubly.

two'pence (tŭp'ĕns; *pronounced* to͞o pĕns *only when two words*), *n.* The sum of two pence; also, a small coin of this value.

two'pen·ny (tŭp'ĕn·ĭ), *adj.* Of the value of twopence; hence, cheap.

two'-ply' (to͞o'plī'), *adj.* Of two folds or thicknesses; as, *two-ply* cloth.

two'-step' (to͞o'stĕp'), *n.* A kind of dance with a sliding step, executed in march time; also, music for this dance.

-ty (-tĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [an adjective] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *entire* + *-ty* (entirety). It means state or quality of; as, *loyalty* is the quality of those who are loyal.

ty'ing (tī'ĭng), *pres. part.* of TIE.

Ty'ler (tī'lẽr), John, 1790–1862. Tenth president of the United States, 1841–1845.

tym'pa·num (tĭm'pȧ·nŭm), *n.; pl.* TYMPANUMS (-nŭmz), TYMPANA (-nȧ). The eardrum; also, the thin, skinlike tissue (***tym·pan'ic mem'brane***) which stretches across the eardrum. — **tym·pan'ic** (tĭm·păn'ĭk), *adj.*

type (tīp), *n.* 1. A form or structure which is common to a number of persons, animals, plants, or things, and which therefore causes them to be grouped together; as, the dog and the horse are the highest *types* of domesticated animals. 2. A particular kind, class, or order; as, criminals of a dangerous *type;* also, in colloquial use, kind; sort; as, that *type* of thing. 3. A person or thing that possesses certain qualities and can be taken as an example of these; as, the *type* of chivalry. 4. In printing, a rectangular block, usually of metal, which has its face so shaped as to produce a letter, figure, etc., when pressed against a suitable surface, such as paper; also, a group or series of such blocks, or the letters, figures, etc., printed from them.
— *v.* 1. To produce a copy of; to represent; to typify. 2. To typewrite.

type'set'ter (tīp'sĕt'ẽr), *n.* A person or machine that sets type for printing.

type'write' (tīp'rīt'), *v.;* for prin. parts see WRITE. To write with a typewriter.

type'writ'er (tīp'rīt'ẽr), *n.* 1. A machine for writing letters, figures, etc., like those produced by printers' types. 2. A person who operates a typewriter.

type'writ'ing (tīp'rīt'ĭng), *n.* The use of a typewriter; as, to teach *typewriting;* also, a print made with a typewriter.

ty'phoid (tī'foid), *adj.* Of or having to do with ***ty'phoid fe'ver***, an infectious fever caused by a very small animal (***ty'phoid ba·cil'lus***) taken into the body with food or drinking water. — *n.* Typhoid fever.

ty·phoon' (tī·fo͞on'), *n.* A tropical cyclone.

ty'phus (tī'fŭs), *n.* A contagious fever, carried to human beings by the bites of lice, and marked by great weakness, red eruptions, and mental disorder.

typ'i·cal (tĭp'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Of the nature of a type; representing something by a form or resemblance; as, the cross is *typical* of Christianity. 2. Showing the qualities which mark a type of person, animal, plant, or thing; as, a *typical* artist. — **typ'i·cal·ly,** *adv.*

typ'i·fy (tĭp'ĭ·fī), *v.;* TYP'I·FIED (-fīd); TYP'I·FY'ING. 1. To represent by means of an image, form, model, etc.; as, the cross *typifies* Christianity. 2. To be the type of; as, the wolf *typifies* the dog family.

typ'ist (tīp'ĭst), *n.* A person who operates a typewriter.

ty·pog'ra·phy (tī·pŏg'rȧ·fĭ; tĭ-), *n.* The use of type for printing; especially, the style or arrangement of matter printed from type. — **ty·pog'ra·pher**, *n.* — **ty'po·graph'ic** (tī'pō-grăf'ĭk; tĭp'ō-), **ty'po·graph'i·cal**, *adj.*

tyr'an·ny (tĭr'ă·nĭ), *n.*; *pl.* TYRANNIES (-nĭz). 1. Government by a tyrant; despotism. 2. A cruel domineering act; unfair severity of treatment; as, the *tyrannies* of our older brother. — **ty·ran'ni·cal** (tĭ·răn'ĭ·kăl; tī-), *adj.* — **ty·ran'ni·cal·ly**, *adv.* — **tyr'an·nize**, *v.* — **tyr'an·nous**, *adj.*

ty'rant (tī'rănt), *n.* 1. A ruler who has no legal checks or limits upon his power. 2. A ruler who is unjustly severe in his government; a despot. 3. Any masterful person.

Tyr'i·an (tĭr'ĭ·ăn), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the city of *Tyre* (tīr), capital of ancient Phoenicia, or its people. 2. Of or relating to a purplish color (***Tyr'i·an pur'ple***) obtained from a celebrated purple dye used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. — **Tyr'i·an**, *n.*

ty'ro (tī'rō), *n.*; *pl.* TYROS (-rōz). A beginner in learning anything.

Tyr'ol (tĭr'ŏl; *German* tē·rōl'), *n.* Same as TIROL. — **Tyr'o·lese'** (tĭr'ō·lēz'; -lēs'), *adj.* & *n.*

tzar (tsär), etc. Same as CZAR, etc.

U

U, u (ū), *n.* 1. The twenty-first letter of the alphabet. 2. Anything shaped like a U. — *adj.* Shaped like a U.

u·biq'ui·tous (ū·bĭk'wĭ·tŭs), *adj.* Being everywhere at the same time; as, the *ubiquitous* mosquito. — **u·biq'ui·ty** (-wĭ·tĭ), *n.*

U'-boat' (ū'bōt'), *n.* A submarine, especially of the Germans or Austrians in the World War.

ud'der (ŭd'ẽr), *n.* A large, bag-shaped milk gland, with nipples, such as cows have.

U·gan'da (ū·găn'dȧ; ōō·gän'dä), *n.* A British protectorate in central Africa.

ugh (ŭ; ōō; ŭĸ), *interj.* An exclamation expressing disgust or distaste.

ug'ly (ŭg'lĭ), *adj.*; UG'LI·ER (-lĭ·ẽr); UG'LI·EST. 1. Unpleasant to the sight; unsightly; hideous. 2. So evil as to be hideous; as, *ugly* crimes. 3. In colloquial use, likely to cause trouble; difficult; as, an *ugly* situation. — **ug'li·ness**, *n.*

u·kase' (ū·kās'; ū'kās), *n.* 1. In Russia, a published proclamation or imperial order. 2. Hence, any official decree or order.

U'kraine (ū'krān), *n.* A republic in eastern central Europe, north of the Black Sea. It is a part of the Soviet Union.

u'ku·le'le (ū'kŭ·lā'lē), *n.* A small, four-stringed guitar, popular in Hawaii for accompanying songs or dances.

Ukulele.

ul'cer (ŭl'sẽr), *n.* 1. A sore which breaks out and discharges pus. 2. Anything that festers and corrupts like a running sore; as, graft is an *ulcer* in any government. — **ul'cer·ous**, *adj.*

ul'cer·ate (ŭl'sẽr·āt), *v.* To affect with an ulcer or ulcers. — **ul'cer·a'tion**, *n.*

Ul'ster (ŭl'stẽr), *n.* A former province of northern Ireland.

ul'ster (ŭl'stẽr), *n.* A long, loose overcoat.

ult. Abbreviation for *ultimately*, *ultimo*.

ul·te'ri·or (ŭl·tē'r'ĭ·ẽr), *adj.* 1. Lying beyond or on the farther side; as, the *ulterior* shore. 2. Beyond what is openly said or shown; as, his words had an *ulterior* meaning.

ul'ti·mate (ŭl'tĭ·mĭt), *adj.* 1. The most distant in space or time; as, man's *ultimate* fate. 2. Last; final; as, *ultimate* truth. 3. Not capable of further division or separation; basic; as, *ultimate* particles of a thing. 4. The greatest amount a material can stand before breaking; as, the steel was tested to its *ultimate* strain. — *n.* Something which is ultimate, final, or basic. — **ul'ti·mate·ly**, *adv.*

ul'ti·ma'tum (ŭl'tĭ·mā'tŭm), *n.*; *pl.* ULTIMATUMS (-tŭmz) or ULTIMATA (-tȧ). The final terms offered by either of the parties negotiating for a settlement of some matter.

ul'ti·mo (ŭl'tĭ·mō), *adv.* In the month preceding the present month; as, your letter of the 27th *ultimo* has been received.

ul'tra (ŭl'trȧ), *adj.* Going beyond due limits; extreme; as, *ultra* measures.

ul'tra- (ŭl'trȧ-). A prefix meaning: beyond, excessively or unnaturally great; as, ***ul'tra·trop'i·cal***, beyond the tropics; ***ul'tra·con·serv'a·tive***, excessively conservative.

ul'tra-am·bi'tious	**ul'tra·lib'er·al**
ul'tra·con'fi·dent	**ul'tra·loy'al**
ul'tra·cred'u·lous	**ul'tra·mod'est**
ul'tra·ex·clu'sive	**ul'tra·re·li'gious**
ul'tra·fash'ion·a·ble	**ul'tra·roy'al·ist**

ul'tra·ma·rine' (ŭl'trȧ·mȧ·rēn'), *n.* A very bright deep-blue color, often called ***ultramarine blue.***

ul'tra·vi'o·let (ŭl'trȧ·vī'ō·lĕt), *adj.* Having a wave length shorter than that of violet in the

visible spectrum; as, *ultraviolet* rays have certain healing qualities.

U·lys'ses (ū·lĭs'ēz), *n.* A Greek leader in the Trojan War, famed for his craft, wisdom, and eloquence; Odysseus.

um'bel (ŭm'bĕl), *n.* A flower cluster in which all the flower stalks seem to grow from the same point, and form a round or flattened head.

Umbel.

um'ber (ŭm'bẽr), *n.* **1.** A brown earth highly valued by artists as a pigment. **2.** The color of this earth, a rich dark brown, or in ***burnt umber*** a reddish brown. — *adj.* Of or like umber; of the color of umber.

um'brage (ŭm'brĭj), *n.* **1.** The shade from foliage, etc.; hence, foliage. **2.** Resentment; offense; as, he took *umbrage* at the criticism.

um·brel'la (ŭm·brĕl'ȧ), *n.* A light, folding screen of silk, cotton, etc., stretched on strips of wood or steel and fastened to a rod or stick, to be carried in the hand for sheltering a person from rain, sun, etc.

u'mi·ak (o͞o'mĭ·ăk), *n.* An open Eskimo boat about 30 feet long and 8 feet wide, made of a wooden frame covered with skins.

Umiak.

um'laut (o͞om'lout), *n.* **1.** A change in the sound of a vowel when it is affected by some sound following it in a word. **2.** In loose use, the two dots [¨] used in German to indicate a vowel affected by such a change; as, the "ü" in *kümmel* has an *umlaut*.

um'pire (ŭm'pīr), *n.* A person who is appointed or selected to give a decision on some disputed question; now, especially, a person who is chosen to rule on the plays of a game, such as baseball, cricket, etc. — *v.* To judge, decide, or supervise as an umpire.

un- (ŭn-). A common prefix which means *not;* as in: ***un·friend'ly***, not friendly; ***un·wise'***, not wise. See also many of the words beginning with the prefixes *in-* and *non-*, which also mean *not.*

☞ *Un-*, meaning *not*, may be attached to almost any adjective or adverb, and also to many nouns, when it is desired to form a compound word that is the negative of the word to which the *un-* is added or its opposite in meaning. The number of words that can be made in this way is very great and usually the meanings can be easily understood. Some of these words are given without any definition in this Dictionary in a list at the foot of the page. Only the more difficult or important words are here defined.

un- (ŭn-). A prefix which means: **1.** To do the opposite of; as in ***un·but'ton***, to open something buttoned. **2.** To take away; to deprive of; as in ***un·load'***, to remove the load of.

un·a'ble (ŭn·ā'b'l), *adj.* Not able; incapable.

un'ac·count'a·ble (ŭn'ă·koun'tȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not accountable; not to be explained; strange. — **un'ac·count'a·bly** (ŭn'ă·koun'tȧ·blĭ), *adv.*

un'ac·cus'tomed (ŭn'ă·kŭs'tŭmd), *adj.* **1.** Not usual; uncommon. **2.** Not used; unfamiliar; as, *unaccustomed* to travel.

un'ad·vised' (ŭn'ăd·vīzd'), *adj.* Not advised; especially, indiscreet or rash.

un'af·fect'ed (ŭn'ă·fĕk'tĕd), *adj.* Not affected; simple. — **un'af·fect'ed·ly**, *adv.*

u'na·nim'i·ty (ū'nȧ·nĭm'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Agreement in opinion, policy, or the like.

u·nan'i·mous (ū·năn'ĭ·mŭs), *adj.* **1.** Agreeing in opinion, policy, or the like. **2.** Formed with the agreement and consent of all; as, a *unanimous* vote. — **u·nan'i·mous·ly**, *adv.*

un'as·sum'ing (ŭn'ă·sūm'ĭng), *adj.* Not assuming; modest; as, an *unassuming* smile.

un'a·ware' (ŭn'ȧ·wâr'), *adj.* Not aware; ignorant. — *adv.* Unawares.

un'a·wares' (ŭn'ȧ·wârz'), *adv.* Without design or preparation; suddenly; unexpectedly.

un·bal'anced (ŭn·băl'ănst), *adj.* **1.** Not balanced. **2.** Disordered in mind; crazy; as, an *unbalanced* intellect.

un·bar' (ŭn·bär'), *v.;* -BARRED'; -BAR'RING. To remove a bar or bars from; to unbolt.

un'be·com'ing (ŭn'bĕ·kŭm'ĭng), *adj.* Not becoming; unsuitable; improper.

un'be·lief' (ŭn'bĕ·lēf'), *n.* The withholding of belief; doubt.

un'be·liev'er (ŭn'bĕ·lēv'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A person who does not believe; a doubter. **2.** An infidel.

un·bend' (ŭn·bĕnd'), *v.;* -BENT'; -BEND'ING. **1.** To make straight. **2.** In sailors' language, to unfasten sails from the spars or stays. **3.** To set at ease for a time; to relax.

un·bend'ing (ŭn·bĕn'dĭng), *adj.* Not bending; hence, unyielding; resolute.

un·bi'ased, un·bi'assed (ŭn·bī'ăst), *adj.* Free from bias; impartial; fair.

un·bind' (ŭn·bīnd'), *v.;* for prin. parts see BIND. To remove a band from; to untie.

un·bolt' (ŭn·bōlt'), *v.* To unbar; to open.

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.

un'a·bashed' un'a·bat'ed un'a·bridged' un'ac·cent'ed un'ac·cept'a·ble | un'ac·com'mo·dat'ing un'ac·com'pa·nied un'ac·quaint'ed un'a·dorned' un'a·dul'ter·at'ed un'a·fraid' un·aid'ed un'al·loyed' | un·al'ter·a·ble un·al'tered un'am·bi'tious un'an·nounced' un·an'swer·a·ble un'ap·proach'a·ble un·armed' un·asked' | un'as·sail'a·ble un'as·sist'ed un'at·tached' un'at·tain'a·ble un'at·tend'ed un'at·trac'tive un·au'thor·ized un'a·vail'a·ble | un'a·vail'ing un'a·venged' un'a·void'a·ble un·backed' un'bap·tized' un·bear'a·ble un·beat'en un'be·liev'a·ble | un'be·liev'ing un·bid'den un·blamed' un·bleached' un·blem'ished un·blessed' un·blest' un·blush'ing

un·born′ (ŭn·bôrn′), *adj.* Not born; not yet born; future; as, *unborn* generations.

un·bos′om (ŭn·bo͝oz′ŭm), *v.* To disclose thoughts or secrets; to confess.

un·bound′ (ŭn·bound′), *adj.* Not bound; as, an *unbound* book.

un·bound′ed (ŭn·boun′dĕd), *adj.* Having no bound or limit; as, *unbounded* space; hence, uncontrolled; as, *unbounded* enthusiasm.

un·bri′dled (ŭn·brī′d'ld), *adj.* Not controlled, as by a bridle; unrestrained; as, *unbridled* anger.

un·buck′le (ŭn·bŭk″l), *v.* To loose the buckle of something, such as a shoe.

un·but′ton (ŭn·bŭt″n), *v.* To loose the buttons of a garment; to unfasten.

un·called′-for′ (ŭn·kôld′fôr′), *adj.* Not called for or needed; as, *uncalled-for* advice.

un·can′ny (ŭn·kăn′ĭ), *adj.* Not canny; hence, ghostly; weird; mysterious.

un·cer′tain (ŭn·sûr′tĭn), *adj.* Not certain; as: 1. Not determined as to time, amount, etc.; as, an *uncertain* quantity. 2. Subject to chance or change; indefinite; as, *uncertain* riches. 3. Not having certain knowledge; not assured; as, *uncertain* of the truth. 4. Not known; indefinite; as, his condition is *uncertain*. 5. Changeable; unsteady; variable; as, *uncertain* winds.

un·cer′tain·ty (ŭn·sûr′tĭn·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UNCERTAINTIES (-tĭz). The quality or state of being uncertain; also, something uncertain.

un·chain′ (ŭn·chān′), *v.* To free from chains; to let loose.

un·chris′tian (ŭn·krĭs′chăn), *adj.* Not Christian; pagan; barbarous.

un·civ′il (ŭn·sĭv′ĭl), *adj.* Not civil; impolite.

un·civ′i·lized (ŭn·sĭv′ĭ·līzd), *adj.* Not civilized; savage; barbarous.

un·clasp′ (ŭn·klăsp′), *v.* To loose the clasp of.

un′cle (ŭng′k'l), *n.* 1. The brother of one's father or mother; also, the husband of one's aunt. 2. In familiar language, an old man; as, *Uncle* Remus; *Uncle* Sam.

Un′cle Sam′. The United States government. The name came into use from the abbreviation, *U. S.*, for the United States.

un·clothe′ (ŭn·klōth′), *v.* To strip the clothing or covering from; to divest.

un·coil′ (ŭn·koil′), *v.* To unwind the coils of.

un·com′fort·a·ble (ŭn·kŭm′fẽrt·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not comfortable; as: 1. Feeling discomfort; uneasy. 2. Causing pain or distress.

un·com′mon (ŭn·kŏm′ŭn), *adj.* Not common; unusual; rare; remarkable; as, an *uncommon* degree of cold. — **un·com′mon·ly**, *adv.*

un·com′pro·mis′ing (ŭn·kŏm′prō·mīz′ĭng), *adj.* Not making any compromise; unyielding. — **un·com′pro·mis′ing·ly**, *adv.*

un′con·cern′ (ŭn′kŏn·sûrn′), *n.* Want of concern; absence of interest; indifference.

un′con·cerned′ (ŭn′kŏn·sûrnd′), *adj.* Not concerned; easy in mind.

un′con·di′tion·al (ŭn′kŏn·dĭsh′ŭn·ăl), *adj.* Not conditional or limited; absolute; as, *unconditional* surrender. — **un′con·di′tion·al·ly**, *adv.*

un·con′scion·a·ble (ŭn·kŏn′shŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Not just; unreasonable. 2. Not guided or controlled by conscience.

un·con′scious (ŭn·kŏn′shŭs), *adj.* 1. Not conscious; not realizing; not aware; as, she was *unconscious* of her error. 2. Not realized or understood; as, an *unconscious* mistake. — **un·con′scious·ly**, *adv.* — **un·con′scious·ness**, *n.*

un′con·sti·tu′tion·al (ŭn′kŏn·stĭ·tū′shŭn·ăl), *adj.* Not constitutional; contrary to the constitution of a government or society. — **un′con·sti·tu′tion·al′i·ty** (-tū′shŭn·ăl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

un·cork′ (ŭn·kôrk′), *v.* To draw a cork from.

un·cou′ple (ŭn·kŭp″l), *v.* 1. To loose; as, to *uncouple* dogs from their leashes. 2. To disconnect things that are coupled; as, to *uncouple* railroad cars.

un·couth′ (ŭn·kōōth′), *adj.* Strange, odd, or clumsy in shape or appearance; awkward; also, rude; not refined.

un·cov′er (ŭn·kŭv′ẽr), *v.* 1. To lay bare or make known; to disclose. 2. To expose to view by removing some object or material that covers; as, to *uncover* the walls of an ancient city.

unc′tion (ŭngk′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of anointing, especially with oil or ointment, for medical purposes or as a symbol of consecration. In the sacrament of ***extreme unction*** the priest anoints the eyes, ears, etc., of a dying person and says prayers over him. 2. Pretended emotional feeling; suavity of speech.

unc′tu·ous (ŭngk′tū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Having the nature or quality of an ointment; oily; greasy. 2. Full of unction; bland; also, fervid; especially, insincerely suave or gushing. **unc′tu·ous·ly**, *adv.* **unc′tu·ous·ness**, *n.*

un·curl′ (ŭn·kûrl′), *v.* To straighten out from a curled position; to unroll.

un·daunt′ed (ŭn·dôn′tĕd; ŭn·dän′tĕd), *adj.* Fearless; brave. — **un·daunt′ed·ly**, *adv.*

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.

un·branched′ un·brand′ed un·bro′ken un·bur′ied un·burnt′

un·busi′ness-like′ un·can′celed un·ceas′ing un·change′a·ble un·changed′ un·chang′ing un·char′i·ta·ble un·chart′ed

un·chaste′ un·checked′ un·clad′ un·claimed′ un·clean′ un·cleared′ un·clothed′ un·cloud′ed

un′col·lect′ed un·col′ored un·com′fort·ed un′com·plain′ing un′com·plet′ed un′com·pli·men′ta·ry un′con·fined′ un′con·firmed′

un′con·gen′ial un′con·nect′ed un·con′quer·a·ble un·con′quered un·con′strained′ un′con·tra·dict′ed un′con·trol′la·ble un′con·trolled′

un′con·ven′tion·al un·cooked′ un′cor·rect′ed un·crowned′ un·cul′ti·vat′ed un·cul′tured un·cut′ un·dat′ed

un′de·ceive′ (ŭn′dĕ·sēv′), *v.* To free from deception, fraud, or mistake.

un′der (ŭn′dĕr), *prep.* 1. Below or beneath; lower than and overhung by. 2. Lower than and close to; below the surface of; as, *under* the earth. 3. Below or beneath so as to be covered or enveloped; also, inside of; as, to swim *under* water; to wear a sweater *under* one's coat. 4. Subject to the authority of; led by; as, he fought *under* Grant. 5. Suffering restraint or control by; as, a vessel *under* quarantine. 6. Weighed upon or controlled by; required by; as, *under* penalty of the law. 7. Undergoing some action or treatment; suffering the effect of; as, *under* a surgeon's knife. 8. Beneath, with reference to division, class, etc.; as, items *under* this head. 9. Inferior to, in size, weight, number, etc.; as, to sell a car *under* the list price. — *adv.* In a lower position; below; beneath. — *adj.* Lower in position, rank, or degree.

un′der- (ŭn′dĕr-). A prefix meaning below or beneath in place, rank, order, quality, etc.; as in: ***un′der·pass′***, a passage underneath, as a road built under a railroad track; ***un′der·bred′***, inferior in breeding to a well-bred person.

un′der·age′	**un′der·pay′**
un′der·es′ti·mate	**un′der·priced′**
un′der·nour′ished	**un′der·side′**
un′der·nour′ish·ment	**un′der·sized′**

un′der·bid′ (ŭn′dĕr·bĭd′), *v.;* for prin. parts see BID. To bid less than another person.

un′der·brush′ (ŭn′dĕr·brŭsh′), *n.* Shrubs, small trees, etc., growing beneath large trees in a forest.

un′der·clothes′ (ŭn′dĕr·klōthz′), *n. pl.* Also ***un′der·cloth′ing*** (-klōth′ĭng). Clothes worn under others, especially next to the skin.

un′der·cur′rent (ŭn′dĕr·kûr′ĕnt), *n.* 1. A current below the upper currents or surface of water, air, etc. 2. A tendency of feeling, opinion, etc., often contrary to that publicly shown; as, an *undercurrent* of hatred.

un′der·done′ (ŭn′dĕr·dŭn′; ŭn′dĕr·dŭn′), *adj.* Not cooked long enough; rare.

un′der·feed′ (ŭn′dĕr·fēd′), *v.;* for prin. parts see FEED. To feed too little.

un′der·foot′ (ŭn′dĕr·fo͝ot′), *adv.* Under the feet.

un′der·gar′ment (ŭn′dĕr·gär′mĕnt), *n.* A garment to be worn under another, especially under the outer clothing.

un′der·go′ (ŭn′dĕr·gō′), *v.;* for prin. parts see GO. 1. To bear up against; to endure. 2. To pass through; to experience; as, to *undergo* a change.

un′der·grad′u·ate (ŭn′dĕr·grăd′ū·ăt), *n.* A member of a university or of a college who has not finished his course of study.

un′der·ground′ (ŭn′dĕr·ground′), *n.* A place or space under the surface of the ground. — *adj.* 1. Being or situated below the surface of the ground. 2. Secret. — (ŭn′dĕr·ground′), *adv.* Beneath the surface of the earth.

un′der·growth′ (ŭn′dĕr·grōth′), *n.* The underbrush in the forest.

un′der·hand′ (ŭn′dĕr·hănd′), *adj.* 1. In certain sports, as baseball, pitching the ball with the hand lower than the shoulder. 2. Secret; sly; hence, mean; unfair. — (ŭn′dĕr·hănd′), *adv.* In an underhand manner; secretly; hence, by fraud.

un′der·hand′ed (ŭn′dĕr·hăn′dĕd), *adj.* Underhand; secret. — **un′der·hand′ed·ly**, *adv.*

un′der·lie′ (ŭn′dĕr·lī′), *v.;* for prin. parts see LIE. 1. To be situated under. 2. To be at the basis of; as, *underlying* faith.

un′der·line′ (ŭn′dĕr·līn′), *v.* To mark with a line below; to underscore.

un′der·ling (ŭn′dĕr·lĭng), *n.* An inferior person; a subordinate; hence, a mean, pitiful fellow.

un′der·ly′ing (ŭn′dĕr·lī′ĭng), *adj.* Lying under; fundamental; as, *underlying* principles.

un′der·mine′ (ŭn′dĕr·mīn′), *v.* 1. To dig out the earth beneath; as, to *undermine* a wall; to form a mine under. 2. To weaken or overthrow secretly or gradually; as, to *undermine* the state's authority.

un′der·most (ŭn′dĕr·mōst), *adj.* Lowest, as in place, rank, condition, etc.

un′der·neath′ (ŭn′dĕr·nēth′; ŭn′dĕr·nēth′), *adv. & prep.* Beneath; below; under.

un′der·pin′ning (ŭn′dĕr·pĭn′ĭng), *n.* The material and construction used for support beneath a wall already constructed.

un′der·rate′ (ŭn′dĕr·rāt′), *v.* To rate too low; to undervalue.

un′der·score′ (ŭn′dĕr·skōr′), *v.* To draw a mark or line under; hence, to emphasize.

un′der·sea′ (ŭn′dĕr·sē′), *adj.* Being, or carried on, under the sea; as, *undersea* fighting.

un′der·sea′ (ŭn′dĕr·sē′), **un′der·seas′** (-sēz′), *adv.* Under the sea.

un′der·sell′ (ŭn′dĕr·sĕl′), *v.;* for prin. parts see SELL. To sell articles at a lower price than someone else.

un′der·shirt′ (ŭn′dĕr·shûrt′), *n.* A shirt worn next to the skin, under another shirt.

un′der·shot′ (ŭn′dĕr·shŏt′), *adj.* 1. Having a lower jaw that extends beyond the upper jaw; as, the *undershot* mouth of a bulldog. 2. Moved

See UN-; *not*, and *Note* following it.

un′de·cid′ed
un′de·clared′
un·dec′o·rat′ed

un′de·feat′ed
un′de·fend′ed
un′de·fen′si·ble

un′de·filed′
un′de·fin′a·ble
un′de·fined′

un′de·liv′ered
un′de·mon′stra·ble
un′de·mon′stra·tive

un′de·ni′a·ble
un′de·nom′i·na′tion·al
un′de·pend′a·ble

by water that passes underneath. An ***undershot wheel*** is a water wheel with curved blades set in its outer rim that are struck and pushed by a stream of water passing beneath.

un′der·sign′ (ŭn′dĕr·sīn′), *v.* To write one's name at the foot or end of a letter.

un′der·skirt′ (ŭn′dĕr·skûrt′), *n.* Petticoat.

un′der·stand′ (ŭn′dĕr·stănd′), *v.;* for prin. parts see STAND. **1.** To get the meaning of; to comprehend. **2.** To have thorough acquaintance with; as, he *understands* the art of fine printing. **3.** To get an impression of; to infer; as, I *understand* you are going to Mexico. **4.** To interpret; to explain. **5.** To take a phrase as meaning something which is not fully expressed by its words; also, to supply mentally words not actually appearing; as, in the motto "One out of many," the words "government" and "States" are *understood* (One government out of many States). — **un′der·stand′a·ble**, *adj.*

un′der·stand′ing (ŭn′dĕr·stăn′dĭng), *n.* **1.** Knowledge; intelligence; discernment; as, one's *understanding* of a duty. **2.** Ability to comprehend and judge; as, a man of *understanding*. **3.** Agreement of opinion; as, an *understanding* between France and England over trade.

un′der·state′ (ŭn′dĕr·stāt′), *v.* To state less strongly than may be done truthfully. — **un′der·state′ment**, *n.*

un′der·stood′ (ŭn′dĕr·stŏŏd′), *past tense & past part.* of UNDERSTAND.

un′der·stud′y (ŭn′dĕr·stŭd′ĭ), *v.;* for prin. parts see STUDY. In theater language, to study another actor's part, in order to be his substitute in an emergency. — **un′der·stud′y**, *n.*

un′der·take′ (ŭn′dĕr·tāk′), *v.;* for prin. parts see TAKE. **1.** To take upon oneself; to enter upon; as, to *undertake* a journey. **2.** To agree to perform or to execute; to contract; as, to *undertake* to deliver goods.

un′der·tak′er (ŭn′dĕr·tāk′ĕr), *n.* A person who prepares the dead for burial and takes charge of funerals.

un′der·tak′ing (ŭn′dĕr·tāk′ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of a person who undertakes anything. **2.** Any business, work, or project that a person engages in. **3.** A guarantee or pledge.

un′der·tone′ (ŭn′dĕr·tōn′), *n.* **1.** A low or subdued tone. **2.** A subdued color.

un′der·took′ (ŭn′dĕr·tŏŏk′), *past tense* of UNDERTAKE.

un′der·tow′ (ŭn′dĕr·tō′), *n.* A current beneath the surface of the water that sets seaward, or along the beach when waves are breaking on the shore.

un′der·val′ue (ŭn′dĕr·văl′ū), *v.* To value below the real worth; to esteem lightly.

un′der·waist′ (ŭn′dĕr·wāst′), *n.* A waist for wear under another.

un′der·wear′ (ŭn′dĕr·wâr′), *n.* Underclothes.

un′der·weight′ (ŭn′dĕr·wāt′), *adj.* Weighing less than the normal weight.

un′der·went′ (ŭn′dĕr·wĕnt′), *past tense* of UNDERGO.

un′der·world′ (ŭn′dĕr·wûrld′), *n.* **1.** The place of departed souls; Hades. **2.** The lower or debased part of the people; especially, the criminal class in large cities.

un′der·write′ (ŭn′dĕr·rīt′), *v.;* for prin. parts see WRITE. **1.** To write something under other written matter; to subscribe. **2.** To write one's name under, or to set one's name to a document, such as a policy of insurance. By doing this a person becomes answerable for a designated loss or damage. Hence, to insure on life or property. **3.** To agree to purchase on a fixed date at a fixed price; as, to *underwrite* an issue of bonds. — **un′der·writ′er** (ŭn′dĕr·rīt′ĕr), *n.*

un·did′ (ŭn·dĭd′), *past tense* of UNDO.

un·do′ (ŭn·dōō′), *v.;* for prin. parts see DO. **1.** To open or loose by releasing a lock, bandage, or other device; to unfasten; hence, to unravel; to solve. **2.** To bring to nought; to reverse or annul, as something that has been done. **3.** To bring to ruin; as, drinking will *undo* you. **un·do′er**, *n.* **un·do′ing**, *n.*

un·done′ (ŭn·dŭn′), *past tense* of UNDO. — *adj.* Not performed; neglected.

un·doubt′ed (ŭn·dout′ĕd), *adj.* Not doubted; not called in question; certain; as, *undoubted* proof of guilt. — **un·doubt′ed·ly**, *adv.*

un·draw′ (ŭn·drô′), *v.;* for prin. parts see DRAW. To draw aside or open; to draw back.

un·dress′ (ŭn·drĕs′), *v.* To take off clothes or covering; to disrobe.

un′dress′ (ŭn′drĕs′; ŭn·drĕs′), *n.* A loose, informal dress; ordinary dress.

un·due′ (ŭn·dū′; ŭn′dū′), *adj.* **1.** Not right; not lawful or legal; as, an *undue* action of the council. **2.** Not in agreement with a rule or standard; excessive; extreme; as, *undue* severity.

un′du·late (ŭn′dū·lāt), *v.* To move in waves; also, to show a surface formed of, or as if of, waves. — **un′du·la′tion** (ŭn′dū·lā′shŭn), *n.*

un·dy′ing (ŭn·dī′ĭng), *adj.* Not dying; lasting; immortal.

un·earth′ (ŭn·ûrth′), *v.* To drive or draw from the earth; to exhume; hence, to bring to light; to disclose.

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.					
un′de·served′	un′de·ter′mined	un′di·min′ished	un′dis·mayed′	un′di·vid′ed	un·drink′a·ble
un′de·sir′a·ble	un′de·vel′oped	un′dis·cern′ing	un′dis·put′ed	un·dou′bled	un·du′ly
	un·de′vi·at′ing	un·dis′ci·plined	un′dis·solved′	un·draped′	un·du′ti·ful
	un′di·gest′ed	un′dis·cov′ered	un′dis·tin′guished	un·dreamed′	un·dyed′
	un·dig′ni·fied	un′dis·guised′	un′dis·turbed′	un·dreamt′	un·earned′

un·earth′ly (ŭn·ûrth′lĭ), *adj.* Not earthly; as: 1. Not belonging to the earth. 2. Supernatural; hence, weird; terrifying.

un·eas′y (ŭn·ēz′ĭ), *adj.* 1. Not easy in manner; stiff; awkward; as, he is *uneasy* among strangers. 2. Restless; disturbed by pain, anxiety, etc.; as, the report made him *uneasy*. 3. Causing want of ease; disagreeable.
un·eas′i·ly, *adv.* un·eas′i·ness, *n.*

un·e′qual (ŭn·ē′kwăl), *adj.* Not equal; as, the stories were of *unequal* merit; he was *unequal* to the task. — un·e′qual·ly, *adv.*

un′e·quiv′o·cal (ŭn′ē·kwĭv′ō·kăl), *adj.* Not doubtful; clear; plain.

un·e′ven (ŭn·ē′vĕn), *adj.* 1. Not even; not level; rough; rugged. 2. Not equal; as, poles of *uneven* length. 3. Not divisible by two without a remainder; odd; as, 17 is an *uneven* number.
un·e′ven·ly, *adv.* un·e′ven·ness, *n.*

un′ex·am′pled (ŭn′ĕg·zăm′p'ld), *adj.* Having no example or similar case; novel; new; as, an airship of *unexampled* size.

un′ex·cep′tion·a·ble (ŭn′ĕk·sĕp′shŭn·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not liable to any exception; beyond any objection or reproach.

un′ex·pect′ed (ŭn′ĕks·pĕk′tĕd), *adj.* Not expected; sudden.
un′ex·pect′ed·ly, *adv.* un′ex·pect′ed·ness, *n.*

un·fail′ing (ŭn·fāl′ĭng), *adj.* Not failing; always ready; not liable to fail. — un·fail′ing·ly, *adv.*

un·fair′ (ŭn·fâr′), *adj.* Not fair; unjust.
un·fair′ly, *adv.* un·fair′ness, *n.*

un·faith′ful (ŭn·fāth′fo͝ol), *adj.* 1. Not faithful; not loyal. 2. Inaccurate; inexact.
un·faith′ful·ly, *adv.* un·faith′ful·ness, *n.*

un·fas′ten (ŭn·fȧs′n), *v.* To make loose; to undo; to detach.

un·fa′vor·a·ble (ŭn·fā′vĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not favorable; adverse; contrary.— un·fa′vor·a·bly (-blĭ), *adv.*

un·feel′ing (ŭn·fēl′ĭng), *adj.* 1. Lacking feeling or sensibility; insensible. 2. Cruel.
un·feel′ing·ly, *adv.* un·feel′ing·ness, *n.*

un·feigned′ (ŭn·fānd′), *adj.* Not feigned; sincere; genuine; as, *unfeigned* admiration.

un·fin′ished (ŭn·fĭn′ĭsht), *adj.* Not finished; incomplete; imperfect.

un·fit′ (ŭn·fĭt′), *v.*; -FIT′TED; -FIT′TING. To make unsuitable; to disable; to disqualify.

un·fit′ (ŭn·fĭt′), *adj.* Not fit; unsuitable. — un·fit′ness, *n.*

un·fledged′ (ŭn·flĕjd′), *adj.* Not fledged; not fully developed.

un·fold′ (ŭn·fōld′), *v.* 1. To open the folds of; to expand. 2. To lay open to view.

un·for′tu·nate (ŭn·fôr′tŭ·nĭt), *adj.* Not fortunate; unsuccessful; unlucky. — *n.* An unlucky person. — un·for′tu·nate·ly, *adv.*

un·found′ed (ŭn·foun′dĕd), *adj.* 1. Not founded or established. 2. Having no foundation; baseless; as, an *unfounded* accusation.

un·furl′ (ŭn·fûrl′), *v.* To loose from a furled state; to unfold; as, to *unfurl* sails.

un·gain′ly (ŭn·gān′lĭ), *adj.* Clumsy; awkward; uncouth; as, an *ungainly* walk.

un·god′ly (ŭn·gŏd′lĭ), *adj.* Not godly; wicked; sinful. — un·god′li·ness, *n.*

un·gra′cious (ŭn·grā′shŭs), *adj.* 1. Not gracious; not courteous; rude. 2. Unpleasing.

un·grate′ful (ŭn·grāt′fo͝ol), *adj.* Not grateful; not thankful for favors.
un·grate′ful·ly, *adv.* un·grate′ful·ness, *n.*

un·ground′ed (ŭn·groun′dĕd), *adj.* Not grounded; as: 1. Baseless; unfounded. 2. Not informed or instructed.

un′guent (ŭng′gwĕnt), *n.* A salve for sores, burns, etc.; ointment.

un·hand′ (ŭn·hănd′), *v.* To let go.

un·hand′y (ŭn·hăn′dĭ), *adj.*; -HAND′I·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); -HAND′I·EST. Clumsy; awkward.

un·hap′py (ŭn·hăp′ĭ), *adj.*; -HAP′PI·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -HAP′PI·EST. 1. Not happy or fortunate; unlucky. 2. Not cheerful; sad. 3. Marked by misery or misfortune.
un·hap′pi·ly, *adv.* un·hap′pi·ness, *n.*

un·health′y (ŭn·hĕl′thĭ), *adj.*; -HEALTH′I·ER (-thĭ·ĕr); -HEALTH′I·EST. Not healthy; as: 1. Diseased. 2. Not aiding health; unwholesome.
un·health′i·ly, *adv.* un·health′i·ness, *n.*

un·heard′ (ŭn·hûrd′), *adj.* Not heard.

un·heard′-of′ (ŭn·hûrd′ŏv′), *adj.* Not heard of; not known before.

un·hinge′ (ŭn·hĭnj′), *v.*; -HINGED′ (-hĭnjd′); -HING′ING (-hĭn′jĭng). 1. To take from the hinges. 2. To render unstable; to unsettle.

un·ho′ly (ŭn·hō′lĭ), *adj.*; -HO′LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); -HO′LI·EST. Not holy; profane; wicked.
un·ho′li·ly, *adv.* un·ho′li·ness, *n.*

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.
un-eat′en
un-ed′u-cat′ed
un′e-mo′tion-al
un′em-ploy′a-ble
un′em-ployed′
un′em-ploy′ment
un′en-closed′
un-end′ing
un′en-dur′a-ble
un-en′vi-a-ble
un-en′vied
un-e′qualed
un-err′ing
un′es-sen′tial
un′e-vent′ful
un′ex-celled′
un′ex-pe′ri-enced
un′ex-plain′a-ble
un′ex-plored′
un′ex-pressed′
un-fad′ed
un-fad′ing
un-fal′ter-ing
un′fa-mil′iar
un-fash′ion-a-ble
un-fath′om-a-ble
un-fath′omed
un-fed′
un-fed′er-at′ed
un-felt′
un-fenced′
un′fer-ment′ed
un-fet′tered
un-fil′i-al
un-flag′ging
un-fla′vored
un-flinch′ing
un-forced′
un′fore-seen′
un′for-get′ta-ble
un′for-giv′en
un′for-giv′ing
un′for-got′ten
un-for′ti-fied
un′fre-quent′ed
un-friend′li-ness
un-friend′ly
un-fruit′ful
un′ful-filled′
un-fur′nished
un-gen′er-ous
un-gen′tle-man-ly
un-gov′ern-a-ble
un-gov′erned
un-grace′ful
un-grace′ful-ly
un-grad′ed
un′gram-mat′i-cal
un-grudg′ing
un-guard′ed
un-hal′lowed
un-ham′pered
un-hard′ened
un-harmed′
un-har′nessed
un-health′ful
un-heed′ed
un-hes′i-tat′ing
un-hon′ored

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un·hook′ (ŭn·ho͝ok′), *v.* To loose, or become loosed, as from a hook.

un·horse′ (ŭn·hôrs′), *v.* To throw from a horse; as, to *unhorse* a rider.

u′ni·corn (ū′nĭ·kôrn), *adj.* A fabulous animal with one horn.

Unicorn.

u′ni·fi·ca′tion (ū′nĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.* A unifying; the state of being unified or united into one; as, by the *unification* of states a nation was formed.

u′ni·form (ū′nĭ·fôrm), *adj.* **1.** Having always the same form, manner, or degree; not varying or variable; as, a *uniform* temperature. **2.** Of the same form with others; alike; as, buildings of *uniform* style.

— *n.* A dress of a particular style or fashion worn by persons in the same service, order, etc.

— *v.* To clothe with a uniform or uniforms.

— **u′ni·form′ly**, *adv.*

u′ni·form′i·ty (ū′nĭ·fôr′mĭ·tĭ), *n.* The state of being uniform or unvarying; sameness.

u′ni·fy (ū′nĭ·fī), *v.*; U′NI·FIED (-fīd); U′NI·FY′ING. To become, or cause to become, one; to make into a unit; to unite.

un′im·peach′a·ble (ŭn′ĭm·pēch′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be called in question; blameless; unquestionable; as, *unimpeachable* honesty.

un′ion (ūn′yŭn), *n.* **1.** The uniting of two or more things into one. **2.** Something that is united, or made one; a confederation; a league. **3.** Same as TRADE-UNION. **4.** A coupling device for connecting parts of a machine, pipe, etc.

— ***the Union.*** The United States of America; during the Civil War, those States which supported the federal union against the Confederacy.

un′ion·ism (ūn′yŭn·ĭz′m), *n.* Attachment to a union, especially to a trade-union.

un′ion·ist (ūn′yŭn·ĭst), *n.* **1.** A person who advocates or promotes union. **2.** A supporter of a trade-union. **3.** [written with a capital, ***Unionist***] A supporter of the federal union of the United States, especially during the Civil War.

un′ion jack. [often written with capitals, ***Union Jack***] A jack or small flag bearing the device that is the national emblem of union.

Un′ion of South Af′ri·ca. See SOUTH AFRICA.

Un′ion of So′vi·et So′cial·ist Re·pub′lics. A federal state of Europe and Asia, including most of the former Russian Empire. It is often called the ***Soviet Union.*** Abbreviation, *U. S. S. R.*

u·nique′ (ū·nēk′), *adj.* Not having a like or equal; unequaled; hence, unusual; notable.

u·nique′ly, *adv.* **u·nique′ness**, *n.*

u′ni·son (ū′nĭ·sŭn; ū′nĭ·zŭn), *n.* **1.** In music, sameness or identity in pitch; also, the condition of being tuned or sounded at the same pitch; as, to sing in *unison.* **2.** Harmony.

u′nit (ū′nĭt), *n.* **1.** A single thing or person, or a group taken as an individual member of a number of groups; as, a family is a *unit* of a nation. **2.** In arithmetic, the least whole number; one. **3.** A definite amount or quantity taken as a standard of measurement; as, the dollar is the *unit* of United States money.

U′ni·tar′i·an (ū′nĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn), *n.* A member of a denomination of Christians that believes that God exists only in one person. — **U′ni·tar′i·an**, *adj.* — **U′ni·tar′i·an·ism**, *n.*

u′ni·tar′y (ū′nĭ·tĕr′ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with a unit or units; relating to unity. **2.** Not divided; as, a *unitary* government.

u·nite′ (ū·nīt′), *v.* **1.** To put together so as to make one; to combine; as, to *unite* two towns into a single city. **2.** To join by a legal or moral bond; as, to *unite* nations by a treaty. **3.** To join in an act; as, all *united* in singing.

u·nit′ed (ū·nīt′ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Combined; joined. **2.** In accord; harmonious. — **u·nit′ed·ly**, *adv.*

U·nit′ed King′dom. An island kingdom of northwestern Europe, composed of Great Britain (England, Wales, and Scotland) and Northern Ireland. The full name is ***U·nit′ed King′dom of Great Brit′ain and North′ern Ire′land.***

U·nit′ed States of A·mer′i·ca, the. A federal republic of North America. It is commonly called ***the U·nit′ed States,*** or, often, ***A·mer′i·ca.*** See page 733.

u′ni·ty (ū′nĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UNITIES (-tĭz). **1.** The state of being one; oneness. **2.** Concord; harmony. **3.** In mathematics, any definite quantity, or a combination of quantities taken as one, for which "1" is used in calculation.

Univ. Abbreviation for *University.*

u′ni·ver′sal (ū′nĭ·vûr′săl), *adj.* **1.** Including all; unlimited; general; as, a *universal* rule. **2.** Present everywhere; as, *universal* as the air. **3.** Considered as a whole; total; entire; as, the *universal* world. **4.** Adapted to any of various uses, shapes, sizes, etc.; as, a ***u′ni·ver′sal cou′pling*** or ***universal joint*** is a coupling or joint which permits turning at various angles.

— **u′ni·ver′sal·ly**, *adv.*

u′ni·ver·sal′i·ty (ū′nĭ·vûr·săl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality or state of being universal.

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.

un·hur′ried
un·hurt′
un′i·den′ti·fied
un′im·ag′i·na·ble
un′im·ag′i·na·tive
un′im·paired′
un′im·pas′sioned
un′im·por′tant
un′im·proved′
un′in·cor′po·rat′ed
un′in·formed′
un′in·hab′it·a·ble
un′in·hab′it·ed
un′in·i′ti·at′ed
un′in·jured
un′in·spired′
un′in·tel′li·gent
un′in·tel′li·gi·ble
un′in·tel′li·gi·bly
un′in·ten′tion·al
un′in·ten′tion·al·ly
un′in·ter·est·ing
un′in·ter·rupt′ed
un′in·tru′sive
un′in·ven′tive
un′in·vit′ed
un′in·vit′ing

u'ni·verse (ū'nĭ·vûrs), *n.* All created things viewed as making up one system; the world.

u'ni·ver'si·ty (ū'nĭ·vûr'sĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UNIVERSITIES (-tĭz). An institution for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning.

un·just' (ŭn·jŭst'), *adj.* Wrongful; unfair.
un·just'ly, *adv.* **un·just'ness**, *n.*

un·kempt' (ŭn·kĕmpt'), *adj.* Not combed; disheveled; tousled; as, *unkempt* hair; hence, rough; unrefined.

un·kind' (ŭn·kīnd'), *adj.* Wanting in kindness or sympathy; cruel; harsh.
un·kind'ly, *adv.* **un·kind'ness**, *n.*

un·lace' (ŭn·lās'), *v.* To loose by undoing a lacing; as, to *unlace* a shoe.

un·law'ful (ŭn·lô'fo͝ol), *adj.* Not lawful.
un·law'ful·ly, *adv.* **un·law'ful·ness**, *n.*

un·learn'ed (ŭn·lûr'nĕd), *adj.* 1. Not learned; uneducated; illiterate. 2. (ŭn·lûrnd') Not gained by study; not known; as, lessons *unlearned* by many.

un·less' (ŭn·lĕs'), *conj.* If not.

un·let'tered (ŭn·lĕt'ĕrd), *adj.* Not lettered; also, illiterate; ignorant.

un·like' (ŭn·līk'), *adj.* Not like; dissimilar.
— **un·like'ness**, *n.*

un·like'ly (ŭn·līk'lĭ), *adj.*; UN·LIKE'LI·ER (-lĭ·ĕr); UN·LIKE'LI·EST. 1. Not likely; improbable; as, an *unlikely* event. 2. Likely to fail; not having much chance of success.

un·lim'it·ed (ŭn·lĭm'ĭ·tĕd), *adj.* Not limited; boundless; also, indefinite.

un·load' (ŭn·lōd'), *v.* 1. To take the load or cargo from; as, to *unload* a ship. 2. To relieve from anything troublesome or hard to endure; as, to *unload* one's mind of worries.

un·lock' (ŭn·lŏk'), *v.* 1. To unfasten something that is locked; as, to *unlock* a chest. 2. To open; to undo; hence, to disclose.

un·looked'-for' (ŭn·lo͝okt'fôr'), *adj.* Unforeseen; unexpected.

un·loose' (ŭn·lo͞os'), *v.* To loosen; to set free.

un·loos'en (ŭn·lo͞os''n), *v.* To loosen.

un·luck'y (ŭn·lŭk'ĭ), *adj.*; -LUCK'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); -LUCK'I·EST. 1. Not lucky; unfortunate. 2. Bringing bad luck; inauspicious.
un·luck'i·ly, *adv.* **un·luck'i·ness**, *n.*

un·man' (ŭn·măn'), *v.*; for prin. parts see MAN. To deprive of manly courage; to dishearten.

un·man'ner·ly (ŭn·măn'ĕr·lĭ), *adj.* Rude.

un·mask' (ŭn·mask'), *v.* To strip of a mask; to lay open; to expose.

un·mean'ing (ŭn·mēn'ĭng), *adj.* Having no meaning; senseless; as, *unmeaning* words.

un·meet' (ŭn·mēt'), *adj.* Not meet or fit.

un'mis·tak'a·ble (ŭn'mĭs·tāk'ə·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being mistaken; clear; plain.
— **un'mis·tak'a·bly** (ŭn'mĭs·tāk'ə·blĭ), *adv.*

un·mor'al (ŭn·môr'ăl), *adj.* Having no moral perception; neither moral nor immoral.

un·nat'u·ral (ŭn·năt'ū·răl), *adj.* 1. Not natural; contrary to nature. 2. Cruel; as, *unnatural* treatment. — **un·nat'u·ral·ly**, *adv.*

un·nec'es·sar'y (ŭn·nĕs'ĕ·sĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Not necessary; useless. — **un·nec'es·sar'i·ly**, *adv.*

un·nerve' (ŭn·nûrv'), *v.* To deprive of nerve, force, courage, etc.; as, *unnerved* by the scene.

un·num'bered (ŭn·nŭm'bĕrd), *adj.* Not numbered; hence, numberless.

un·pack' (ŭn·păk'), *v.* To separate and remove things packed; to open and remove the contents of something; as, to *unpack* a trunk.

un·par'al·leled (ŭn·păr'ă·lĕld), *adj.* Having no parallel or equal; unequaled; matchless.

un'par·lia·men'ta·ry (ŭn'pär·lĭ·mĕn'tə·rĭ), *adj.* Contrary to parliamentary practice.

un·pin' (ŭn·pĭn'), *v.*; UN·PINNED'; UN·PIN'NING. To remove the pins from; to unfasten.

un·pleas'ant (ŭn·plĕz'ănt), *adj.* Not pleasant; disagreeable.
un·pleas'ant·ly, *adv.* **un·pleas'ant·ness**, *n.*

un·prec'e·dent'ed (ŭn·prĕs'ĕ·dĕn'tĕd), *adj.* Having no precedent or example; novel; new.

un·prej'u·diced (ŭn·prĕj'o͝o·dĭst), *adj.* Not prejudiced; impartial; fair.

un'pre·med'i·tat'ed (ŭn'prē·mĕd'ĭ·tāt'ĕd), *adj.* Not premeditated; not planned beforehand.

un'pre·ten'tious (ŭn'prē·tĕn'shŭs), *adj.* Not pretentious or showy; simple; in good taste.

un·prin'ci·pled (ŭn·prĭn'sĭ·p'ld), *adj.* Not having right moral principles; lawless.

un·ques'tion·a·ble (ŭn·kwĕs'chŭn·ə·b'l), *adj.* Not questionable; beyond question or doubt. — **un·ques'tion·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.
un·jus'ti·fi'a·ble
un·know'a·ble
un·know'ing
un·known'
un·la'dy·like'
un'la·ment'ed
un·laun'dered
un·leav'ened
un·li'censed
un·lik'a·ble
un·lined'
un·loved'
un·man'age·a·ble
un·man'ly
un'man·u·fac'tured
un·mar'ket·a·ble
un·mar'ried
un·mas'tered
un·matched'
un·meas'ured
un·mer'ci·ful
un·mer'it·ed
un·mind'ful
un·mit'i·gat'ed
un·mixed'
un'mo·lest'ed
un·mount'ed
un·mov'a·ble
un·moved'
un·mu'si·cal
un·muz'zled
un·named'
un·neigh'bor·ly
un·not'ed
un·no'ticed
un'ob·jec'tion·a·ble
un'o·blig'ing
un'ob·served'
un'ob·struct'ed
un'ob·tru'sive
un·oc'cu·pied
un'of·fend'ing
un'of·fi'cial
un·o'pened
un'op·posed'
un·or'gan·ized
un'o·rig'i·nal
un·or'tho·dox
un·owned'
un·paid'
un·pal'at·a·ble
un·par'don·a·ble
un·paved'
un·peo'pled
un'per·ceived'
un'per·turbed'
un·pit'ied
un·pleas'ing
un·plowed'
un'po·et'ic
un·pol'ished
un'pol·lut'ed
un·pop'u·lar
un'pop·u·lar'i·ty
un·prac'ti·cal
un'pre·pared'
un'pre·tend'ing
un'pro·duc'tive
un'pro·fes'sion·al
un·prof'it·a·ble
un'pro·gres'sive
un·prom'is·ing
un'pro·nounce'a·ble
un'pro·pi'tious
un'pro·tect'ed
un·proved'
un'pro·vid'ed
un'pro·voked'
un·pub'lished
un·punc'tu·al
un·pun'ished
un·pur'chas·a·ble
un·qual'i·fied
un·quench'a·ble
un·ques'tioned
un·ques'tion·ing
un·qui'et

Common abbreviations used in this book are: ***adj.***, adjective; ***adv.***, adverb; ***conj.***, conjunction; ***etc.***, et cetera; ***fem.***, feminine; ***interj.***, interjection; ***masc.***, masculine; ***n.***, noun; ***p.***, page; ***part.***, participle; ***pl.***, plural; ***prep.***, preposition; ***pres.***, present; ***prin. parts***, principal parts; ***pron.***, pronoun; ***sing.***, singular; ***v.***, verb.

un·rav′el (ŭn·răv′ĕl), *v.* **1.** To disentangle; to separate the threads of something; as, to *unravel* a snarl. **2.** To clear from some difficulty; to solve; as, to *unravel* a plot.

un·rea′son·a·ble (ŭn·rē′z'n·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not reasonable; as: **1.** Irrational; ridiculous. **2.** Beyond the bounds of reason; immoderate; excessive. — **un·rea′son·a·ble·ness**, *n.* — **un·rea′son·a·bly**, *adv.*

un′re·served′ (ŭn′rē·zûrvd′), *adj.* Not reserved; as: **1.** Not kept back. **2.** Not reserved in manner or speech; frank; open. — **un′re·serv′ed·ly** (ŭn′rē·zûr′vĕd·lĭ), *adv.*

un·rest′ (ŭn·rĕst′), *n.* Want of rest or repose; especially, popular uneasiness with a danger of rebellion.

un·right′eous (ŭn·rī′chŭs), *adj.* **1.** Not righteous; wicked. **2.** Unjust; as, an *unrighteous* decree. — **un·right′eous·ness**, *n.*

un·ri′valed, un·ri′valled (ŭn·rī′văld), *adj.* Having no rival; unequaled.

un·roll′ (ŭn·rōl′), *v.* **1.** To open something that is rolled. **2.** To display; to disclose.

un·rul′y (ŭn·rōōl′ĭ), *adj.* Not yielding to rule or restraint; ungovernable.

un·sad′dle (ŭn·săd′'l), *v.* **1.** To take the saddle from. **2.** To unhorse.

un·sa′vor·y, un·sa′vour·y (ŭn·sā′vĕr·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Not savory; tasteless. **2.** Unpleasant to taste or smell; also, not good morally; as, an *unsavory* record.

un·say′ (ŭn·sā′), *v.*; for prin. parts see SAY. To renounce or withdraw something said.

un·screw′ (ŭn·skrōō′), *v.* To draw the screws from; to loosen a screw by turning it.

un·scru′pu·lous (ŭn·skrōō′pū·lŭs), *adj.* Unprincipled; dishonest. — **un·scru′pu·lous·ly**, *adv.* — **un·scru′pu·lous·ness**, *n.*

un·seal′ (ŭn·sēl′), *v.* To break or remove the seal of; to open something sealed.

un·search′a·ble (ŭn·sûr′chȧ·b'l), *adj.* Incapable of being understood; mysterious.

un·sea′son·a·ble (ŭn·sē′z'n·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not seasonable; untimely; too early or too late.

un·seat′ (ŭn·sēt′), *v.* To throw from one's seat, as on horseback; to remove from one's seat; especially, to deprive someone of the right to a seat in a legislature.

un·seem′ly (ŭn·sēm′lĭ), *adj.* Not seemly; unbecoming; indecent. — *adv.* In an unseemly manner. — **un·seem′li·ness**, *n.*

un·set′tle (ŭn·sĕt″l), *v.* To move or loosen from a settled state; to unfix; to displace.

un·set′tled (ŭn·sĕt″ld), *adj.* **1.** Not settled; as, *unsettled* weather; not fixed in position or character. **2.** Disturbed. **3.** Not decided in mind; undetermined. **4.** Not paid; as, an *unsettled* account. **5.** Not occupied by settlers; as, an *unsettled* region.

un·shak′a·ble (ŭn·shāk′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be shaken; firm; resolute.

un·sheathe′ (ŭn·shēth′), *v.* To take from a sheath or scabbard; as, to *unsheathe* a sword.

un·ship′ (ŭn·shĭp′), *v.*; for prin. parts see SHIP. In sailors' language, to remove from its proper place; as, to *unship* an oar.

un·skill′ful, un·skil′ful (ŭn·skĭl′fo͝ol), *adj.* Not skillful; awkward. **un·skill′ful·ly**, *adv.* **un·skill′ful·ness**, *n.*

un′so·phis′ti·cat′ed (ŭn′sō·fĭs′tĭ·kāt′ĕd), *adj.* Not sophisticated; innocent; simple.

un·sound′ (ŭn·sound′), *adj.* Not sound; not in good condition; not healthy or whole; infirm. — **un·sound′ness**, *n.*

un·speak′a·ble (ŭn·spēk′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Unutterable; impossible to express in words; as, *unspeakable* thoughts; also, extremely bad; as, *unspeakable* taste. — **un·speak′a·bly**, *adv.*

un·string′ (ŭn·strĭng′), *v.*; for prin. parts see STRING. To deprive of a string or strings; also, to take from a string; as, to *unstring* beads.

un·strung′ (ŭn·strŭng′), *adj.* **1.** Deprived of strings. **2.** Nervously tired or anxious; as, *unstrung* nerves.

un′sub·stan′tial (ŭn′sŭb·stăn′shăl), *adj.* **1.** Wanting matter or substance; flimsy. **2.** Having no real existence; visionary.

un·tan′gle (ŭn·tăng′g'l), *v.* To disentangle.

un·think′a·ble (ŭn·thĭngk′ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Not to be thought of or considered; as, such cruelty is *unthinkable*.

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.

un·read′a·ble
un·read′y
un·re′al
un′re·al′i·ty
un·rea′son·ing
un·rec′og·niz′a·ble
un·rec′og·nized
un·rec′on·ciled
un′re·cord′ed
un′re·fined′
un′re·flect′ing
un′re·gard′ed
un′re·gen′er·ate
un·reg′is·tered
un′re·lat′ed
un′re·lent′ing
un′re·li′a·ble
un′re·mem′bered
un′re·mit′ting
un′re·mu′ner·a′tive
un′re·pent′ant
un′re·proved′
un′re·quit′ed
un′re·sist′ing
un′re·strained′
un′re·strict′ed
un′re·vealed′
un′re·venged′
un′re·ward′ed
un·rhymed′
un·ripe′
un′ro·man′tic
un·ruf′fled
un·safe′
un·said′
un·sal′a·ble
un·salt′ed
un·sanc′ti·fied
un·san′i·tar′y
un′sat·is·fac′to·ry
un·sat′is·fied
un·scathed′
un′sci·en·tif′ic
un·scorched′
un·sea′soned
un·sea′wor′thy
un·seen′
un·self′ish
un·self′ish·ness
un·serv′ice·a·ble
un·shack′led
un·shak′en
un·shaped′
un·shav′en
un·shed′
un·shel′tered
un·shod′
un·shorn′
un·shrink′ing
un·sift′ed
un·sight′ly
un·skilled′
un·slaked′
un·so′cia·ble
un′sol′dier·ly
un′so·lic′it·ed
un′so·phis′ti·ca′tion
un·sort′ed
un·sought′
un·spar′ing
un·spoiled′
un·spo′ken
un·sports′man·like′
un·spot′ted
un·sta′ble
un·stained′
un·stead′i·ly
un·stead′i·ness
un·stead′y
un·stint′ed
un·stressed′
un·stud′ied
un′sub·dued′
un′suc·cess′ful
un·suit′a·ble
un·suit′ed
un·sul′lied
un·sung′
un′sup·port′ed
un′sur·passed′
un′sus·pect′ed
un′sus·pect′ing
un′sus·pi′cious
un·sweet′ened
un·swept′
un·swerv′ing
un′sym·met′ri·cal
un′sym·pa·thet′ic
un′sys·tem·at′ic
un·taint′ed
un·tam′a·ble
un·tamed′
un·tanned′
un·tar′nished
un·taught′
un·tax′a·ble
un·ten′a·ble
un·ten′ant·ed
un·ter′ri·fied
un·test′ed
un·thank′ful

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un·think′ing (ŭn·thĭngk′ĭng), *adj.* Thoughtless; not heeding; as, *unthinking* youth. — **un·think′ing·ly**, *adv.*

un·thought′-of′ (ŭn·thôt′ŏv′), *adj.* Not thought of; as, *unthought-of* wealth.

un·ti′dy (ŭn·tī′dĭ), *adj.*; -TI′DI·ER (-dĭ·ĕr); -TI′DI·EST. Not neat; slovenly. **un·ti′di·ly**, *adv.* **un·ti′di·ness**, *n.*

un·tie′ (ŭn·tī′), *v.*; for prin. parts see TIE. 1. To loosen something knotted; to undo. 2. To free from restraint; to unloose.

un·til′ (ŭn·tĭl′), *prep.* Up to; up to the time of; as, to remain *until* evening. — *conj.* Till such time as; till; as, he played *until* it grew dark; also, so far that; to the point that; as, he walked *until* he became weary.

un·time′ly (ŭn·tīm′lĭ), *adj.* Not timely; done or happening at an unusual or improper time; unseasonable. — *adv.* Out of the natural or usual time; too early or too soon.

un′to (ŭn′tōō; ŭn′tōō), *prep.* To. *Unto* is used chiefly in old-fashioned or poetic language; as, sufficient *unto* the day is the evil thereof.

un·told′ (ŭn·tōld′), *adj.* 1. Not told; not revealed; as, *untold* secrets. 2. Not counted; hence, vast; as, *untold* resources.

un·to′ward (ŭn·tō′ĕrd; ŭn·tōrd′), *adj.* 1. Perverse; difficult to manage. 2. Awkward; ungraceful. 3. Inconvenient; troublesome; as, an *untoward* accident. — **un·to′ward·ly**, *adv.*

un·tram′meled, un·tram′melled (ŭn·trăm′ĕld), *adj.* Not bound or fettered; free.

un·true′ (ŭn·trōō′), *adj.* Not true; as: 1. False; contrary to fact. 2. Not faithful; disloyal; as, *untrue* to his oath.

un·truth′ (ŭn·trōōth′), *n.* 1. The quality of being untrue; falsity. 2. A falsehood. — **un·truth′ful**, *adj.* — **un·truth′ful·ly**, *adv.* — **un·truth′ful·ness**, *n.*

un·twine′ (ŭn·twīn′), *v.* To disentangle.

un·twist′ (ŭn·twĭst′), *v.* To disentangle.

un·used′ (ŭn·ūzd′), *adj.* 1. Not used; as, *unused* lands. 2. Unaccustomed; as, *unused* to such treatment.

un·u′su·al (ŭn·ū′zhōō·ăl), *adj.* Not usual; as, *unusual* ability. — **un·u′su·al·ly**, *adv.*

un·ut′ter·a·ble (ŭn·ŭt′ĕr·ă·b'l), *adj.* Unspeakable. — **un·ut′ter·a·bly** (-blĭ), *adv.*

un·veil′ (ŭn·vāl′), *v.* To remove a veil or covering from; as, the statue was *unveiled*.

un·war′rant·a·ble (ŭn·wŏr′ăn·tă·b'l), *adj.* Not capable of being defended or justified. — **un·war′rant·a·bly** (ŭn·wŏr′ăn·tă·blĭ), *adv.*

un·well′ (ŭn·wĕl′), *adj.* Not well; sick.

un·wield′y (ŭn·wēl′dĭ), *adj.* Not easily wielded; unmanageable because of size or weight. — **un·wield′i·ness**, *n.*

un·will′ing (ŭn·wĭl′ĭng), *adj.* Not willing. **un·will′ing·ly**, *adv.* **un·will′ing·ness**, *n.*

un·wind′ (ŭn·wīnd′), *v.*; UN·WOUND′; UN·WIND′ING. To loose something that is wound.

un·wise′ (ŭn·wīz′), *adj.* Not wise; foolish. — **un·wise′ly**, *adv.*

un·wit′ting (ŭn·wĭt′ĭng), *adj.* Not knowing; ignorant. — **un·wit′ting·ly**, *adv.*

un·wont′ed (ŭn·wŭn′tĕd), *adj.* Not wonted; uncommon; unusual; as, *unwonted* changes.

un·wor′thy (ŭn·wûr′thĭ), *adj.*; -WOR′THI·ER (-thĭ·ĕr); -WOR′THI·EST. Not worthy; as: 1. Wanting merit, value, etc. 2. Not deserving something; as, men *unworthy* of respect. 3. Unbecoming; as, an act *unworthy* of a leader. **un·wor′thi·ly**, *adv.* **un·wor′thi·ness**, *n.*

un·wrap′ (ŭn·răp′), *v.*; -WRAPPED′ (-răpt′); -WRAP′PING. To open or undo.

un·writ′ten (ŭn·rĭt′'n), *adj.* Not written; not put in writing; as; *unwritten* agreements.

un·yoke′ (ŭn·yōk′), *v.* 1. To free from a yoke; as, to *unyoke* oxen. 2. To disconnect.

up (ŭp), *adv.* 1. Above; high or higher; as, hold *up* your hand. 2. Into an erect position; as, to get *up*. 3. Into sight, view, knowledge, etc.; as, the ring turned *up*. 4. Out of the ground, etc.; as, to pull *up* beets. 5. Into activity; as, to stir *up* a fire. 6. To the end, conclusion, limit, etc.; as, to follow *up* a clue. 7. To pieces; as, the fort blew *up*. 8. Tightly; closely; as, to shut *up* a house. 9. So as to be in line with; as, to catch *up* with a friend. 10. Aside; by; as, to lay *up* riches. 11. In the direction thought of as above or higher.
— *prep.* 1. At, on, or near the top of; as, he is *up* a tree; to or toward the top of; as, to climb *up* a ladder. 2. Toward the source of; as, to sail *up* the Hudson; toward the northern part of; as, to go *up* the state. 3. Away from the beginning of; as, to walk *up* the street.
— *adj.* 1. Above the horizon, ground, level, etc.; as, the corn is *up*. 2. Standing up; as, those who are *up* will please sit down. 3. Out of bed; as, you are *up* early. 4. High in a scale, as of marks; as, he is *up* in his class. 5. Well-informed; skilled; as, he is *up* in the news of the day. 6. Ended; as, your time is *up*. 7. Bound in the direction thought of as above or higher; as, an *up* train.
— *n.* A period of good fortune or prosperity; as, the *ups* and downs of life.

See UN-, *not*, and *Note* following it.

un·tilled′
un·tir′ing
un·ti′tled
un·touched′
un·trained′
un·trav′eled
un·tried′
un·trimmed′
un·trod′
un·trod′den
un·trou′bled
un·trust′wor′thy
un·tu′tored
un·us′a·ble
un·ut′tered
un·val′ued
un·var′nished
un·var′y·ing
un·vexed′
un·vis′it·ed
un·want′ed
un·war′like′
un·war′rant·ed
un·war′y
un·washed′
un·wa′ver·ing
un·weaned′
un·wea′ried
un·wea′ry·ing
un·wel′come
un·wept′
un·whole′some
un·wink′ing
un·wom′an·ly
un·work′a·ble
un·world′ly
un·wound′ed
un·wrin′kled
un·yield′ing

up·braid′ (ŭp·brād′), *v.* To scold.
up·braid′ing (ŭp·brād′ĭng), *n.* A scolding.
up·bring′ing (ŭp·brĭng′ĭng), *n.* Rearing; training; nurture.
up·heav′al (ŭp·hēv′ăl), *n.* **1.** A violent uplifting, as of the surface of the ground during an earthquake. **2.** A violent sudden change; as, *upheavals* in government.
up·held′ (ŭp·hĕld′), *past tense & past part.* of UPHOLD.
up′hill′ (ŭp′hĭl′), *adv.* Upwards on a hill; as, to walk *uphill*. — (ŭp′hĭl′), *adj.* **1.** Going up; ascending; steep; as, an *uphill* road. **2.** Full of difficulties or discouragements; laborious.
up·hold′ (ŭp·hōld′), *v.*; for prin. parts see HOLD. **1.** To hold up; to lift. **2.** To support; to keep from falling or giving way; to sustain; as, the people must *uphold* the Constitution.
up·hol′ster (ŭp·hōl′stẽr), *v.* **1.** To furnish a room with hangings, curtains, etc. **2.** To make the cushioned parts of; to furnish with springs, stuffing, and covering; as, to *upholster* chairs. — **up·hol′ster·er**, *n.*
up·hol′ster·y (ŭp·hōl′stẽr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* UPHOLSTERIES (-ĭz). **1.** The work of an upholsterer; as, his trade is *upholstery*. **2.** The stuffings, coverings, etc., used in upholstering; also, furniture and fittings, such as hangings, cushions, curtains, etc.
up′keep′ (ŭp′kēp′), *n.* The keeping of something in good condition or in good repair; maintenance; as, the *upkeep* of a house.
up′land′ (ŭp′lănd′; ŭp′lănd), *n.* Land higher than other parts of the same country; usually, hilly land away from the coast, a river, etc.
up·lift′ (ŭp·lĭft′), *v.* **1.** To lift on high; to raise aloft. **2.** To raise morally, socially, etc.; to improve; as, to *uplift* the poor.
up′lift′ (ŭp′lĭft′), *n.* **1.** An uplifting; also, the result of uplifting. **2.** Moral or social betterment; as, the *uplift* of the drama.
up′most (ŭp′mōst). Same as UPPERMOST.
up·on′ (ŭ·pŏn′), *prep.* **1.** On top of; on; as, to put one book *upon* another. **2.** On the body, the person, the means, etc., of; as, to perform an operation *upon* him. **3.** At the time of; as, *upon* hearing the news.
up′per (ŭp′ẽr), *adj.* **1.** Higher; as, *upper* ground; the *upper* House of Congress. **2.** Farther up; toward the interior, north, etc.; as, *Upper* Egypt. **3.** Worn outside or above the waist; as, *upper* garments. — *n.* An upper part or place; as, the *upper* of a shoe. — ***the upper hand.*** Advantage; mastery; control.
up′per·most (ŭp′ẽr·mōst), *adj.* Highest up; topmost.
up·raise′ (ŭp·rāz′), *v.* To raise up.
up·rear′ (ŭp·rēr′), *v.* To rear up.
up′right′ (ŭp′rīt′; ŭp·rīt′), *adj.* **1.** Standing, growing, set, etc., so as to point straight upwards; erect; as, an *upright* post. **2.** Morally straight or correct; honorable; just. — (ŭp′rīt′), *n.* Something which stands upright, such as a pole, etc.; as, the log house was set on *uprights*. **up′right′ly**, *adv.* **up′right′ness**, *n.*
up·rise′ (ŭp·rīz′), *v.*; for prin. parts see RISE. **1.** To rise up, especially from the dead; as, the *uprisen* Christ. **2.** To rise up into view.
up·ris′ing (ŭp·rīz′ĭng; ŭp′rīz′ĭng), *n.* A sudden revolt; an insurrection.
up′roar′ (ŭp′rōr′), *n.* Tumult; clamor.
up·root′ (ŭp·rōōt′), *v.* **1.** To pull up by or as if by the roots; as, to *uproot* plants. **2.** To root out; to get rid of completely.
up·rose′ (ŭp·rōz′), *past tense* of UPRISE.
up·set′ (ŭp·sĕt′), *v.*; for prin. parts see SET. **1.** To overturn; to tip over; also, to unsettle; to disarrange; as, the accident *upset* their plans. **2.** To make nervous or agitated; as, the fright has *upset* her; also, to make sick; as, the baby's food has *upset* his stomach. — *adj.* **1.** Overturned; as, an *upset* tub. **2.** Unsettled; disturbed; also, nervous.
up′set′ (ŭp′sĕt′), *n.* The act or an instance of upsetting; as, the *upset* of a wagon.
up′shot′ (ŭp′shŏt′), *n.* The end or outcome.
up′side′ (ŭp′sīd′), *n.* The upper side.
up′side′ down. With the upper side uppermost; hence, in confusion; topsy-turvy.
up′stairs′ (ŭp′stârz′), *adv.* Up the stairs; also, to a floor above; as, please go *upstairs* for me. — (ŭp′stârz′), *adj.* Being in or on a floor above; as, an *upstairs* room. — (ŭp′stârz′), *n.* An upstairs floor, apartment, etc.
up′start′ (ŭp′stärt′), *n.* A person who has risen suddenly to wealth, power, etc., and is conceited about his success.
up·start′ (ŭp·stärt′), *v.* To start up.
up′stream′ (ŭp′strēm′), *adv.* Toward the source of a stream; upwards.
up′-to-date′ (ŭp′tŭ·dāt′), *adj.* **1.** Of the present time; of the latest style, fashion, etc. **2.** Keeping up with progress in knowledge, etc.; as, an *up-to-date* person.
up′town′ (ŭp′toun′), *adj.* Of or relating to the upper part of a town, especially the part of a city which is not given up to business.
up′town′ (ŭp′toun′), *adv.* In or to uptown.
up·turn′ (ŭp·tûrn′), *v.* **1.** To turn upward; also, to turn upside down.
up′turn′ (ŭp′tûrn′), *n.* A turn for the better; an improvement.
up′ward (ŭp′wẽrd), *adv.* Also **up′wards** (ŭp′wẽrdz). **1.** To an upper place, rank, con-

dition, period, etc.; as, to move *upward*. 2. Toward the source or origin; as, to explore a river from its mouth *upward*. 3. On top; in the higher position.
— *adj.* Directed upward; located upward.

U'ral (ū'răl), *n.* A river of Soviet Russia, flowing to the Caspian Sea.

U'ral Moun'tains (ū'răl). A range of mountains in Soviet Russia, forming a natural boundary between Europe and Asia.

u·ra'ni·um (ū·rā'nĭ·ŭm), *n.* A heavy, hard, nickel-white metal derived from a radioactive element found in certain rare minerals.

ur'ban (ûr'băn), *adj.* Of or having to do with a city; not rural or rustic; as, *urban* life.

ur·bane' (ûr·bān'), *adj.* Courteous; polite; civil; as, an *urbane* gentleman. — **ur·bane'ly**, *adv.* — **ur·ban'i·ty** (ûr·băn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

ur'chin (ûr'chĭn), *n.* A small boy; especially, a pert, mischievous boy.

-ure. A suffix which when added to a word [a verb, adjective, or noun] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *fail* + *-ure* (failure). It means: 1. Act or process of; as in *departure*, act of departing. 2. State of being; as in *exposure*, state of being exposed. 3. The body of those who; as in *legislature*, a body of persons who legislate. 4. That which is the result of; as in *enclosure*, a place which has been enclosed.

u·re'a (ū·rē'ȧ; ū'rē·ȧ), *n.* A substance which is one of the chief constituents of urine.

urge (ûrj), *v.* 1. To argue earnestly for; to plead in behalf of; as, to *urge* more playgrounds. 2. To press onward; to force to go faster; as, to *urge* on a horse.

ur'gen·cy (ûr'jĕn·sĭ), *n.* 1. Insistence; persistency in urging. 2. Pressing need; necessity for haste; as, there is no *urgency* now.

ur'gent (ûr'jĕnt), *adj.* 1. Urging; entreating. 2. Calling for immediate attention.

u'ri·nal (ū'rĭ·năl), *n.* A vessel or a toilet used in urinating.

u'ri·nate (ū'rĭ·nāt), *v.* To discharge urine.

u'rine (ū'rĭn), *n.* The yellowish fluid secreted by the kidneys and discharged from the body as waste.

Urn, 1.

urn (ûrn), *n.* 1. A vase, usually one broad at the top, narrowing downward, and resting on a base. 2. A closed vessel of nickel, copper, etc., with a heating device and a tap. Such urns are used for making and serving coffee, tea, etc.

Urn, 2.

Ur'sa Ma'jor (ûr'sȧ mā'jŏr). Same as GREAT BEAR.

Ur'sa Mi'nor (ûr'sȧ mī'nŏr). Same as LITTLE BEAR.

U'ru·guay (ū'rŏŏ·gwā; ōō'rōō·gwī'), *n.* A republic of South America, south of Brazil.

us (ŭs). Objective case of WE.

U.S. Abbreviation for *United States*.

U.S.A. Abbreviation for *United States of America, United States Army*.

us'a·ble (ūz'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Suitable for use.

us'age (ūs'ĭj; ūz'ĭj), *n.* 1. The way in which something is usually done, said, etc.; habitual practice; custom. 2. The way in which a person or thing is used or treated; treatment; as, these books show hard *usage*.

use (ūz), *v.* 1. To make a practice of following, exercising, doing, speaking, etc.; as, to *use* care. 2. To employ for a special purpose; to put into use; as, we shall *use* the good silver tonight. 3. To treat; as, he *uses* his horse badly. 4. To accustom or be accustomed; as, they are *used* to the cold; to be in the habit or practice of doing something; as, the robins *used* to come early in March. — **us'er** (ūz'ẽr), *n.*

use (ūs), *n.* 1. The act or practice of using; as, muscles grow strong by *use*. 2. State of being used; as, the book is in *use*. 3. Way in which something is used; usage; treatment; as, the chairs show careful *use*. 4. Practice; custom; habit; as, it was not the *use* of Puritans to wear fine clothes. 5. Reason for using; need; as, no further *use* for a dress. 6. End gained by using; advantage; as, there is no *use* in being angry.

use'ful, *adj.* **use'less**, *adj.*
use'ful·ly, *adv.* **use'less·ly**, *adv.*
use'ful·ness, *n.* **use'less·ness**, *n.*

use'a·ble (ūz'ȧ·b'l). Same as USABLE.

ush'er (ŭsh'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who conducts other persons to their seats, as in a church. 2. Formerly, a subordinate teacher in some British schools. — *v.* To serve as an usher; to conduct; to escort; as, four friends *ushered* at the wedding; also, to go or come before; to announce; as, storms *ushered* in the spring.

U.S.N. Abbreviation for *United States Navy*.

U.S.S.R. Abbreviation for *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*.

u'su·al (ū'zhŏŏ·ăl), *adj.* Being in common use; customary; habitual; as, the *usual* order.
u'su·al·ly, *adv.* **u'su·al·ness**, *n.*

u'su·rer (ū'zhŏŏ·rẽr), *n.* A person who lends money at a rate of interest higher than the legal rate.

u·surp' (ū·zûrp'), *v.* To seize and hold by force and without right; as, to *usurp* a throne. — **u'sur·pa'tion** (ū'zûr·pā'shŭn), *n.* — **u·surp'er**, *n.*

u'su·ry (ū'zhŏŏ·rĭ), *n.* 1. Too high a rate of interest charged for a loan; too much interest. 2. The practice of charging a higher than the

legal rate of interest for a loan. — **u·su′ri·ous** (ū·zhŏŏr′ĭ·ŭs), *adj.*

U′tah (ū′tô; ū′tä), *n.* A State in the western United States.

u·ten′sil (ū·tĕn′sĭl; ū·tĕn′s'l), *n.* A vessel, a tool, an instrument, etc., used in doing a particular kind of work; as, cooking *utensils.*

u′ter·us (ū′tĕr·ŭs), *n.; pl.* UTERI (-ī). The organ in which a mother holds and nourishes her infant before it is born; the womb.

u·til′i·tar′i·an (ū·tĭl′ĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn; ū′tĭl·ĭ·târ′ĭ·ăn), *adj.* Serving a useful purpose or end; having utility; practical; as, the *utilitarian* value of Niagara Falls. — **u·til′i·tar′i·an·ism**, *n.*

u·til′i·ty (ū·tĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* UTILITIES (-tĭz). 1. Usefulness; practical value; way or ways in which a thing can be turned to account; as, Edison saw the *utility* of certain scientific laws. 2. Also ***public utility.*** A business organization supplying some service to the public; as, an electric-light company is a public *utility.*

u′ti·lize (ū′tĭ·līz), *v.* To make use of; especially, to use for a practical end; as, to *utilize* water power. — **u′ti·li·za′tion** (ū′tĭ·lĭ·zā′shŭn; -lī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

ut′most (ŭt′mōst), *adj.* 1. Farthest away; most distant; as, the *utmost* limits of Canada. 2. Highest or greatest possible; extreme; as, they are in *utmost* misery. — *n.* The utmost limit of effort, strength, etc.; the most possible; as, to try one's *utmost* to lift a rock.

u·to′pi·a (ū·tō′pĭ·ȧ), *n.* An imaginary land where the government, the people, etc., are perfect. — **u·to′pi·an**, *adj. & n.*

ut′ter (ŭt′ĕr), *adj.* Complete; total; entire; as, *utter* ruin. — **ut′ter·ly**, *adv.*

ut′ter (ŭt′ĕr), *v.* To give voice to; to speak.

ut′ter·ance (ŭt′ĕr·ăns), *n.* 1. Expression in speech; as, to give *utterance* to one's thoughts. 2. Way or manner of speaking; as, feeble *utterance.* 3. That which is uttered; a statement.

ut′ter·most (ŭt′ĕr·mōst). Same as UTMOST.

Uz′bek (ŏŏz′bĕk; ŭz′-), *n.* A republic in western Asia. It is a part of the Soviet Union.

V

V, v (vē), *n.* 1. The twenty-second letter of the alphabet. 2. Anything shaped like a V. 3. As a Roman numeral, V or v stands for 5. — *adj.* Shaped like a V.

v. Abbreviation for *verb, verse, versus.*

Va. Abbreviation for *Virginia.*

va′can·cy (vā′kăn·sĭ), *n.; pl.* VACANCIES (-sĭz). 1. The state of being vacant; also, a vacant apartment, office, position, etc. 2. Empty space; a blank expanse; a void.

va′cant (vā′kănt), *adj.* 1. Without a person to hold it or occupy it; empty; idle; as, a *vacant* position; a *vacant* house. 2. Brainless; foolish; as, a *vacant* laugh. — **va′cant·ly**, *adv.*

va′cate (vā′kāt), *v.* To make vacant; to leave empty.

va·ca′tion (vā·kā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of vacating. 2. A period of freedom from school, business, etc.; a time during which a person seeks recreation and rest from work.

vac′ci·nate (văk′sĭ·nāt), *v.* To give a very light form of smallpox, etc., to a person by injecting germs into his blood. The person who has been vaccinated is made safe from an attack of the disease.

vac′ci·na′tion (văk′sĭ·nā′shŭn), *n.* The act of vaccinating; also, the scar left by vaccinating.

vac′cine (văk′sēn; văk′sĭn), *n.* The substance containing germs which is injected into the blood in vaccination.

vac′il·late (văs′ĭ·lāt), *v.* To incline to one opinion and then to another in trying to make up one's mind; to waver. — **vac′il·la′tion**, *n.*

va·cu′i·ty (vă·kū′ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* VACUITIES (-tĭz). 1. An empty space. 2. Mental emptiness or idleness; as, the *vacuity* of sleep.

vac′u·ous (văk′ū·ŭs), *adj.* Empty; silly; inane; as, a *vacuous* expression.

vac′u·um (văk′ū·ŭm), *n.* A perfectly empty space; especially, a space inside a closed vessel from which most of the air has been pumped. — *adj.* 1. Enclosing a vacuum. A ***vac′u·um tube*** is a small sealed tube from which the air has been drawn so that electrical discharges can take place freely through it. 2. Having a vacuum between double walls or sides. A ***vac′u·um bot′tle,*** in which drinks, etc., are kept cold or hot, is a double-walled bottle with a vacuum between the outside and inside walls. 3. Operated by suction. A ***vac′u·um clean′er*** sucks up dust and dirt.

vag′a·bond (văg′ȧ·bŏnd), *adj.* Wandering from place to place; homeless; as, a *vagabond* tramp. — *n.* A person of vagabond habits or character; a tramp, gypsy, vagrant, etc.

va·gar′y (vȧ·gâr′ĭ; vȧ·gā′rĭ), *n.; pl.* VAGARIES (-ĭz). A freakish notion, act, style, etc.; a whim; as, the latest *vagary* of fashion.

va′grant (vā′grănt), *adj.* Wandering aimlessly; homeless and roving. — *n.* A vagrant person.

vague (vāg), *adj.* Not clear; indistinct; hazy; as, a *vague* shape in the dark; a *vague* idea.
vague'ly, *adv.* **vague'ness**, *n.*

vain (vān), *adj.* **1.** Without real worth or value; empty; worthless; as, *vain* promises. **2.** Without success; futile; as, a *vain* attempt. **3.** Proud of one's looks, etc.; conceited.
vain'ly, *adv.* **vain'ness**, *n.*

vain'glo'ri·ous (vān'glō'rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* Vain and boastful. — **vain'glo'ri·ous·ly**, *adv.*

vain'glo'ry (vān'glō'rĭ), *n.* Too great pride in oneself and one's deeds; boastfulness.

val'ance (văl'ăns), *n.* A short drapery across the top of a window or falling from the edge of an altar, canopy, etc.

vale (vāl), *n.* A valley.

Va'len'ciennes' (và'lăN'syĕn'; và·lĕn'sĭ·ĕnz'), *n.* A kind of lace much used for edgings.

val'en·tine (văl'ĕn·tīn), *n.* **1.** A card or gift sent as a Saint Valentine's Day greeting. **2.** A sweetheart.

va·le'ri·an (và·lēr'ĭ·ăn), *n.* **1.** A plant about two feet tall, with pink or white flower clusters. **2.** A drug made from its dried roots.

val'et (văl'ĕt; văl'ā), *n.* A man servant who takes care of his master's clothes and attends him in dressing, etc. — **val'et**, *v.*

Val·hal'la (văl·hăl'à), *n.* In Norse mythology, a hall where the souls of heroes slain in battle feasted with the gods.

val'iant (văl'yănt), *adj.* Boldly brave; courageous; as, a *valiant* leader; *valiant* fighting.
val'iant·ly, *adv.* **val'iant·ness**, *n.*

val'id (văl'ĭd), *adj.* **1.** Supported by truth or fact; well-grounded; as, his reasons were *valid.* **2.** Binding in law; not to be set aside as illegal or faulty; as, a *valid* contract. — **va·lid'i·ty** (và·lĭd'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **val'id·ly**, *adv.*

val'i·date (văl'ĭ·dāt), *v.* To make valid.

va·lise' (và·lēs'; và·lēz'), *n.* A leather bag that holds a traveler's clothes, etc.

val'ley (văl'ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VALLEYS (-ĭz). A tract of lowland nearly surrounded by hills or mountains; as, a river *valley.*

val'or, val'our (văl'ẽr), *n.* Heroic courage.

val'or·ous (văl'ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* Full of valor.
val'or·ous·ly, *adv.* **val'or·ous·ness**, *n.*

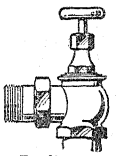
Val'pa·rai'so (văl'pà·rā'zō), *n.* A seaport in Chile.

val'u·a·ble (văl'ū·à·b'l), *adj.* **1.** Having money value; especially, being worth a great deal of money; as, a *valuable* diamond. **2.** Full of worth; highly useful, serviceable, etc.; precious; as, a *valuable* friend.
— *n.* Something valuable; a jewel, etc., of great value; as, to lock up one's *valuables.*
val'u·a·ble·ness, *n.* **val'u·a·bly**, *adv.*

val'u·a'tion (văl'ū·ā'shŭn), *n.* An estimation of the worth of a thing, especially in money.

val'ue (văl'ū), *n.* **1.** A fair return in an exchange, as of money for goods; an equivalent; as, she gets the *value* of her money. **2.** Worth in money, etc.; fair price; as, the *value* of this watch. **3.** Real worth; valuable quality or qualities; benefits, advantages, etc.; as, the *value* of an education. — *v.* **1.** To estimate the worth of; to fix the money value of; as, to *value* property. **2.** To hold as worthy or valuable; to appreciate; as, he *values* his books. — **val'ue·less**, *adj.* — **val'u·er**, *n.*

valve (vălv), *n.* **1.** A natural or artificial closing which controls the flow of a liquid or gas; especially, a hinged lid, a flap, a plug, etc., which opens outward when there is pressure from behind and closes when that pressure is removed. A *safety valve* in a boiler emits steam automatically when the pressure becomes too great. **2.** One of the two hinged shells of an oyster, clam, or other bivalve.


Radiator Valve.

vamp (vămp), *n.* **1.** The part of a shoe that covers the toes and the front part of the top of the foot. **2.** Something vamped or patched up. — *v.* To patch up, as in an attempt to improve; as, to *vamp* up an old story.

vam'pire (văm'pīr), *n.* **1.** In old legend, a ghost that sucked the blood of sleeping persons. **2.** A person who victimizes another and makes him poor or miserable. **3.** Also ***vampire bat.*** A bat believed to suck the blood of animals.

van (văn), *n.* The front part of an army, fleet, or other advancing body.

van (văn), *n.* A large covered truck.

va·na'di·um (và·nā'dĭ·ŭm), *n.* A soft, bright metal used with steel in making a strong metal called ***vanadium steel.***

Van Bu'ren (văn bū'rĕn), Martin, 1782–1862. The 8th president of the United States, 1837–1841.

Van·cou'ver (văn·kōō'vẽr), *n.* **1.** An island off the coast of British Columbia. **2.** A seaport in southwestern British Columbia.

Van'dal (văn'dăl), *n.* **1.** A member of an ancient Germanic race that in the year 455 invaded Italy and sacked Rome. **2.** [written with a small letter, ***vandal***] A person who willfully destroys, mars, or defaces things.

van'dal·ism (văn'dăl·ĭz'm), *n.* The spirit or the acts of vandals; reckless destructiveness.

vane (vān), *n.* **1.** A device attached to something high to show which way the wind blows; a weathercock. **2.** Something which turns around an axis when moved by the wind, water, etc.; as, the *vane* of a windmill. **3.** The flat, weblike part of a feather.

van'guard' (văn'gärd'), *n.* In military use, the troops who march in the front of an army; the van.

va·nil'la (və·nĭl'ə), *n.* 1. A flavoring extract made from the pods of a climbing orchid that grows in Florida and farther south. 2. The orchid which bears these pods. 3. The pods of this plant, either green or cured.

van'ish (văn'ĭsh), *v.* 1. To pass quickly from sight; to disappear. 2. To pass completely from existence. — **van'ish·er**, *n.*

van'i·ty (văn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VANITIES (-tĭz). 1. That which is vain or worthless. 2. The quality of being vain; especially, pride in one's looks, accomplishments, etc.; conceit; as, she is without *vanity*. 3. A small case for face powder, etc.

van'quish (văng'kwĭsh), *v.* To overcome fully; to conquer. — **van'quish·er**, *n.*

van'tage (văn'tĭj), *n.* 1. An advantage, as in a fight; a position of superiority. 2. In tennis, advantage. See ADVANTAGE, 4.

vap'id (văp'ĭd), *adj.* Having lost its life or zest; flat; insipid; as, when ginger ale stands it becomes *vapid*.
vap'id·ly, *adv.* **vap'id·ness**, *n.*

va'por, va'pour (vā'pẽr), *n.* 1. Fine, separated particles of matter floating in the air and clouding it, such as steam, fog, mist, smoke, etc. 2. A gas formed from a liquid or solid; as, water *vapor*.
va'por·ous, *adj.* **va'por·y**, *adj.*

va'por·ize, va'pour·ize (vā'pẽr·īz), *v.* To turn from a liquid or solid into a vapor; as, the water *vaporized*.

var'i·a·bil'i·ty (vâr'ĭ·ə·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The quality of being subject to change; changeableness; as, the *variability* of her disposition.

var'i·a·ble (vâr'ĭ·ə·b'l), *adj.* Not the same at all times or for any length of time; changing or likely to change; fluctuating; as, the New England climate is *variable*. — *n.* A thing which is variable.
var'i·a·ble·ness, *n.* **var'i·a·bly**, *adv.*

var'i·ance (vâr'ĭ·ăns), *n.* 1. The quality or state of not being the same or uniform; difference; as, a *variance* of two degrees in the two thermometers. 2. A disagreement; a difference of opinion; a quarrel.

var'i·ant (vâr'ĭ·ănt), *adj.* Differing in one or more particulars; as, *variant* spellings. — *n.* Something which is variant; especially, a spelling which is not the most common or the generally accepted spelling of a word; as, "useable" is a *variant* of "usable."

var'i·a'tion (vâr'ĭ·ā'shŭn), *n.* 1. Change from the usual or common form or order; something which is different; as, the trip was a *variation* from her usual work. 2. Extent of change or difference; as, a *variation* of thirty degrees in the temperature. 3. Change made in order to embellish; ornamental addition; as, to play "America" with *variations*.

var'i·col'ored, var'i·col'oured (vâr'ĭ·kŭl'ẽrd), *adj.* Having different colors.

var'ied (vâr'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Having many varieties or kinds; of many sorts; as, a man of *varied* interests. 2. Varicolored; variegated.

var'i·e·gat'ed (vâr'ĭ·ẽ·gāt'ĕd; vâr'ĭ·gāt'ĕd), *adj.* Having patches, stripes, or marks of different colors; as, *variegated* flowers.

var'i·e·ga'tion (vâr'ĭ·ẽ·gā'shŭn; vâr'ĭ·gā'shŭn), *n.* Variety in coloring or marking.

va·ri'e·ty (və·rī'ĕ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VARIETIES (-tĭz). 1. A mixture of different things; a change or changes from the usual; as, we like *variety* in our pleasure. 2. A varied assortment; as, a *variety* of silks. 3. A particular kind; a sort; as, a new *variety* of peach.

var'i·ous (vâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Being of different kinds or sorts; not all alike; varied; as, the *various* colors of the rainbow. 2. Many and different; several; as, to try *various* ways.
var'i·ous·ly, *adv.* **var'i·ous·ness**, *n.*

var'let (vär'lĕt), *n.* In old use, a scoundrel.

var'nish (vär'nĭsh), *n.*; *pl.* VARNISHES (-ĕz). A liquid which is spread like paint on wood or other surfaces, and forms a hard glossy coating. — *v.* To cover with varnish. — **var'nish·er**, *n.*

var'y (vâr'ĭ), *v.*; VAR'IED (-ĭd); VAR'Y·ING. 1. To make or become different; to change; as, the ship *varied* its course. 2. To make of different kinds; to have variety in; as, to *vary* one's meals. 3. To be different; to differ; as, our laws *vary* from those of England.

vas'cu·lar (văs'kū·lẽr), *adj.* Having to do with the vessels that carry a fluid through the tissues of a living body or plant. The ***vas'cu·lar sys'tem*** of the human body includes all the blood vessels and lymphatic vessels. Sap is carried through a plant by its vascular system.

vase (vās; vāz), *n.* An ornamental jar for holding flowers, etc.

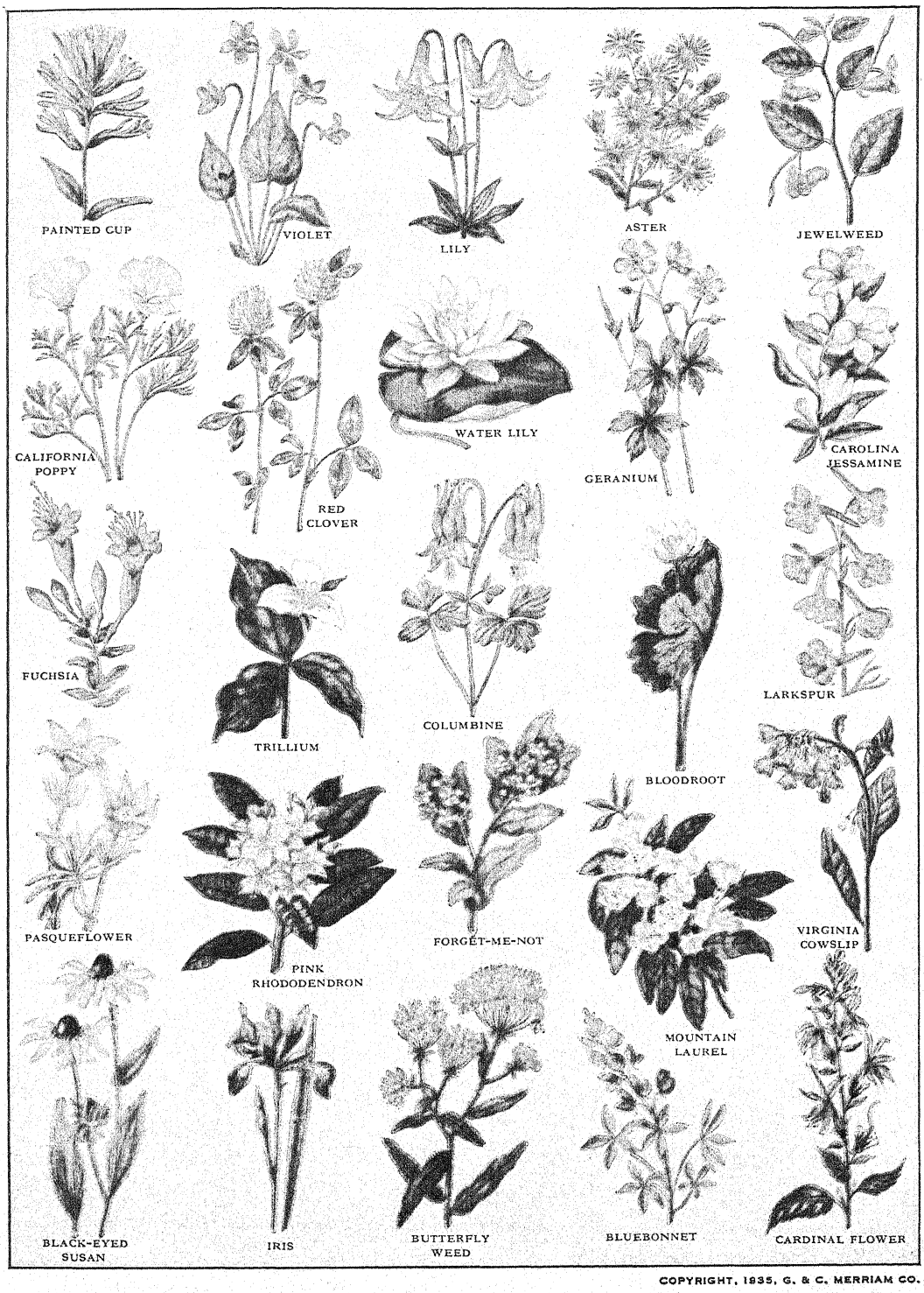
Vas'e·line (văs'ĕ·lēn; văs'ĕ·lĭn), *n.* A trademark for a yellowish oily ointment made from petroleum; also [written with a small letter, ***vaseline***], the ointment with this trade-mark.

vas'sal (văs'ăl), *n.* 1. In feudal times, a person who held estates as a grant from his lord and swore allegiance to him. 2. A person who is in a position like that of a vassal in feudal times; also, a dependent nation. — **vas'sal**, *adj.*

vas'sal·age (văs'ăl·ĭj), *n.* The state of being a vassal; also, allegiance; fealty.

vast (vàst), *adj.* Of very great extent, size, range, etc.; enormous; as, a *vast* empire.
vast'ly, *adv.* **vast'ness**, *n.*

WILD FLOWERS OF AMERICA



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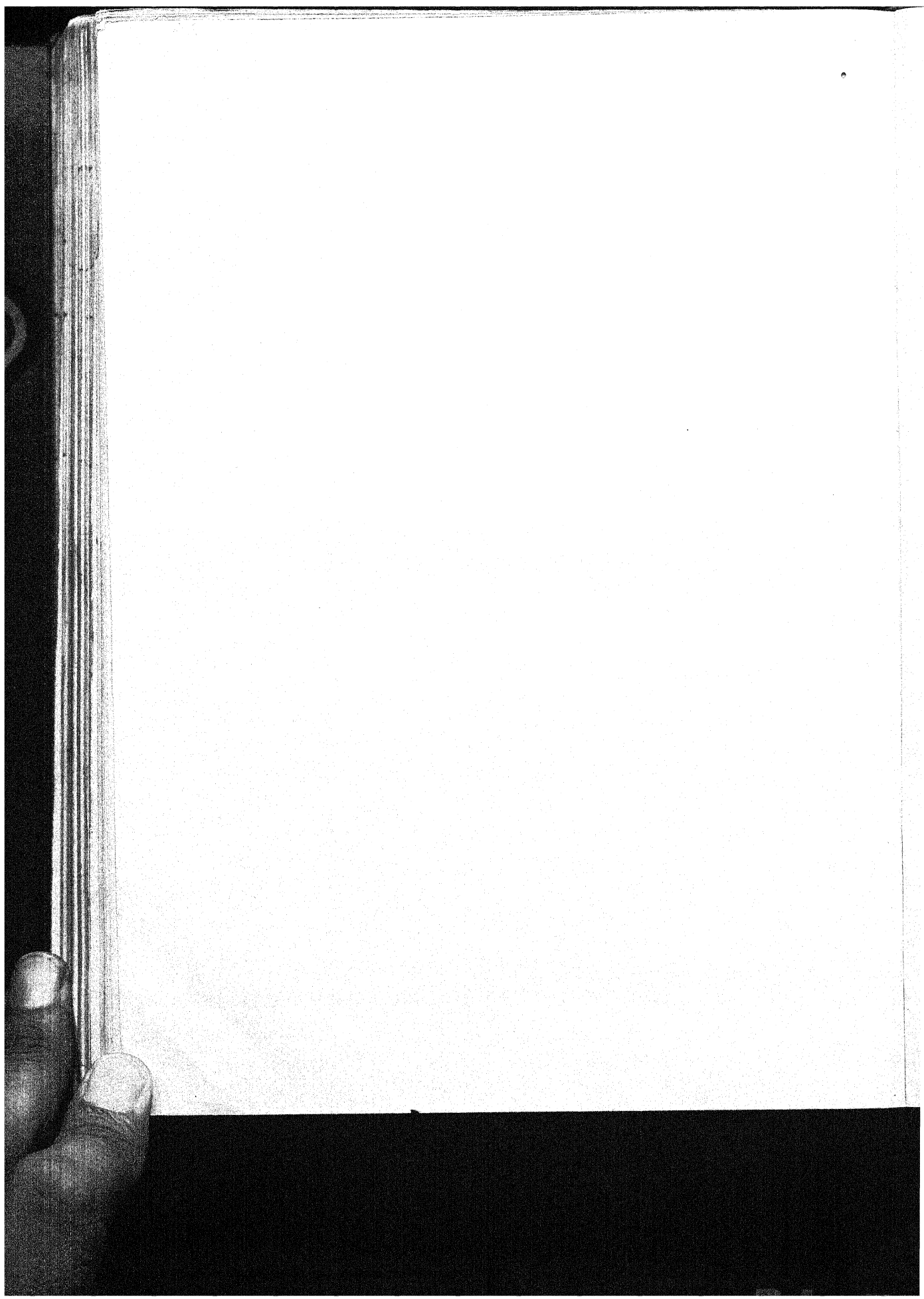


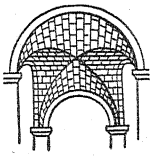
vat (văt), *n.* A large container for liquids; a large cistern, tub, barrel, etc.

Vat'i·can (văt'ĭ·kăn), *n.* 1. The Pope's palace and the buildings, such as church, art galleries, museums, library, etc., connected with it. 2. The power or office of the Pope.

Vat'i·can Cit'y. An independent papal state created in Rome, Italy, Feb. 11, 1929.

vaude'ville (vōd'vĭl; vô'dĕ·vĭl), *n.* A theatrical entertainment consisting of songs, dances, sketches, acrobatic features, etc.

vault (vôlt), *n.* 1. An arched structure forming a ceiling or roof. 2. An arch suggesting a vault, such as the sky; as, the blue *vault* above us. 3. A room for storage or safekeeping; as, a bank *vault* is usually of steel. 4. A burial chamber; a structure for tombs. — *v.* To make with a vault; as, to *vault* a ceiling.



Vault, 1.

vault (vôlt), *n.* A leap or bound; a jump. — *v.* To leap, as with the aid of a pole; to jump. — **vault'er**, *n.*

vaunt (vônt; vänt), *v.* To brag; to boast. — *n.* A boasting remark or statement. **vaunt'ing**, *adj.* **vaunt'ing·ly**, *adv.*

vb. Abbreviation for *verb.*

veal (vēl), *n.* The flesh of a calf used as meat.

veer (vēr), *v.* To change in direction; to turn; to shift; as, the wind *veered.*

veg'e·ta·ble (vĕj'ĕ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with plants, or living things which grow out of the soil, etc.; as, trees, herbs, grasses, etc., belong to the *vegetable* kingdom. 2. Obtained from plants; made from vegetable tissues; as, *vegetable* oils; *vegetable* colors. — *n.* A plant; especially, a plant that has parts which are used for human food; also, the part so used.

veg'e·tar'i·an (vĕj'ĕ·târ'ĭ·ăn), *n.* A person who eats vegetables chiefly; a person who does not eat meat. — **veg'e·tar'i·an**, *adj.*

veg'e·tate (vĕj'ĕ·tāt), *v.* To grow in the manner of a plant; especially, to do little but eat and grow; as, some people *vegetate* stupidly and do not keep up with the times.

veg'e·ta'tion (vĕj'ĕ·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of vegetating. 2. Things growing from the soil; plant life.

veg'e·ta'tive (vĕj'ĕ·tā'tĭv), *adj.* 1. Growing like plants, or having to do with growth; as, the *vegetative* stage of a plant. 2. Vegetable; as, *vegetative* forms of life. 3. Vegetating; as, a *vegetative* rest in the country.

ve'he·mence (vē'ĕ·mĕns; vē'ĕ·mĕns; vē'hĕ·mĕns), *n.* Force; violence; violent ardor.

ve'he·ment (vē'ĕ·mĕnt; vē'ĕ·mĕnt; vē'hĕ·mĕnt), *adj.* 1. Acting or moving with great force; violent. 2. Very ardent, eager, angry, or the like; impetuous. — **ve'he·ment·ly**, *adv.*

ve'hi·cle (vē'ĭ·k'l; vē'hĭ·k'l), *n.* 1. Any means of carrying persons or goods from place to place; a conveyance; especially, a wagon, a truck, a car, etc. 2. Any means by which a thing is expressed, transferred, or applied; as, music is a *vehicle* for the emotions.

veil (vāl), *n.* 1. A cloth curtain or covering used to hide from view; as, a chalice *veil.* 2. Something which covers or conceals; as, a *veil* of darkness. 3. A thin gauzy fabric worn over the head, to cover the face, etc.; as, a bride's *veil;* a nun's *veil.* 4. The vows or the life of a nun; as, to take the *veil.* — *v.* 1. To provide with a veil; to cover with a veil; as, to *veil* the face. 2. To hide with or as with a veil; as, their intentions were *veiled.*

veil'ing (vāl'ĭng), *n.* A veil; a gauzy fabric.

vein (vān), *n.* 1. One of the blood vessels which carry the blood back to the heart after it has passed through the body. 2. One of the branching threadlike lines in the leaf of a plant. 3. A streak of a different color or texture; as, white marble with *veins* of brown; hence, a dash; a trace; as, a *vein* of humor. 4. A break or fissure, as in a rock; also, a rock fissure filled with some mineral substance; as, to find a *vein* of gold. — **veined** (vānd), *adj.*

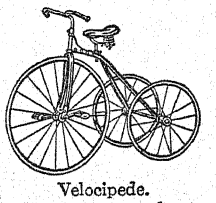
V, V Veins of a Leaf.

veld, veldt (vĕlt; fĕlt), *n.* A South African tract of grassland.

vel'lum (vĕl'ŭm), *n.* 1. A fine-grained skin of a lamb, kid, etc., prepared for writing upon or for binding books. 2. A kind of paper or binding resembling real vellum.

ve·loc'i·pede (vĕ·lŏs'ĭ·pēd), *n.* 1. A vehicle like a bicycle but smaller and having two rear wheels. 2. An old form of bicycle.

ve·loc'i·ty (vĕ·lŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* VELOCITIES (-tĭz). The speed at which a thing moves; rapidity; swiftness; as, the *velocity* of the wind.



Velocipede.

ve·lours' (vĕ·lōōr'), *n. sing. & pl.* A cloth, as of wool, that looks like velvet.

vel'vet (vĕl'vĕt), *n.* A silk fabric that has fine erect threads covering the surface; also, a similar fabric with a cotton or linen back. — *adj.* Soft as velvet; also, made of or covered with velvet; as, a *velvet* dress.

vel'vet·een' (vĕl'vĕ·tēn'), *n.* A cotton cloth that looks like velvet.

vel'vet·y (vĕl'vĕ·tĭ), *adj.* Soft as velvet; like velvet; as, a *velvety* skin.

ve'nal (vē'năl), *adj.* That can be bought;

as, *venal* votes; hence, willing to take bribes; corrupt; as, *venal* police. — **ve·nal′i·ty** (vē·năl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **ve′nal·ly**, *adv.*

vend (vĕnd), *v.* To sell or to offer for sale. — **vend′er, ven′dor**, *n.*

ven·det′ta (vĕn·dĕt′ȧ), *n.* A feud in which the family of a murdered man strive to murder the assassin and members of his family.

ve·neer′ (vĕ·nēr′), *n.* 1. A thin layer of another material; as, the table has a *veneer* of mahogany. 2. Something which shows on the surface but does not go deep; as, his politeness is but a *veneer*. — *v.* To cover with a veneer.

ven′er·a·ble (vĕn′ĕr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Worthy of veneration; meriting honor or respect because of virtues, great age, historical importance, etc.; as, a *venerable* old man. — **ven′er·a·bly**, *adv.*

ven′er·ate (vĕn′ĕr·āt), *v.* To regard with reverence or respect; to revere.

ven′er·a′tion (vĕn′ĕr·ā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of venerating; as, the *veneration* of saints. 2. A feeling of reverence; deep respect; devotion; as, to be filled with *veneration*.

Ve·ne′ti·a (vē·nē′shĭ·ȧ; vē·nē′shȧ), *n.* A division of ancient Italy between the Po River and the Alps. It is now *Ve·ne′zia* (vä·nĕt′syä).

Ve·ne′tian (vē·nē′shăn), *n.* A native or resident of Venice. — **Ve·ne′tian**, *adj.*

Ven′e·zue′la (vĕn′ĕ·zwē′lȧ), *n.* A republic in northern South America.

venge′ance (vĕn′jăns), *n.* 1. Punishment in return for an injury or offense; the act of avenging; as, victims of the king's *vengeance*. 2. Revenge; as, to take *vengeance* on one's enemy. 3. Great force; a display of energy; as, to set to work with a *vengeance*.

venge′ful (vĕnj′fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of a desire for revenge. — **venge′ful·ly**, *adv.*

ve′ni·al (vē′nĭ·ăl), *adj.* Pardonable; excusable; trifling; as, a *venial* sin.

Ven′ice (vĕn′ĭs), *n.* A city of northeastern Italy.

ven′i·son (vĕn′ĭ·z'n; vĕn′z'n), *n.* The flesh of a deer used as food.

ven′om (vĕn′ŭm), *n.* 1. Poison secreted by serpents, scorpions, bees, etc. 2. Spite, malice, or the like; as, *venom* in his words.

ven′om·ous (vĕn′ŭm·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Full of venom; poisonous; as, a *venomous* sting. 2. Full of spite, malice, etc.; as, *venomous* words. **ven′om·ous·ly**, *adv.* **ven′om·ous·ness**, *n.*

vent (vĕnt), *n.* 1. A hole or opening for air, gas, smoke, etc. 2. A letting out, especially in speech; outlet; as, to give *vent* to one's wrath. — *v.* To give vent to; as, he *vented* his spite.

ven′ti·late (vĕn′tĭ·lāt), *v.* 1. To cause fresh air to circulate through a room, etc.; to drive out the stale air and let in fresh air; as, to *ventilate* a room by opening windows. 2. To purify by oxygen breathed in from the air; as, the lungs *ventilate* the blood. 3. To make public; to discuss freely; as, to *ventilate* a complaint.

ven′ti·la′tion (vĕn′tĭ·lā′shŭn), *n.* 1. The act or process of ventilating. 2. Circulation of fresh air; as, a schoolroom with good *ventilation*. 3. A system which provides circulation of air; as, window *ventilation*.

ven′ti·la′tor (vĕn′tĭ·lā′tẽr), *n.* Something which provides ventilation, as a small shuttered opening, an electric fan, etc.

ven′tral (vĕn′trăl), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to that surface of the body which covers the abdomen; abdominal. In man the *ventral* surface is in front; in most animals it is the under part. 2. Located on the ventral surface or side; as, the *ventral* fins of a fish. — **ven′tral·ly**, *adv.*

ven′tri·cle (vĕn′trĭ·k'l), *n.* One of the two lower chambers of the heart from which the blood is pumped into the arteries.

ven·tril′o·quism (vĕn·trĭl′ō·kwiz'm), *n.* The uttering of sounds so that they seem to come from another person or from animals. — **ven·tril′o·quist** (vĕn·trĭl′ō·kwĭst), *n.*

ven′ture (vĕn′tūr), *n.* An undertaking in which there is risk; as, a business *venture*. — *v.* 1. To undertake something without certainty of success; to dare; as, never *venture*, never gain. 2. To expose to danger or risk; as, he *ventured* everything he owned. 3. To dare to speak or express; as, he *ventured* an opinion. — **ven′tur·er**, *n.*

ven′ture·some (vĕn′tūr·sŭm), *adj.* 1. Full of daring; bold; as, a *venturesome* man. 2. Risky; uncertain; as, a *venturesome* journey.

ven′tur·ous (vĕn′tūr·ŭs), *adj.* Venturesome.

Ve′nus (vē′nŭs), *n.* 1. The Roman goddess of bloom, beauty, and love. 2. A statue or picture of Venus. 3. A very beautiful woman. 4. One of the most important planets.

ve·ra′cious (vĕ·rā′shŭs), *adj.* 1. Always telling the truth; truthful. 2. Correct and exact; as, a *veracious* account. **ve·ra′cious·ly**, *adv.* **ve·ra′cious·ness**, *n.*

ve·rac′i·ty (vĕ·răs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Truthfulness; as, to question a person's *veracity;* also, trueness; correctness; as, the *veracity* of a thermometer.

Ve′ra·cruz′ (vā′rä·krōōs′; vĕr′ȧ·krōōz′), *n.* A seaport of Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico.

ve·ran′da, ve·ran′dah (vĕ·răn′dȧ), *n.* A porch; usually, a long, roofed porch.

V Veranda.

verb (vûrb), *n.* In grammar, a word that expresses an action or

that makes a statement about a person or thing. Thus, in the following examples, the words printed in italic type are verbs: "the dog *barked*"; "the river *flowed*."

ver'bal (vûr'băl), *adj.* **1.** Having to do with words, especially with words rather than ideas; as, *verbal* changes in the letter. **2.** Having to do with speech; oral; not written; as, a *verbal* answer. **3.** Word for word; literal; as, a *verbal* translation. **4.** Having to do with verbs; as, *-ize* is a *verbal* suffix. — **ver'bal·ly**, *adv.*

ver'bal noun. In grammar, a noun that is formed from a verb by means of the ending *-ing* and that generally means the act or process of doing something. Thus, in "stealing is wrong," "walking is good exercise," the words *stealing* and *walking* are verbal nouns.

ver·ba'tim (vûr·bā'tĭm), *adv.* In the same words as used by another; as, to repeat a message *verbatim*. — *adj.* Literal; verbal; as, a *verbatim* translation.

Verbena.

ver·be'na (vẽr·bē'nȧ), *n.* A garden plant with fragrant leaves, and heads of five-petaled white, pink, red, blue, or purple flowers.

ver'bi·age (vûr'bĭ·ĭj), *n.* The use of more words than needed in writing or speaking; wordiness; as, annoyed by a speaker's *verbiage*.

ver·bose' (vûr·bōs'), *adj.* Using too many words; tiresome because too wordy. **ver·bose'ly**, *adv.* **ver·bose'ness**, *n.*

ver·bos'i·ty (vûr·bŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* Wordiness.

ver'dant (vûr'dănt), *adj.* **1.** Green as fresh grass; covered with fresh vegetation; as, *verdant* hills. **2.** In colloquial use, raw and ignorant; callow; as, a *verdant* youth.

Verde, Cape (vûrd). The extreme western cape of Africa.

ver'dict (vûr'dĭkt), *n.* **1.** The decision reached by a jury after hearing a case tried; as, the *verdict* was "not guilty." **2.** A decision reached by any group of persons; judgment.

ver'di·gris (vûr'dĭ·grēs; vûr'dĭ·grĭs), *n.* A green or greenish-blue coating which forms on some metals when exposed to the weather.

ver'dure (vûr'dûr), *n.* Fresh green vegetation; as, shores covered by *verdure*.

verge (vûrj), *n.* The outside or boundary line; hence, the margin; the edge; the brink. — *v.* **1.** To be on the verge; to border; as, his conduct *verges* on the absurd. **2.** To be in the state of turning or changing; to merge; as, evening is *verging* into night.

Ver'gil (vûr'jĭl), 70–19 B.C. *Publius Vergilius Maro.* A Roman poet.

ver'i·fi·ca'tion (vĕr'ĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* The act or result of verifying; confirmation.

ver'i·fy (vĕr'ĭ·fī), *v.;* VER'I·FIED (-fīd); VER'I·FY'ING. To prove to be true or correct; to check the accuracy of; as, every date in the book was *verified*. — ver'i·fi'er, *n.*

ver'i·ly (vĕr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In fact; truly.

ver'i·ta·ble (vĕr'ĭ·tȧ·b'l), *adj.* In keeping with the truth or the facts; real; actual; as, a *veritable* picture of Indian customs. **ver'i·ta·ble·ness**, *n.* **ver'i·ta·bly**, *adv.*

ver'i·ty (vĕr'ĭ·tĭ), *n.; pl.* VERITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Truth; reality; as, to believe in the *verity* of the Gospels. **2.** A truth; a true doctrine or teaching; as, the eternal *verities*.

ver'meil (vûr'mĭl; vûr'm'l), *n.* **1.** Bright red; vermilion. **2.** Gilded silver. — **ver'meil**, *adj.*

ver'mi·form (vûr'mĭ·fôrm), *adj.* Like a worm in shape. The ***ver'mi·form ap·pen'dix*** is a worm-shaped organ growing out of the large intestine.

ver·mil'ion (vẽr·mĭl'yŭn), *n.* Any of a number of very bright red colors, not quite as bright as the color scarlet.

ver'min (vûr'mĭn), *n. sing. & pl.* Insects such as fleas and roaches, small animals such as rats and mice, and birds such as hawks and owls, which trouble men and animals.

Ver·mont' (vẽr·mŏnt'), *n.* A State in northeastern United States.

ver·nac'u·lar (vẽr·năk'ū·lẽr), *adj.* Of or relating to the language spoken by the masses of people in a country; not literary or learned; as, *vernacular* English; also, written in a vernacular language; as, *vernacular* poetry. — *n.* The vernacular language of a country or of a group; as, poetry in the *vernacular*.

ver'nal (vûr'năl), *adj.* Of or belonging to spring; characteristic of or like spring; as, *vernal* flowers; *vernal* rains. — **ver'nal·ly**, *adv.*

Ver'sailles' (vĕr'sā'y'; *English* vẽr·sālz'), *n.* A city near Paris in northern France, famous for its beautiful buildings, gardens, fountains, etc.

ver'sa·tile (vûr'sȧ·tĭl; vûr'sȧ·tīl), *adj.* Able to do many different kinds of things; as, a *versatile* person; a *versatile* mind. — **ver'sa·til'i·ty** (vûr'sȧ·tĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

verse (vûrs), *n.* **1.** A single line of poetry; as, "My country, 't is of thee" is the first *verse* of "America." **2.** In careless use, a stanza or group of verses. **3.** Poetry; a poem or poems; as, he wrote both *verse* and prose. **4.** One of the short divisions of a chapter in the Bible; as, the first and second *verses* of chapter xii of Genesis.

versed (vûrst), *adj.* Knowing a great deal through study, practice, etc.; well-informed; experienced; as, *versed* in science.

ver'si·fi·ca'tion (vûr'sĭ·fĭ·kā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** The science which studies facts about poetic meters, rhythms, rhymes, etc. **2.** The art or

act of making verses; as, an exercise in *versification.*

ver'si·fy (vûr'sĭ·fī), *v.;* VER'SI·FIED (-fīd); VER'SI·FY'ING. To make verses; to turn into verse. — ver'si·fi'er, *n.*

ver'sion (vûr'zhŭn; vûr'shŭn), *n.* **1.** A translation; especially, a particular translation of the Bible; as, the Revised *Version* of the Bible. **2.** An account or description given by one person or group; as, John's *version* of the fight differs from Ralph's *version.*

ver'sus (vûr'sŭs), *prep.* Against; as, the case of John Doe *versus* Richard Roe.

ver'te·bra (vûr'tĕ·brȧ), *n.; pl.* VERTEBRAE (-brē). One of the bony divisions of the spinal column, or backbone. — ver'te·bral, *adj.*

ver'te·brate (vûr'tĕ·brāt), *adj.* Having a spinal column, or backbone; as, man is a *vertebrate* animal. — *n.* Any vertebrate animal.

ver'tex (vûr'tĕks), *n.; pl.* VERTEXES (-tĕk·sĕz), VERTICES (-tĭ·sēz). The highest point; the top; as, the *vertex* of a triangle.

ver'ti·cal (vûr'tĭ·kăl), *adj.* Straight upward; rising perpendicularly from a level surface; as, a *vertical* line. — ver'ti·cal·ly, *adv.*

ver'ti·go (vûr'tĭ·gō), *n.; pl.* VERTIGOES (-gōz). An attack of dizziness.

ver'y (vĕr'ĭ), *adj.;* VER'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); VER'I·EST. **1.** Absolute; exact; as, the *very* truth. **2.** Same; identical; as, that is the *very* thing he said. **3.** Even; even the; as, the *very* dogs refuse to eat it. — *adv.* In a high degree; extremely; as, *very* hot.

ves'per (vĕs'pẽr), *n.* **1.** [written with a capital letter, *Vesper*] The evening star; Venus as evening star. **2.** The evening. — *adj.* **1.** Of or having to do with evening; as, *vesper* light. **2.** [written with a capital letter, *Vesper*] Of or relating to Vespers; as, a *Vesper* service.

Ves'pers (vĕs'pẽrz), *n. pl.* A late-afternoon or evening church service.

Ves·puc'ci (vĕs·pōōt'chē), Amerigo, 1451–1512. Italian navigator from whom America is named. His Latin name is ***A·mer'i·cus Ves·pu'cius*** (ȧ·mĕr'ĭ·kŭs vĕs·pū'shŭs).

ves'sel (vĕs''l), *n.* **1.** A hollow dish, receptacle, etc.; a utensil such as a bowl, a pot, a kettle, a barrel, etc. **2.** A structure of some size made to float upon water for purposes of navigation; a craft; a ship; as, war *vessels.* **3.** A tube or canal through which blood, lymph, etc., passes through the body of a person or animal; as, arteries, veins, and capillaries are blood *vessels.*

vest (vĕst), *n.* **1.** A sleeveless garment worn by men over the shirt and under a coat; a waistcoat. **2.** A similar garment worn by women; also, a vestee. **3.** An undershirt. — *v.* **1.** To dress; to robe, especially in vestments; as, the priest was *vesting* for Mass. **2.** To give certain powers or rights to; as, the Constitution *vests* the President with the veto. **3.** To place in the hands of, as a possession, duty, etc.; as, the estate is *vested* in the heirs.

Ves'ta (vĕs'tȧ), *n.* The Roman goddess of the hearth and its fire, and hence of cookery.

ves'tal (vĕs'tăl), *n.* **1.** In Roman religion, an unmarried woman who was consecrated to Vesta and kept the sacred fires burning in her temple. **2.** A woman consecrated to virginity; a virgin; also, a nun. — *adj.* Concerning Vesta or vestals; as, *vestal* virgins.

vest'ed (vĕs'tĕd), *adj.* **1.** Clothed; especially, clothed in vestments; as, *vested* priests; also, wearing a surplice or surplices; as, a *vested* choir. **2.** Legally possessed by a person or group; as, *vested* rights.

vest'ee' (vĕs'tē'), *n.* A piece of linen, lace, satin, or other material, worn as a front under an open blouse or jacket.

ves'ti·bule (vĕs'tĭ·būl), *n.* A passage, hall, or room between the outer and inner doors of a building or other structure; as, the *vestibule* of a railroad coach.

ves'tige (vĕs'tĭj), *n.* A footprint; hence, a visible sign of something that has been; a trace; a mark; as, not a *vestige* remains.

vest'ment (vĕst'mĕnt), *n.* A garment, especially a garment worn by a clergyman in a church ceremony.

ves'try (vĕs'trĭ), *n.; pl.* VESTRIES (-trĭz). **1.** A room in a church where vestments, altar linen and vessels, etc., are kept; the room in which priests vest. **2.** In the Protestant Episcopal and other Anglican churches, a group of persons who have charge of the business affairs of a parish. — ves'try·man, *n.*

ves'ture (vĕs'tŭr), *n.* Clothing; dress.

Ve·su'vi·us (vē·sū'vĭ·ŭs), *n.* A volcano east of the Bay of Naples, in Italy.

vetch (vĕch), *n.; pl.* VETCHES (-ĕz). A kind of pea plant used for fodder.

vet'er·an (vĕt'ĕr·ăn), *n.* **1.** A person who has had long experience, especially in war. **2.** In popular use, a person who has seen service; as, World War *veterans.* — vet'er·an, *adj.*

vet'er·i·nar'i·an (vĕt'ĕr·ĭ·nâr'ĭ·ăn). Same as VETERINARY, *n.*

vet'er·i·nar'y (vĕt'ĕr·ĭ·nĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* VETERINARIES (-ĭz). A person skilled in treating the injuries or diseases of animals. — *adj.* Naming or having to do with the medical or surgical care of animals; as, *veterinary* medicine.

ve'to (vē'tō), *n.; pl.* VETOES (-tōz). The power or right to prohibit something; especially, the power of a president, governor, etc., to refuse to sign a bill passed by a legislative body and thereby to prevent its becoming a law.

— *v.*; VE'TOED (vē'tōd); VE'TO·ING. To use one's power of veto; to refuse assent to; as, the Governor *vetoed* the bill. — **ve'to·er**, *n.*

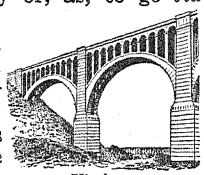
vex (vĕks), *v.* **1.** To make cross or impatient; to annoy. **2.** To toss about; to agitate.

vex·a'tion (vĕks·ā'shŭn), *n.* **1.** Feeling of impatience; annoyance; irritation; as, trifles often cause *vexation*. **2.** Something which vexes or may vex; a cause of worry.

vex·a'tious (vĕks·ā'shŭs), *adj.* Causing vexation; irritating; as, *vexatious* interruptions.

vi'a (vī'ȧ), *prep.* By way of; as, to go *via* the northern route.

vi'a·duct (vī'ȧ·dŭkt), *n.* A bridge for carrying a road or railroad over a gorge, highway, etc.



Viaduct.

vi'al (vī'ăl), *n.* A small glass bottle, such as a medicine bottle.

vi'and (vī'ănd), *n.* [used chiefly in the *plural*, VIANDS] An article of food; a food.

vi·at'i·cum (vī·ăt'ĭ·kŭm), *n.* The consecrated Host given to a dying person.

vi'brant (vī'brănt), *adj.* **1.** Pulsing; full of life, energy, joy, etc.; as, a *vibrant* person. **2.** Resounding; sonorous; as, a *vibrant* voice.

vi'brate (vī'brāt), *v.* To swing or move to and fro; to oscillate; as, a pendulum *vibrates;* hence, to shake; to quiver; as, mandolin strings *vibrate* when plucked by the fingers.

vi·bra'tion (vī·brā'shŭn), *n.* Motion to and fro, up and down, or the like; quivering; as, to feel *vibration* from a passing train.

vi'bra·tor (vī'brā·tẽr), *n.* Something which vibrates or causes vibration, such as an electric device for massaging. — **vi'bra·to'ry** (vī'brȧ·tō'rĭ), *adj.*

vi·bur'num (vī·bûr'nŭm), *n.* A bush or tree with broad white or pink flower clusters and blue, berrylike fruit.

vic'ar (vĭk'ẽr), *n.* **1.** A substitute; a deputy. **2.** In the Protestant Episcopal Church, a clergyman in charge of a single chapel under another clergyman. **3.** In the Roman Catholic Church, a priest who represents the bishop in certain matters. The title of ***vic'ar-gen'er·al*** is applied to the Pope as Christ's substitute at the head of the Church.

vic'ar·age (vĭk'ẽr·ĭj), *n.* The office or residence of a vicar.

vi·car'i·ous (vī·kâr'ĭ·ŭs; vĭ·kâr'ĭ·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Acting for someone else; as, *vicarious* agents. **2.** Done or suffered for the benefit of someone else; as, *vicarious* sacrifice; also, enjoyed by one person through his sympathetic sharing in the experience of another person; as, *vicarious* pleasure. — **vi·car'i·ous·ly**, *adv.*

vice (vīs), *n.* **1.** Evil conduct; as, a life of *vice.* **2.** Evil; wickedness. **3.** A bad habit; a fault; as, smoking is his one *vice.*

vice (vīs). Same as VISE.

vice- (vīs-). A prefix which means: **1.** One who takes the place of; a deputy of; as in:

vice'-chan'cel·lor	**vice'-pres'i·dent**
vice'-con'sul	**vice'-prin'ci·pal**
vice'-gov'er·nor	**vice'-re'gent**

2. The office or state of such a person; as, ***vice'-pres'i·den·cy; vice'-prin'ci·pal·ship'.*** **3.** Having to do with such a person or his office; as, ***vice'-pres·i·den'tial; vice'-con'su·lar.***

vice're'gal (vīs'rē'găl), *adj.* Of or relating to a viceroy or his position, etc.

vice'roy (vīs'roi), *n.* **1.** The governor of a country or province who rules as representative of a king or sovereign. **2.** A handsome American butterfly. See the colored picture of *butterflies.* — **vice'roy'al·ty** (vīs'roi'ăl·tĭ), *n.*

vi'ce ver'sa (vī'sē vûr'sȧ). The order being changed; the relations being reversed.

vi·cin'i·ty (vĭ·sĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VICINITIES (-tĭz). **1.** Nearness; as, cities in close *vicinity.* **2.** Neighborhood; as, the *vicinity* of London.

vi'cious (vĭsh'ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Wicked; having bad habits; as, a *vicious* young man. **2.** Incorrect; faulty; as, *vicious* reasoning. **3.** In colloquial use, spiteful; as, *vicious* slander.
vi'cious·ly, *adv.* **vi'cious·ness**, *n.*

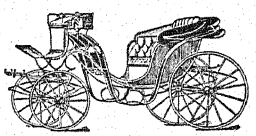
vi·cis'si·tude (vĭ·sĭs'ĭ·tūd), *n.* Change as in fortune, etc.; as, the *vicissitudes* of life.

vic'tim (vĭk'tĭm), *n.* **1.** A living person or animal offered as a sacrifice in a religious rite. **2.** A person or animal injured or destroyed by disease, accident, etc. **3.** In colloquial use, a person who is cheated, fooled, insulted, etc., by someone else; as, a gambler's *victim.*

vic'tim·ize (vĭk'tĭm·īz), *v.* To make a victim of someone; to cheat.

vic'tor (vĭk'tẽr), *n.* The winner.

vic·to'ri·a (vĭk·tō'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* A low, four-wheeled carriage with a folding top and a raised seat in front for the driver.



Victoria.

Vic·to'ri·a (vĭk·tō'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* A State in southeastern Australia.

Vic·to'ri·a (vĭk·tō'rĭ·ȧ), 1819–1901. A Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, 1837–1901, and Empress of India, 1876–1901.

Vic·to'ri·a, Lake. A lake in eastern Africa, the largest in Africa. Called also ***Vic·to'ri·a Ny·an'za*** (nī·ăn'zȧ; nyän'zä).

Vic·to'ri·a Falls. Falls in the Zambezi River, Southern Rhodesia.

Vic·to′ri·an (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ăn), *adj.* Characterizing, or having to do with, the reign of Queen Victoria; as, the *Victorian* age.

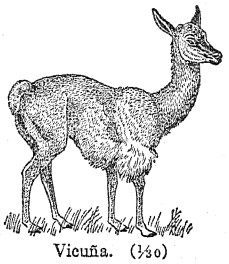
vic·to′ri·ous (vĭk·tō′rĭ·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Having won a victory; as, a *victorious* army. **2.** Having to do with or causing victory.
vic·to′ri·ous·ly, *adj.* **vic·to′ri·ous·ness**, *n.*

vic′to·ry (vĭk′tŏ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VICTORIES (-rĭz). The overcoming of an opponent; a conquest.

Vic·tro′la (vĭk·trō′lȧ), *n.* A trade-mark for a kind of phonograph; hence [often written with a small letter, *victrola*], a phonograph bearing this trade-mark.

vict′ual (vĭt′l), *n.* Food; especially [used in the *plural*, VICTUALS], food for human beings. — *v.* To supply or store with food.

vi·cu′ña (vĭ·kōōn′yȧ; vĭ·kū′nȧ), *n.* A wild, cud-chewing, wool-bearing animal of the Andes.


Vicuña. (1/30)

vie (vī), *v.*; VIED (vīd); VY′ING. To strive for superiority; to contend.

Vi·en′na (vē·ĕn′ȧ), *n.* The capital of Austria, on the Danube River. — **Vi′en·nese′** (vē′ĕ·nēz′; -nēs′), *adj.* & *n.*

view (vū), *n.* **1.** The act of seeing; a look; a sight. **2.** The act or fact of going over or seeing something in the mind; as, a clear *view* of recent events. **3.** The power or range of sight; as, they passed out of *view*. **4.** Anything that is seen; a scene; as, a beautiful *view;* also, a picture of a scene. **5.** Opinion; judgment; as, a man's *views* on war. **6.** An aim; as, with a *view* of escaping. — *v.* **1.** To see; to look at carefully; as, to *view* a new building. **2.** To think over a thing; as, to *view* all sides of a problem.
view′er, *n.* **view′less**, *adj.*

view′point′ (vū′point′), *n.* Characteristic mental attitude; standpoint.

vig′il (vĭj′ĭl), *n.* **1.** The day before a church feast; the eve of a holyday. **2.** A religious service; hence [used in the *plural*, VIGILS], evening prayers, etc. **3.** The act of keeping awake; a watch; as, to keep *vigil*.

vig′i·lant (vĭj′ĭ·lănt), *adj.* Watchful; attentive to discover and avoid danger.
vig′i·lance, *n.* **vig′i·lant·ly**, *adv.*

vig′or (vĭg′ẽr), *n.* Strength of mind or body; power; energy; as, the *vigor* of youth.

vig′or·ous (vĭg′ẽr·ŭs), *adj.* **1.** Strong; having vigor; full of strength; as, *vigorous* plants. **2.** Done with vigor; as, a *vigorous* campaign.
vig′or·ous·ly, *adv.* **vig′or·ous·ness**, *n.*

vi′king (vī′kĭng), *n.* A member of one of the pirate crews of Norsemen who plundered the coasts of Europe in the 8th to 10th centuries.

vile (vīl), *adj.* **1.** Of little value; also, filthy; unclean. **2.** Wicked; sinful; as, *vile* thoughts. **3.** Bad; very objectionable; as, *vile* weather.
vile′ly, *adv.* **vile′ness**, *n.*

vil′i·fy (vĭl′ĭ·fī), *v.* To slander a person; to defame. — **vil′i·fi·ca′tion** (vĭl′ĭ·fĭ·kā′shŭn), *n.*

vil′la (vĭl′ȧ), *n.* A showy residence in the country or suburbs.

vil′lage (vĭl′ĭj), *n.* **1.** A group of houses in the country, usually less than in a town and more than in a hamlet. **2.** The people who live in a village. — **vil′lag·er** (vĭl′ĭj·ẽr), *n.*

vil′lain (vĭl′ĭn), *n.* **1.** Same as VILLEIN. **2.** A scoundrel; a rascal. **3.** In a story or play, a character or actor who takes the part of the villain. — **vil′lain·ous**, *adj.* — **vil′lain·ous·ly**, *adv.* — **vil′lain·y**, *n.*

vil′lein (vĭl′ĭn), *n.* A member of a class of feudal serfs.

vim (vĭm), *n.* Energy; vigor.

vin′di·cate (vĭn′dĭ·kāt), *v.* To defend a person or thing as true, correct, honest, etc.; to free from suspicion of wrong, dishonor, etc.
vin′di·ca′tion, *n.* **vin′di·ca′tor**, *n.*

vin·dic′tive (vĭn·dĭk′tĭv), *adj.* Tending to return evil for evil; revengeful.
vin·dic′tive·ly, *adv.* **vin·dic′tive·ness**, *n.*

vine (vīn), *n.* **1.** A grapevine. **2.** A plant that climbs, or trails along the ground.

vin′e·gar (vĭn′ẽ·gẽr), *n.* A sour liquid obtained by the fermentation of cider, etc., and used to flavor or preserve foods.

vine′yard (vĭn′yẽrd), *n.* A plantation of grapevines.

vi′nous (vī′nŭs), *adj.* Having to do with, made of, or like, wine.

vin′tage (vĭn′tĭj), *n.* **1.** The grapes or wine produced during one season; as, the *vintage* of 1910. **2.** The act or time of gathering grapes or making wine.

vint′ner (vĭnt′nẽr), *n.* A dealer in wine.

vi′ol (vī′ŭl), *n.* A stringed instrument from which the violin was developed.

vi·o′la (vē·ō′lȧ; vī·ō′lȧ), *n.* A stringed instrument like the violin, but slightly larger.

vi′o·late (vī′ŏ·lāt), *v.* **1.** To break or disregard, as a law, rule, or promise. **2.** To treat anything sacred with disrespect, scorn, etc. **3.** To disturb; as, to *violate* sleep.
vi′o·la′tion, *n.* **vi′o·la′tor**, *n.*

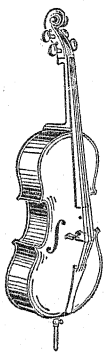
vi′o·lence (vī′ŏ·lĕns), *n.* **1.** Use of strength; force; also, violent treatment. **2.** Strength or energy actively shown; destructive force; severity; as, the *violence* of a storm. **3.** Injury done to something that should be respected, honored, etc. **4.** Intense fury, feeling, etc.

vi'o·lent (vī'ō·lĕnt), *adj.* 1. Moving, acting, done, etc., by force; severe; as, a *violent* storm. 2. Great, extreme, loud, etc.; as, *violent* pain. 3. Showing, or caused by, great excitement; as, a *violent* speech. — **vi'o·lent·ly**, *adv.*

vi'o·let (vī'ō·lĕt), *n.* 1. A plant with purple, blue, white, or yellow flowers; also, one of these flowers. A violet is the State flower of Illinois, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*. 2. A similar plant or flower; as, dogtooth *violets*. 3. The deep bright color of certain violets, varying from purplish blue to purple. — *adj.* Of the color violet.

Violin.

vi'o·lin' (vī'ō·lĭn'), *n.* 1. A musical instrument which consists of four strings stretched across a hollow boxlike body. It is played with a bow. 2. A violin player. — **vi'o·lin'ist**, *n.* — **vi'o·lin'mak'er**, *n.*


Violoncello.

vi'o·lon·cel'lo (vē'ō·lŏn·chĕl'ō; vī'ō·lŏn·sĕl'ō), *n.; pl.* VIOLONCELLOS (-ōz). A stringed instrument like the violin but larger and with a deeper tone. — **vi'o·lon·cel'list**, *n.*

vi'per (vī'pĕr), *n.* 1. A poisonous European snake; an adder; hence, any related snake. 2. A dangerous, evil, or treacherous person.

vi·ra'go (vĭ·rā'gō; vī·rā'gō), *n.* A noisy, brawling, quarrelsome woman.

vir'e·o (vĭr'ē·ō), *n.; pl.* VIREOS (-ōz). Any of certain small, olive or grayish, insect-eating songbirds; as, ***red-eyed vireo, white-eyed vireo.***

Vireo. (⅛)

vir'gin (vûr'jĭn), *n.* A maiden; a chaste unmarried woman. — ***the Virgin.*** The Virgin Mary. — *adj.* 1. Being a virgin; chaste; modest. 2. Pure; clean; spotless; as, *virgin* snow. 3. Unused; undisturbed; as, a *virgin* forest. — **vir'gin·al** (vûr'jĭ·năl), *adj.* — **vir·gin'i·ty** (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

Vir·gin'i·a (vĕr·jĭn'ĭ·ȧ; vĕr·jĭn'yȧ), *n.* A State in the eastern United States. — **Virgin'i·an**, *adj.* & *n.*

Vir·gin'i·a cow'slip' (kou'slĭp'). An herb of eastern North America with blue flowers. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.

Vir·gin'i·a creep'er (krēp'ĕr). A climbing vine with bluish-black berries; woodbine.

Vir'gin Is'lands (vûr'jĭn). A group of islands in the West Indies, divided into the British Virgin Islands and the ***Vir'gin Is'lands of the U·nit'ed States'***, the latter including St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John.

Vir'gin Mar'y. Mary, the mother of Jesus.

vir'ile (vĭr'ĭl; vī'rĭl; vĭr'īl), *adj.* Having the nature, powers, or qualities of a man; masterful; strong; masculine. — **vi·ril'i·ty** (vĭ·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ; vī·rĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

vir'tu·al (vûr'tū·ăl), *adj.* Being something in effect, though not called by that name; as, the *virtual* ruler. — **vir'tu·al·ly**, *adv.*

vir'tue (vûr'tū), *n.* 1. Goodness; uprightness; also, a particular moral quality; as, patience is a *virtue*. 2. Active power; strength; power to produce a certain effect; as, the *virtue* of a medicine. 3. Excellence; worth; merit; as, the *virtue* of silence. 4. Purity; chastity. — ***by virtue of.*** Through the force of; because of; as, *by virtue of* his high position.

vir'tu·o'so (vûr'tū·ō'sō; vĭr'tōō·ō'sō), *n.; pl.* VIRTUOSOS (-sōz). 1. A person who is skilled in, or has a taste for, the fine arts; a collector of curios, antiques, etc. 2. A person who excels in the technique of an art, as in playing the piano.

vir'tu·ous (vûr'tū·ŭs), *adj.* Having or showing virtue; morally excellent. **vir'tu·ous·ly**, *adv.* **vir'tu·ous·ness**, *n.*

vir'u·lence (vĭr'ū·lĕns; vĭr'ōō·lĕns), *n.* 1. Extreme bitterness of temper. 2. Quality of being poisonous. — **vir'u·lent**, *adj.*

vi'rus (vī'rŭs), *n.* 1. The poisonous substance that contains the germs of a disease. 2. Anything that poisons the mind or soul.

vi'sa (vē'zȧ), *n.* Something written on a document, such as a passport, to show that it has been examined and approved. — *v.;* VI'SAED (vē'zȧd); VI'SA·ING (vē'zȧ·ĭng). To examine and sign a passport or other document.

vis'age (vĭz'ĭj), *n.* The face.

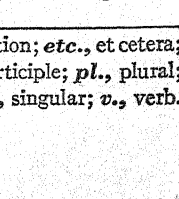
vis'cer·a (vĭs'ēr·ȧ), *n. pl.* The internal organs of the body, as the heart, liver, intestines, etc. — **vis'cer·al** (vĭs'ēr·ăl), *adj.*

vis'cid (vĭs'ĭd), *adj.* Sticky; thick and gluey.

vis'count' (vī'kount'), *n.* A nobleman ranking just above a baron. See PEER. — **vis'count'ess**, *n.*

vis'cous (vĭs'kŭs), *adj.* Sticky; viscid; like glue. — **vis·cos'i·ty** (vĭs·kŏs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

vise (vīs), *n.* A tool having two jaws to hold work.


Vise.

vi'sé (vē'zā; vē·zā'). Same as VISA.

vis'i·ble (vĭz'ĭ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being seen; apparent to the eye. — **vis'i·bil'i·ty** (vĭz'ĭ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **vis'i·bly** (vĭz'ĭ·blĭ), *adv.*

Vis'i·goth (vĭz'ĭ·gŏth), *n.* A member of the western branch of the Goths. — **Vis'i·goth'ic** (vĭz'ĭ·gŏth'ĭk), *adj.*

vi'sion (vĭzh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Something which is seen as in a dream or a trance. 2. Any vivid picture created by the imagination; as, *visions* of wealth; also, phantom; ghost. 3. The act or power of seeing; as, his *vision* is perfect; also, the ability to see what lies in the future; as, a man of *vision* in statecraft. 4. The sense by which light and color are perceived; as, the eye is the organ of *vision*.
— *v.* To see in or as in a vision, trance, etc.

vi'sion·ar'y (vĭzh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭ), *adj.* Dreamy; imaginative; hence, not practical; as, *visionary* schemes. — *n.; pl.* VISIONARIES (vĭzh'ŭn·ĕr'ĭz). A dreamy, impractical person.

vis'it (vĭz'ĭt), *v.* 1. To go or come to see; to make a visit. 2. To pay a call as a matter of respect or courtesy. 3. To dwell with for a time as a guest; as, we *visited* for a week. 4. To come to or come upon, as a trouble, penalty, etc.; as, a city *visited* by a plague; to cause to afflict; as, to *visit* their sins upon their children.
— *n.* 1. A short stay with a person, as for pleasure, etc. 2. An official or formal call.

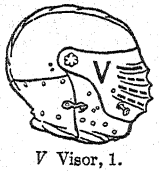
vis'it·ant (vĭz'ĭ·tănt), *n.* A visitor.

vis'it·a'tion (vĭz'ĭ·tā'shŭn), *n.* 1. The act of visiting; a visit. 2. Something considered to be a reward or punishment, as from God.

vis'it·ing card (vĭz'ĭ·tĭng). A small card to be left when making a call.

vis'i·tor (vĭz'ĭ·tẽr), *n.* One who makes a visit.

vis'or (vĭz'ẽr; vī'zẽr), *n.* 1. The front upper piece of a helmet, arranged so as to move and show the face. 2. The front piece of a cap, which shades the eyes.


V Visor, 1.

vis'ta (vĭs'tȧ), *n.* A view, usually over some distance, as down an avenue; also, the scene viewed.

Vis'tu·la (vĭs'tū·lȧ), *n.* A river in Poland, flowing 652 miles into the Baltic Sea.

vis'u·al (vĭzh'ū·ăl), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with the sight; used in seeing; as, the *visual* nerve. 2. Capable of being seen; visible. — **vis'u·al·ly**, *adv.*

vis'u·al·ize (vĭzh'ū·ăl·īz), *v.* To form a mental image or picture of something.

vi'tal (vī'tăl), *adj.* 1. Belonging to or characteristic of life; showing the qualities of living bodies; as, *vital* force. 2. Being some part which is essential to life; as, *vital* organs. 3. Fatal; destroying life; as, a *vital* wound. 4. Very important; as, a *vital* matter. — **vi'tal·ly**, *adv.*

vi·tal'i·ty (vī·tăl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* 1. Vital force; ability to keep on living. 2. Liveliness; energy.

vi'tal·ize (vī'tăl·īz), *v.* To put life into.

vi'tals (vī'tălz), *n. pl.* The organs of the body necessary for life, such as the heart, lungs, liver, etc.; hence, the essential parts of anything.

vi'ta·min (vī'tȧ·mĭn; vĭt'ȧ·mĭn), *n.* Any of certain substances found in foods in their natural state, and necessary for the proper development of human beings and animals. Vitamins are found in fresh fruits, vegetables, milk, cod-liver oil, egg yolk, etc.

vi'ta·mine (vī'tȧ·mĭn; vī'tȧ·mēn; vĭt'ȧ-), *n.* Vitamin.

vi'ti·ate (vĭsh'ĭ·āt), *v.* 1. To injure the quality of; to spoil; as, foul smells that *vitiate* the air. 2. To destroy the validity or force of; as, fraud *vitiates* a contract.

vit're·ous (vĭt'rē·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Of or having to do with glass; like glass; as, *vitreous* rocks. 2. Naming, or having to do with, the clear jellylike substance (***vit're·ous hu'mor***) at the rear of the eyeball.

vit'ri·fy (vĭt'rĭ·fī), *v.;* VIT'RI·FIED (-fīd); VIT'RI·FY'ING. To make or become glass or glassy; as, *vitrified* rock. — **vit'ri·fi·ca'tion**, *n.*

vit'ri·ol (vĭt'rĭ·ŭl), *n.* 1. A saltlike, glassy substance obtained from the action of sulphuric acid on certain metals. 2. Sulphuric acid.

vit'ri·ol'ic (vĭt'rĭ·ŏl'ĭk), *adj.* Biting, like the acid vitriol; violently sarcastic; as, a *vitriolic* speech.

vi·tu'per·a'tion (vī·tū'pẽr·ā'shŭn; vĭ-), *n.* Wordy abuse. — **vi·tu'per·a'tive**, *adj.*

vi·va'ce (vē·vä'chȧ), *adj.* In music, lively.

vi·va'cious (vī·vā'shŭs; vĭ-), *adj.* Lively; active; animated. — **vi·va'cious·ly**, *adv.* — **vi·va'cious·ness**, *n.* — **vi·vac'i·ty** (-văs'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

viv'id (vĭv'ĭd), *adj.* 1. Having the appearance of vigorous life; as, a *vivid* portrait. 2. Very bright, lively, intense, clear, etc.; as, *vivid* red; a *vivid* image. 3. Acting clearly and vigorously; as, a *vivid* imagination.
viv'id·ly, *adv.* **viv'id·ness**, *n.*

viv'i·fy (vĭv'ĭ·fī), *v.;* VIV'I·FIED (-fīd); VIV'I·FY'ING. 1. To put life into; to animate. 2. To make vivid, clear, sharp, etc.

viv'i·sect (vĭv'ĭ·sĕkt; vĭv'ĭ·sĕkt'), *v.* To dissect a living animal, as for scientific study.
viv'i·sec'tion, *n.* **viv'i·sec'tion·ist**, *n.*

vix'en (vĭk's'n), *n.* 1. A female fox. 2. An ill-tempered woman. — **vix'en·ish**, *adj.*

viz. (*usually read* "namely"). Abbreviation of *videlicet*, Latin for "to wit," "namely."

vi·zier' (vĭ·zēr'; vĭz'yẽr; vĭz'ĭ·ẽr), *n.* A high official of the former Turkish Empire.

viz'or (vĭz'ẽr; vī'zẽr). Same as VISOR.

Vla'di·vos·tok' (vlȧ'dĭ·vŏs·tŏk'), *n.* A seaport in eastern Soviet Russia, Asia.

vocab. Abbreviation for *vocabulary*.

vo·cab'u·lar'y (vō·kăb'ū·lĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* VOCABULARIES (-ĭz). 1. A dictionary of a whole language, or of one book, author, subject, etc.

2. A stock of the words used in a language, or by a people, class, or individual; as, the *vocabulary* of school children.

vo'cal (vō'kăl), *adj.* 1. Having to do with, or uttered by, the voice; as, *vocal* expression. 2. Expressing oneself freely; sometimes, clamorous; as, very *vocal* in his protest. — **vo'cal·ly**, *adv.*

vo'cal cords. Either of two pairs of folds of membrane which project into the throat. The voice is produced by the passage of the breath between the lower cords when they are stretched tight.

vo'cal·ist (vō'kăl·ĭst), *n.* A singer.

vo'cal·ize (vō'kăl·īz), *v.* 1. To give utterance to. 2. To practice singing; to sing.

vo·ca'tion (vō·kā'shŭn), *n.* Regular employment; occupation. — **vo·ca'tion·al**, *adj.*

vo·cif'er·ous (vō·sĭf'ĕr·ŭs), *adj.* Crying out or speaking noisily; clamorous.

vod'ka (vŏd'kȧ), *n.* A Russian liquor.

vogue (vōg), *n.* 1. Popularity; also, a period of popularity. 2. Something that is in fashion at a particular time; as, stripes are the *vogue* this year.

voice (vois), *n.* 1. The sound uttered from the mouth of living beings, especially human beings, as in speaking, singing, shouting, etc. 2. The power of speaking; utterance; as, anger gave him *voice*. 3. Anything resembling human speech as a means of saying something; as, the newspapers are the *voice* of the people. 4. Choice; vote; as, he had no *voice* in the matter. 5. In grammar, the form in which a verb is used to show whether or not the subject of the verb performs the action which the verb expresses. — *v.* To give utterance to; to express in speech; as, to *voice* the people's feelings. — **voiced** (voist), *adj.* — **voice'less**, *adj.*

void (void), *adj.* 1. Empty; lacking; as, a remark *void* of sense. 2. Not producing any effect; useless; especially, not having legal force; as, the court declared the law *void*.
— *n.* An empty space; as, a vast *void;* a feeling of emptiness; as, his departure left a *void*.
— *v.* 1. To make or leave void, or empty. 2. To annul; as, to *void* a debt.

voile (voil), *n.* A thin fabric of silk, cotton, or wool.

vol. Abbreviation for *volcano, volume.*

vol'a·tile (vŏl'ȧ·tĭl; vŏl'ȧ·tīl), *adj.* 1. Evaporating quickly; readily becoming a vapor; as, gasoline is very *volatile*. 2. Lively; lighthearted; also, changeable; fickle.

vol·ca'no (vŏl·kā'nō), *n.; pl.* VOLCANOES or VOLCANOS (-nōz). A hole in the earth, from which molten rock, steam, etc., are thrown up; also, a hill or mountain composed of material thus thrown up. — **vol·can'ic** (vŏl·kăn'ĭk), *adj.*

vole (vōl), *n.* A mouselike or ratlike animal which often does great damage to crops.

Vole. (¼)

Vol'ga (vŏl'gȧ), *n.* A river in Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Caspian Sea.

vo·li'tion (vō·lĭsh'ŭn), *n.* 1. Action taken in accordance with one's own will; as, he did it of his own *volition*. 2. The power of willing; will power. — **vo·li'tion·al**, *adj.*

vol'ley (vŏl'ĭ), *n.; pl.* VOLLEYS (-ĭz). A number of things, as arrows, bullets, etc., discharged together; hence, a burst of a number of things at once; as, a *volley* of curses. — *v.* To discharge in or as in a volley.

volt (vōlt), *n.* A unit for measuring the force exerted to produce an electric current.

volt'age (vōl'tĭj), *n.* Electric power measured in volts; as, the *voltage* of a current.

volt'me'ter (vōlt'mē'tĕr), *n.* An instrument for measuring in volts an electric current.

vol'u·ble (vŏl'ū·b'l), *adj.* Smooth and ready in utterance; glib. — **vol'u·bil'i·ty** (vŏl'ū·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* — **vol'u·bly** (vŏl'ū·blĭ), *adv.*

vol'ume (vŏl'ŭm), *n.* 1. A book; as, a dozen *volumes* on the shelf; any one of a series of books which together form one complete work, collection, etc.; as, the fifth *volume* of Shakespeare's plays. 2. Material sufficient in quantity to fill a book; as, her look spoke *volumes*. 3. A space which is included within certain limits, as measured in cubic inches, feet, etc.; as, the *volume* of a cylinder. 4. A mass; a considerable quantity; as, a *volume* of black smoke. 5. In music, fullness of tone.

vo·lu'mi·nous (vō·lū'mĭ·nŭs), *adj.* 1. Of great volume or bulk; large. 2. Filling, or enough to fill, a volume or volumes; as, *voluminous* writings. — **vo·lu'mi·nous·ly**, *adv.*

vol'un·tar'y (vŏl'ŭn·tĕr'ĭ), *adj.* 1. Done, given, made, etc., in accordance with one's own free will or choice; not forced by someone else. 2. Not accidental; intentional; as, *voluntary* manslaughter. 3. Of or having to do with man's will; governed by man's will; as, *voluntary* muscles. — **vol'un·tar'i·ly** (vŏl'ŭn·tĕr'ĭ·lĭ; *emphatic*, vŏl'ŭn·târ'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.*

vol'un·teer' (vŏl'ŭn·tēr'), *n.* A person who of his own free will enters into, or offers himself for, any service; especially, one who thus enters military or naval service. — *v.* To offer of one's own free will or choice; especially, to enter the military or naval service of one's own free will. — *adj.* Composed of volunteers; as, a *volunteer* army.

vo·lup'tu·ar'y (vō·lŭp'tū·ĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* VOLUPTUARIES (-ĭz). A person whose chief interest is luxury for himself.

vo·lup′tu·ous (vŏ·lŭp′tū·ŭs), *adj.* 1. Giving pleasure to the senses; luxurious; as, *voluptuous* pleasures. 2. Devoted to luxury, pleasure, etc.; as, a *voluptuous* life.

vom′it (vŏm′ĭt), *v.* 1. To throw up the contents of the stomach through the mouth; to spew. 2. To belch forth; as, a volcano *vomiting* lava. — *n.* Contents of the stomach thrown up through the mouth.

voo′doo (vōō′dōō; vōō·dōō′), *n.* 1. Voodooism. 2. A person who practices voodooism.

voo′doo·ism (vōō′dōō·ĭz′m; vōō·dōō′ĭz′m), *n.* A Negro religion consisting largely of magic and sorcery; also, practice of this religion.

vo·ra′cious (vō·rā′shŭs), *adj.* Greedy; ravenous; as, a *voracious* animal. — **vo·ra′cious·ly**, *adv.* — **vo·rac′i·ty** (vō·răs′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

vor′tex (vôr′tĕks), *n.*; *pl.* VORTEXES (-tĕk·sĕz) or VORTICES (-tĭ·sēz). 1. A mass of liquid in whirling motion, forming in the center of the mass a cavity toward which things are drawn; an eddy; a whirlpool. 2. Anything like this whirling mass, as a tornado, a waterspout, etc.; as, a *vortex* of flame.

vo′ta·ry (vō′tȧ·rĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VOTARIES (-rĭz). A person bound by some vow or promise; especially, a person who is devoted to something as if by a vow; as, a *votary* of science.
vo′ta·ress, *n.* **vo′ta·rist**, *n.*

vote (vōt), *n.* 1. A wish or choice of a person or group, expressed in some regular or formal way, as by means of a ballot, raising of one's hand, etc. 2. A number of ballots considered together; as, the *vote* for repeal. 3. The right to signify a wish or choice by use of a ballot, etc.; suffrage; as, to give women the *vote*. 4. The thing by which a person registers his choice, such as a ballot, slip of paper, etc. — *v.* 1. To signify one's wish or choice by a vote; to cast a vote. 2. To determine, enact, etc., by a vote; as, to *vote* an income tax; to elect; as, they *voted* him into office. 3. In colloquial use, to declare by common consent; as, the crowd *voted* it a success; also, to propose or suggest; as, I *vote* that we go.

vot′er (vōt′ẽr), *n.* A person who votes; a person who has the legal right to vote.

vo′tive (vō′tĭv), *adj.* Given in accordance with a vow or promise, or from a feeling of reverence; as, a *votive* offering.

vouch (vouch), *v.* To bear witness; to give testimony as to truth or character; as, to *vouch* for the truth of a statement; to stand responsible for; as, to *vouch* for one's friend.

vouch′er (vouch′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who vouches for something or someone. 2. A paper, etc., which serves to establish facts of any kind or shows that a bill has been paid; as, paid checks are satisfactory *vouchers*.

vouch·safe′ (vouch·sāf′), *v.* To grant to a person in the manner of one doing a favor; to condescend; to deign; as, he *vouchsafed* a nod.

vow (vou), *n.* 1. A solemn promise, especially one made to God. 2. Any pledge or promise; as, marriage *vows*. — *v.* To make a vow.

vow′el (vou′ĕl), *n.* Any of the letters *a, e, i, o, u,* which represent a speech sound uttered with the throat, mouth, and lips open. — **vow′el**, *adj.*

voy′age (voi′ĭj), *n.* A journey, especially by water, to a distant place or country. — *v.* To make a voyage; to travel by water to a distant place. — **voy′ag·er** (voi′ĭj·ẽr), *n.*

V.P. Abbreviation for *Vice-President*.

vs. Abbreviation for *versus*.

Vt. Abbreviation for *Vermont*.

Vul′can (vŭl′kăn), *n.* The Roman god of fire and metalworking.

vul′can·ize (vŭl′kăn·īz), *v.* To treat rubber by chemical means, as by heating it in combination with sulphur, to improve its strength, hardness, elasticity, etc.; also, to treat other materials in some similar way, as for hardening. — **vul′can·i·za′tion** (vŭl′kăn·ĭ·zā′shŭn; -ī·zā′shŭn), *n.*

Vulg. Abbreviation for *Vulgate*.

vul′gar (vŭl′gẽr), *adj.* 1. Of or relating to the common people; ordinary; as, the *vulgar* speech. 2. Lacking cultivation or refinement; as, *vulgar* manners; offensive to good taste; low and coarse; as, a *vulgar* joke. — **vul′gar·ly**, *adv.*

vul·gar′i·an (vŭl·gâr′ĭ·ăn), *n.* A vulgar, unrefined person.

vul′gar·ism (vŭl′gẽr·ĭz′m), *n.* A vulgar word, phrase, or expression.

vul·gar′i·ty (vŭl·găr′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*; *pl.* VULGARITIES (-tĭz). Coarseness or lack of taste and refinement in manners, speech, etc.; commonness; also, an instance of such coarseness.

vul′gar·ize (vŭl′gẽr·īz), *v.* To make vulgar.

Vul′gate (vŭl′gāt), *n.* A Latin version of the Scriptures, written mainly by Saint Jerome in the 4th century. A modern revision of this text is used by the Roman Catholic Church.

vul′ner·a·ble (vŭl′nẽr·ȧ·b'l), *adj.* 1. Capable of being wounded; also, open to attack; assailable; as, the fort is *vulnerable* from the land side. 2. Liable to suffer harm or injury if attacked; as, his reputation is *vulnerable*. — **vul′ner·a·bil′i·ty** (vŭl′nẽr·ȧ·bĭl′ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

vul′ture (vŭl′tūr), *n.* A large carrion-eating hawklike bird.

Vulture. (1/30)

vy′ing (vī′ĭng), *pres. part.* of VIE.

W

W, w (dŭb″l·ū), *n.* The twenty-third letter of the alphabet.

W. Abbreviation for *West* or *Western*.

w. Abbreviation for *week* or *weeks*.

wab′ble (wŏb″l). Same as WOBBLE.

wad (wŏd), *n.* **1.** A little mass, as of hay or tow; a small lump; as, a paper *wad*. **2.** A soft plug or stopper to hold in a charge of powder, as in cannons, cartridges, etc. **3.** A soft mass of cotton, cloth, fibers, etc., used to plug up a hole, pad a garment, etc.
— *v.;* WAD′DED; WAD′DING. **1.** To form into a wad, or small, tight mass. **2.** To push a wad into; as, to *wad* a gun; to hold in by a wad; as, to *wad* the shot into a cartridge. **3.** To stuff or line with a wad or padding; as, to *wad* a coat.

wad′dle (wŏd″l), *v.* To walk with short steps, swaying from one side to another like a duck. — **wad′dle,** *n.* — **wad′dler** (wŏd′lĕr), *n.*

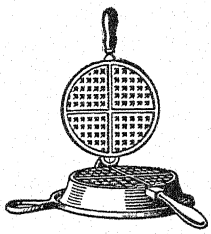
wade (wād), *v.* **1.** To walk or step through water, mud, sand, or other substance that offers more resistance than air. **2.** Hence, to move, pass, go, progress, etc., with difficulty; to struggle slowly ahead in spite of things that hinder; as, to *wade* through a dull book. **3.** To pass or cross by stepping through water, etc.; as, to *wade* the brook. **4.** To attack vigorously; as, to *wade* into one's breakfast.

wad′er (wād′ĕr), *n.* **1.** A person who wades. **2.** Any of many long-legged birds that wade in water in search of food. **3.** [used in the *plural*, WADERS] High waterproof boots for wading.

wa′fer (wā′fĕr), *n.* **1.** A thin, crisp cake or biscuit; especially, a thin cake or piece of bread used in the Eucharist, as in the Roman Catholic Church. **2.** A sticker for sticking cards to windows in advertising. **3.** A thin sticky disk of dried paste, used as a seal for letters, etc.

waf′fle (wŏf″l), *n.* A kind of soft, crisp cake, made by cooking batter in a waffle iron.

waf′fle i′ron. A kitchen utensil with two metal parts hinged together and shutting upon each other, used for cooking waffles.



Waffle Iron.

waft (wăft), *v.* To move, or cause to move or go, by the action of waves, winds, etc.; as, the breeze *wafted* the boat toward the harbor. — *n.* **1.** A wave, as of the hand; a signal made by waving. **2.** A puff of wind; a gust; as, every *waft* of air.

wag (wăg), *v.;* WAGGED (wăgd); WAG′GING. To sway or swing to and fro, from side to side, etc.; as, a dog *wags* his tail; "to *wag* one's tongue" is to talk rapidly and continually.
— *n.* **1.** In colloquial use, a motion of the head up and down; a shake; as, a *wag* of the head. **2.** A person full of jokes and humor; a wit.

wage (wāj), *v.;* WAGED (wājd); WAG′ING (wāj′ĭng). To engage in, as a struggle; as, to *wage* a long fight against poverty; to engage in or carry on, as a war.

wage (wāj), *n.* An amount promised or paid for work or other service; pay.

wa′ger (wā′jĕr), *n.* **1.** A bet; a stake. **2.** The act of betting. — *v.* To risk money, etc., on the result of some contest, question, or the like; to bet; to gamble. — **wa′ger·er,** *n.*

wag′es (wāj′ĕz), *n. pl.* Pay given for labor.

wage′work′er (wāj′wûr′kĕr), *n.* A person who works for wages. — **wage′work′ing,** *adj. & n.*

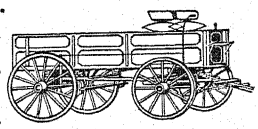
wag′ger·y (wăg′ĕr·ĭ), *n.; pl.* WAGGERIES (-ĭz). Mischievous foolery; pleasantry; also, a jest.

wag′gish (wăg′ĭsh), *adj.* **1.** Pleasantly mischievous; roguish. **2.** Done in a spirit of harmless mischief; humorous; as, a *waggish* trick.
wag′gish·ly, *adv.* **wag′gish·ness,** *n.*

wag′gle (wăg″l), *v.* To move backward and forward or from side to side; to wag; as, a bird *waggling* its tail. — **wag′gle,** *n.*

Wag′ner (väg′nĕr), Richard, 1813–1883. German musical composer.

wag′on (wăg′ŭn), *n.* A four-wheeled vehicle, especially one used for carrying freight or goods of any kind; as, a farm *wagon*.



Wagon.

wag′on·er (wăg′ŭn·ĕr), *n.* A person who drives a wagon.

waif (wāf), *n.* A stray person or beast, such as a lost child or a lost sheep; a wanderer.

wail (wāl), *v.* To grieve over; to lament; to utter a mournful cry; to weep. — *n.* A loud lament; a cry of grief; also, a long cry, such as that of a fretful baby. — **wail′er,** *n.*

wain (wān), *n.* A wagon. *Not now used.*

wain′scot (wān′skŭt; wān′skŏt), *n.* **1.** A wooden lining, often with panels in it, for an inside wall of a room. **2.** The bottom three or four feet of an inside wall, especially when finished in material different from the rest.
— *v.;* WAIN′SCOT·ED or WAIN′SCOT·TED; WAIN′SCOT·ING or WAIN′SCOT·TING. To line a room with a wainscot.

wain′scot·ing (wān′skŭt·ĭng; wān′skŏt·ĭng), *n.* Wainscot.

waist (wāst), *n.* 1. The part of the human body which is between the bottom of the ribs and the hips. 2. The part of anything which resembles the human waist; as, the *waist* of a ship; the central part of a thing when it is narrower or thinner than the rest; as, the *waist* of a violin. 3. A garment, or the part of a garment, which covers the body from the neck to the waist.

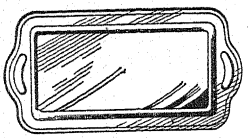
waist'band' (wāst'bănd'; wāst'bənd), *n.* A band or sash which runs around the waist, especially one on the upper part of trousers or a skirt.

waist'coat' (wāst'kōt'; wĕs'kŭt), *n.* A vest. — **waist'coat'ed**, *adj.*

wait (wāt), *v.* 1. To remain in a place looking forward to something which is expected to happen; to await; as, to *wait* orders. 2. To attend upon persons, as at table; to be a waiter or waitress; as, she *waits* table. 3. In colloquial use, to defer; to postpone; as, to *wait* dinner. — ***wait upon.*** 1. To attend a person as a servant. 2. To visit on business, courtesy, or ceremony; as, a delegation *waited upon* the governor.

wait (wāt), *n.* 1. [used in the *plural*, WAITS] Street singers who sing at night during the Christmas season. 2. An ambush; a trap. *Not now used*, except in ***to lie in wait***, to lie in ambush. 3. A delay; a time spent in waiting.

wait'er (wāt'ĕr), *n.* 1. A person who waits, as if expecting some person or thing. 2. An attendant, especially at table. 3. A tray or salver on which something is carried.



Waiter, 3.

wait'ing (wāt'ĭng), *pres. part.* of WAIT. — *n.* A period during which one waits. — *adj.* 1. Remaining in expectation of some person or thing; as, the *waiting* crowd. 2. Serving as an attendant; as, ***wait'ing maid, wait'ing man, wait'ing wom'an.***

wait'ing room. A room, as in a railroad station, for the use of persons waiting.

wait'ress (wāt'rĕs), *n.* A female waiter, or attendant at table.

waive (wāv), *v.* 1. To give up claim to; as, he *waived* his right to answer. 2. To fail to take advantage of; to neglect; to disregard; as, he *waived* the opportunity. 3. To put aside; to postpone; as, we shall *waive* that question until later.

waiv'er (wāv'ĕr), *n.* The act of purposely giving up some right, privilege, etc.; also, a paper, etc., that declares such an act.

wake (wāk), *n.* The track left by a vessel in the water; as, gulls flying along the *wake* of a ship; hence, any track; as, in the *wake* of an army.

wake (wāk), *v.; past tense* WAKED (wākt) or WOKE; *past part.* WAKED; *pres. part.* WAK'ING (wāk'ĭng). 1. To be awake; not to sleep; especially, to be watchful and alert; as, he *waked* to the opportunity. 2. To rouse or be roused from sleep, inactivity, etc.; to awake; as, he *woke* at six o'clock. 3. To bring to life again; to revive; as, his words *waked* memories. — *n.* 1. Wakefulness; a condition of being awake; also, a period of wakefulness. 2. The sitting up of persons at night to watch beside a dead body.

wake'ful (wāk'fo͝ol), *adj.* Sleepless; hence, watchful; alert. — **wake'ful·ness**, *n.*

Wake Is'land (wāk). A small island in the North Pacific Ocean. It belongs to the United States.

wak'en (wāk'ĕn), *v.* To arouse from sleep; to awake; hence, to rouse to action. — **wak'en·er**, *n.*

wake'-rob'in (wāk'rŏb'ĭn), *n.* A trillium. The name is also given to various other plants, as the jack-in-the-pulpit.

wale (wāl), *n.* 1. A streak on the skin such as would be made by a whip. 2. A ridge on the surface of cloth; a heavy twill.

Wales (wālz), *n.* A principality in the southwestern part of Great Britain, west of England.

walk (wôk), *v.* 1. To move along on foot; to advance by steps at a natural pace, not a run. 2. To move slowly in any course, not hurrying or running. 3. To cover or pass over at a walk; as, to *walk* the floor. 4. To cause to proceed at a walk; as, he *walked* his horse up the hill. — *n.* 1. The act of walking. 2. A stroll on foot for exercise or pleasure; as, to take a *walk* in the park. 3. The manner of walking; gait; as, to know a person by his *walk*. 4. Distance as measured by the time required to cover it while walking; as, a house only ten minutes' *walk* from the station. 5. Usual place or range of action; as, people in that *walk* of life. 6. A place, path, or course for people to walk; as, a *sidewalk*. — **walk'er**, *n.*

walk'ing stick (wôk'ĭng). 1. A cane. 2. An insect with a long, round body and long, thin legs. It closely resembles a stick.

walk'out' (wôk'out'), *n.* In colloquial use, a labor strike.

walk'-o'ver (wôk'ō'vĕr), *n.* In colloquial use, an easy victory.

wall (wôl), *n.* 1. A structure of brick, stone, etc., raised to some height and meant to enclose a space. 2. Something like a wall; especially, something that separates one thing from another; a barrier. 3. The side or inner surface of a cavity or vessel; as, the *walls* of one's chest; the *walls* of a boiler. — ***to go to the wall.*** To be compelled to give way; hence, to fail.

— *v.* To build a wall in or around something; to enclose, fill, or defend with or as with a wall.

wal'la·by (wŏl'ə·bĭ), *n.; pl.* WALLABIES (-bĭz). A small or medium-sized kind of kangaroo.

wal'let (wŏl'ĕt), *n.* 1. A bag or sack for carrying things on a journey; a knapsack. 2. A pocketbook.

wall'eye' (wôl'ī'), *n.* 1. An eye, as of a horse, with a whitish iris. 2. A kind of fish with large or noticeable eyes. — **wall'eyed'**, *adj.*

wall'flow'er (wôl'flou'ẽr), *n.* 1. A plant about eighteen inches tall, with spikes of sweet-scented flowers. 2. In colloquial use, a woman or man who remains by the wall instead of dancing at a dance.

Wallflower.

Wal·loon' (wŏ·lōōn'), *n.* One of a people inhabiting southern Belgium and parts of France; also, their language. — **Wal·loon'**, *adj.*

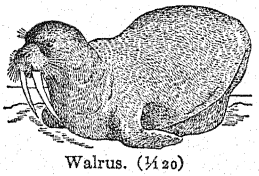
wal'lop (wŏl'ŭp), *v.* In colloquial use, to beat soundly; to thrash; to flog; also, in slang use, to hit very hard; as, to *wallop* a baseball. — *n.* In slang use, a powerful blow; also, the ability to deliver such a blow.

wal'low (wŏl'ō), *v.* 1. To roll oneself about, as in mire; to flounder; as, the elephants *wallowed* in the river. 2. To live with animal pleasure in some condition; as, to *wallow* in luxury. — *n.* 1. The act of wallowing. 2. A place where an animal wallows; also, the depression made by its wallowing.

wall'pa'per (wôl'pā'pẽr), *n.* Paper for walls of rooms.

wal'nut (wôl'nŭt; wôl'nŭt), *n.* The edible nut of a certain tree; also, the tree or its wood. Two important kinds of walnut are ***black walnut*** and ***English walnut***, both valuable for their wood and nuts.

wal'rus (wôl'rŭs; wŏl'rŭs), *n.; pl.* WALRUSES (-ĕz), WALRUS. A very large mammal of the Arctic Ocean, hunted for the oil from its blubber, and for its skin and tusks.



Walrus. (1/20)

waltz (wôlts), *n.* A gliding dance done to music in triple measure; also, music for this dance. — *v.* To dance a waltz. — **waltz'er**, *n.*

wam'pum (wŏm'pŭm; wôm'pŭm), *n.* Beads made of shells, formerly used for money, ornament, etc., by North American Indians.

wan (wŏn), *adj.* Having a pale or sickly hue; pale; as, a *wan* face; sickly; as, he was *wan* and weak from illness.

wand (wŏnd), *n.* A slender rod; a light, easily bent stick or pole.

wan'der (wŏn'dẽr), *v.* 1. To move about aimlessly; to ramble; as, he *wandered* about the world. 2. To take a slow, roundabout way; to meander; as, we *wandered* home from the picnic. 3. To stray; to go astray; as, they *wandered* off the path; to become delirious; to rave; as, the old man *wanders* a little. — *n.* The act of wandering. — **wan'der·er**, *n.*

wan'der·ing (wŏn'dẽr·ĭng), *n.* An aimless journeying; traveling. — **wan'der·ing**, *adj.*

wan'der·lust' (vän'dẽr·lōōst'; wŏn'dẽr·lŭst'), *n.* A strong wish or longing to travel.

wane (wān), *v.* 1. To grow smaller or less, as the moon. 2. To lose power, prosperity, brilliance, etc.; as, his fame *waned*. — *n.* The act, process, or fact of waning; also, the period of waning; as, the moon was on the *wane;* their prosperity is on the *wane*.

wan'ly (wŏn'lĭ), *adv.* In a wan manner.

wan'ness (wŏn'nĕs), *n.* Paleness; sickliness.

want (wŏnt; wônt), *v.* 1. To be without; to lack; as, they *want* even food. 2. To feel or suffer the need of something; as, she *wants* a new dress. 3. To desire, wish, or long for something. — *n.* 1. A lack; a shortage; as, there was a *want* of proper clothing. 2. Extreme poverty; great need; as, the old man died in *want*. 3. A wish for something; a desire; as, she has few *wants*. 4. Something that is wanted; a need.

want'ing (wŏn'tĭng; wôn'tĭng), *adj.* 1. Absent; lacking; as, one oar is *wanting*. 2. Falling below a standard, a hope, or a need; as, when they needed him they found him *wanting*. 3. Less; minus; as, a month *wanting* two days.

wan'ton (wŏn'tŭn), *adj.* 1. Ungovernable; unruly; as, *wanton* children. 2. Chiefly in poetic use, playful; sportive; as, *wanton* breezes. 3. Immoral. 4. Merciless; pitiless; as, the *wanton* killing of birds; also, having no real or just cause; as, a *wanton* attack.

wan'ton·ly, *adv.* **wan'ton·ness**, *n.*

wap'i·ti (wŏp'ĭ·tĭ), *n.* The American elk. See the picture at ELK, 2.

war (wôr), *n.* 1. A contest by force between two or more nations. When the war is between a nation and a part of it in rebellion it is called ***civil war***. 2. The state or fact of being in conflict with each other; strife; hostility; as, to be at *war;* also, a struggle or contest for control, revenge, etc.; as, a *war* between science and disease. 3. The military science or profession; as, trained in *war*.

— *v.;* WARRED (wôrd); WAR'RING. 1. To make or wage war; as, tribes *warring* among themselves. 2. To strive violently; to fight.

— *adj.* Having to do with, or resulting from, war; used in or for war; as, *war* censorship; *war* ruins.

war'ble (wôr'b'l), *v.* **1.** To sing with trills; as, the lark *warbled*. **2.** To express by or as by warbling; as, the bird *warbled* his happiness. — *n.* An act of warbling; a song; as, they heard the *warble* of a bird.

war'bler (wôr'blĕr), *n.* **1.** A person or thing that warbles; a singer. **2.** A bright-colored migratory songbird, also called ***wood warbler***, about the size of a sparrow. There are many kinds of warbler, as the ***Blackburnian warbler, Canada warbler, magnolia warbler, myrtle warbler, yellow warbler.***

Yellow Warbler. (⅓)

ward (wôrd), *v.* **1.** In old use, to keep watch over; to guard; as, they *warded* her from evil. **2.** To turn aside; to avert; as, to *ward* off danger. — *n.* **1.** The act of guarding; watch; protection; care. **2.** A division or separate compartment of a hospital; as, they put him in the men's *ward*. **3.** A division of a town or city for electoral or administrative purposes. **4.** A person, such as a minor or a lunatic, who is under the protection of a law court, either directly or through a guardian.

-ward (-wĕrd), **-wards** (-wĕrdz). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or adverb] makes a new word [an adjective or adverb]; as, *sea* + *-ward* (seaward); *down* + *-wards* (downwards). It means in the direction of; toward; thus, an *eastward* view is a view toward the east; to go *homewards* is to go in the direction of home.

ward'en (wôr'd'n), *n.* **1.** A watchman. **2.** A person who has special duties, sees that certain laws are kept, etc.; a supervisor; as, a game *warden;* especially, the principal keeper in charge of a prison. **3.** An officer in certain colleges and churches. — **ward'en·ship**, *n.*

ward'er (wôr'dĕr), *n.* A person who keeps guard; a watchman; a warden.

ward'robe' (wôrd'rōb'), *n.* **1.** A room or closet where clothes are kept. **2.** Wearing apparel; as, to add to one's *wardrobe.*

ward'ship (wôrd'shĭp), *n.* **1.** Guardianship; care and protection of a ward. **2.** The state of being under a guardian.

ware (wâr), *n.* **1.** [usually used in the *plural,* WARES] Goods; merchandise. *Ware* is often used in combination with another word, as in *metalware, earthenware,* etc. **2.** Earthenware; as, bowls of coarse brown *ware.*

ware'house' (wâr'hous'), *n.* A place to store goods; a storehouse.

war'fare' (wôr'fâr'), *n.* Military operations between enemies; war.

war'i·ly (wâr'ĭ·lĭ), *adv.* In a wary, or cautious, manner.

war'i·ness (wâr'ĭ·nĕs), *n.* Cautiousness.

war'like' (wôr'līk'), *adj.* **1.** Fit for or fond of war; as, *warlike* peoples. **2.** Belonging to or having to do with war; military; martial; as, *warlike* preparations. **3.** Threatening war; hostile.

warm (wôrm), *adj.* **1.** Having a moderate degree of heat; neither hot nor cold; as, *warm* milk; a *warm* climate. **2.** Giving off heat; as, a *warm* sun. **3.** Making a person feel heat or suffer no loss of bodily heat; as, *warm* clothing; also, having a feeling of heat; as, he was *warm* from running. **4.** Showing or marked by strong feeling, friendship, anger, etc.; as, a *warm* welcome. **5.** In colloquial use, near the object sought; as, you 're getting *warm* now. **6.** Giving a pleasant impression of warmth, as certain shades of red, orange, yellow, and brown. — *v.* **1.** To make warm; as, the sun *warmed* him. **2.** To stir up, arouse, etc.; to make warm, as with sympathy, friendship, etc.

warm'-blood'ed (wôrm'blŭd'ĕd), *adj.* **1.** Having warm blood; especially, having a body temperature usually somewhat above that of the surroundings, as birds and mammals; not cold-blooded. **2.** Warm in feeling; fervent; also, quick-tempered.

warm'ly (wôrm'lĭ), *adv.* In a warm manner; as, we greeted him *warmly.*

warmth (wôrmth), *n.* **1.** Gentle heat; as, the *warmth* of the sun. **2.** Strong feeling; enthusiasm, anger, affection, etc.; as, the *warmth* of her words.

warn (wôrn), *v.* **1.** To put on guard; to caution. **2.** To notify, especially in advance; as, the clock *warned* them that their time was up.

warn'ing (wôr'nĭng), *n.* Something that warns; a sign, portent, notice, etc., of something that may or will happen.

War of In'de·pend'ence. The American Revolution.

warp (wôrp), *n.* **1.** In weaving, the threads that go lengthwise in the loom and are crossed by the woof. **2.** A bend, twist, crook, etc., as in a board. **3.** A rope used in hauling a vessel, one end being attached to an anchor, post, etc. — *v.* **1.** To turn or twist out of shape. **2.** To move a vessel by hauling on a line attached to an anchor, buoy, etc.

war'rant (wŏr'ănt), *n.* **1.** Authorization; also, a token of this; as, the police had a search *warrant.* **2.** A person or thing that vouches for something; especially, a guarantee; security; as, this money is the *warrant* for his honesty. **3.** Justification; right; as, what *warrant* did you have for anger?

— *v.* **1.** In colloquial use, to declare with positiveness; as, I *warrant* that this is the way. **2.** To give power to do or keep from doing something; to authorize; as, the law *warrants* this punishment for the crime. **3.** To justify; to give reason for something; as, this *warrants*

further thought. 4. To guarantee; as, to *warrant* the goods to be first quality.
war'rant·a·ble, *adj.* **war'rant·a·bly**, *adv.*

war'rant of'fi·cer. An officer in the army or navy of a grade between that of commissioned officer and noncommissioned officer.

war'ren (wŏr'ĕn), *n.* A piece of ground for the breeding of rabbits; a place that has many rabbits or other small animals.

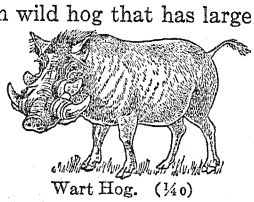
war'ri·or (wŏr'ĭ·ẽr; wôr'yẽr), *n.* A man engaged or experienced in war; a soldier.

War'saw (wôr'sô), *n.* The capital of Poland, on the Vistula River.

war'ship' (wôr'shĭp'), *n.* A government vessel used for war purposes.

wart (wôrt), *n.* 1. A small, hard lump of thickened skin. 2. Something like a wart, as a lump on a diseased plant. — **wart'y**, *adj.*

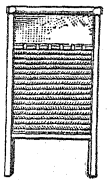
wart hog. An African wild hog that has large tusks and two pairs of wartlike outgrowths on its face.


Wart Hog. (1/40)

war'y (wâr'ĭ), *adj.*; WAR'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); WAR'I·EST. 1. Cautious of danger or deception; suspiciously prudent; as, to be *wary* in one's dealings with strangers. 2. Showing caution; as, a *wary* reply.

was (wŏz). The form of the verb *be* used with the first and third persons singular when the time is in the past.

wash (wŏsh), *v.* 1. To cleanse by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing with or in water; as, to *wash* clothes; to *wash* a floor; especially, to cleanse oneself with water; as, to *wash* one's face. 2. To touch in flowing; to overflow onto something; as, waves *washed* the shore; also, to lap; to splash; as, water *washed* against the boat. 3. To move, remove, change, form, etc., by or as by the use of water; as, waves *washed* him overboard; to *wash* gold from gravel. 4. To cover with a thin coat of paint, color, metal, etc. 5. To bear washing without injury; as, linen *washes* well.
— *n.* 1. The act of washing; also, the process or work of washing clothes. 2. A collection of things to be washed, being washed, etc.; as, the *wash* was on the line. 3. Waste liquid, food, etc., from a kitchen, often used to feed pigs. 4. The liquid with which anything is washed, wet, tinted, etc.; as, a *mouthwash*. 5. The flow, sound, or action of a body of water, as a wave; as, he heard the *wash* of waves. 6. A disturbance of water caused by motion of a boat through it, by a storm, etc.; as, the *wash* from a motorboat. 7. Material carried or set down by water; as, the flood left a *wash* of rocks in its wake.
— *adj.* Having to do with washing; also, capable of being washed safely; as, a *wash* dress.

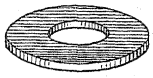

Washboard.

Wash. Abbreviation for *Washington*.

wash'a·ble (wŏsh'ȧ·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being washed, especially without damage; as, a *washable* silk. — **wash'a·bil'ĭ·ty** (wŏsh'ȧ·bĭl'ĭ·tĭ), *n.*

wash'board' (wŏsh'bōrd'), *n.* A grooved board to rub clothes on in washing.

wash'er (wŏsh'ẽr), *n.* 1. A person who washes. 2. A ring of metal, leather, etc., used to make something fit tightly or to prevent rubbing. 3. A machine that washes anything, as clothes.


Washer, 2.

wash'er·wom'an (wŏsh'ẽr·wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* -WOMEN. A woman whose work is washing clothes.

wash'ing (wŏsh'ĭng), *n.* 1. The act of a person or thing that washes. 2. The clothes, etc., washed or to be washed; a wash. — *adj.* Used for or having to do with washing; as, *washing* soap.

Wash'ing·ton (wŏsh'ĭng·tŭn), George, 1732–1799. An American general and the first president of the United States, 1789–1797.

Wash'ing·ton (wŏsh'ĭng·tŭn), *n.* 1. A State in northwestern United States. 2. A city in the District of Columbia. It is the capital of the United States.

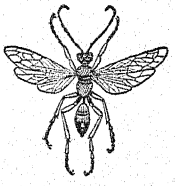
Wash'ing·ton, Mount. The highest of the White Mountains, 6,293 ft.

wash'out' (wŏsh'out'), *n.* The washing out of earth, etc.; also, a place where earth is washed away; as, the trains were stopped by a *washout*.

wash'room' (wŏsh'ro͞om'), *n.* A room for washing.

wash'stand' (wŏsh'stănd'), *n.* A stand that holds a pitcher, basin, etc., for use in washing; also, a sink for washing.

wasp (wŏsp), *n.* A slender-bodied, strong-winged insect that feeds on caterpillars, spiders, etc. The females and workers inflict a painful sting.


Wasp. (1/2)

wasp'ish (wŏs'pĭsh), *adj.* Like a wasp in form or nature; slender-waisted; also, spiteful; irritable; stinging; as, a *waspish* attack. — **wasp'ish·ly**, *adv.*

was'sail (wŏs'l; wŏs'ăl; wăs'-), *n.* 1. An ancient expression of good wishes at a festivity, especially when drinking a health. 2. The liquor used for a wassail. 3. A drinking bout. 4. A drinking song. — **was'sail·er**, *n.*

wast (wŏst). The form of the verb *be* used in solemn language for the second person singular when the time is in the past.

wast'age (wās'tĭj), *n.* Loss by use, decay, leakage, etc.; waste.

waste (wāst), *adj.* 1. Wild and uninhabited; desert. 2. Unused or unusable for planting, building, etc.; as, *waste* land. 3. Thrown away as worthless after being used; as, *waste* paper. 4. Serving to lead off or hold waste products; as, a *waste* pipe.

— *v.* 1. To lay waste; to bring to ruin; as, heat *wasted* the land. 2. To wear away; to use up; as, his body was *wasted* by fever. 3. To spend carelessly, uselessly, or without proper result; as, to *waste* one's time.

— *n.* 1. A desert; a wilderness. 2. A piece of land that is bare or uncultivated. 3. The action of wasting or the state of being wasted. 4. Gradual loss or decrease by use, wear, or decay; also, material of no further use to an organism. 5. Destruction, ruin, etc., as from war or a flood; something that is destroyed. 6. Something that has no value; refuse; a little mass of refuse cotton, wool, etc., used for wiping machinery, absorbing oil, etc. — **waste'ful**, *adj.* — **waste'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **waste'ful·ness**, *n.*

watch (wŏch), *v.* 1. To be or stay awake; to keep vigil. 2. To be on one's guard; to see to it; as, *watch* that you don't fall. 3. To keep guard; to guard; as, to *watch* sheep. 4. To be on the lookout; as, we *watched* for the signal. 5. To keep one's attention on someone. 6. To lie in wait or be ready for something; as, to *watch* one's chance.

— *adj.* Used while or for watching.

— *n.* 1. A vigil. 2. The action of keeping a long or steady vigil; as, to keep *watch*. 3. A person or persons who watch; a watchman or a sentinel. 4. The time during which a guard does duty; also, a time, usually four hours, for standing watch on shipboard. 5. Something that measures time, as a spring-driven timepiece carried in one's pocket. — **watch'er**, *n.*

watch'dog' (wŏch'dŏg'), *n.* A dog kept to watch and guard property.

watch'ful (wŏch'fo͝ol), *adj.* Attentive; vigilant; as, to be *watchful* of one's behavior; *watchful* against enemies.

watch'ful·ly, *adv.* **watch'ful·ness**, *n.*

watch'mak'er (wŏch'māk'ẽr), *n.* A person who makes or repairs watches. — **watch'mak'ing**, *n.*

watch'man (wŏch'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A person who is set to watch; a guard.

watch'tow'er (wŏch'tou'ẽr), *n.* A tower on which a sentinel or watchman is placed.

watch'word' (wŏch'wûrd'), *n.* 1. A secret word used as a signal; a password. 2. A motto used as a slogan or signal.

wa'ter (wô'tẽr; wŏt'ẽr), *n.* 1. The liquid that comes from the clouds as rain, and forms rivers, lakes, seas, etc. 2. Water as found in streams, lakes, seas, etc.; as, in southern *waters*. 3. A liquid that contains or is like water; as, *water* ran from her eyes. 4. The clearness and shine of a precious stone, especially a diamond. 5. A wavy lustrous pattern such as is given to some silks, linens, metals, etc.

— *v.* 1. To wet or supply with water. 2. To treat with water; especially, to treat cloth so as to give it a wavy, lustrous pattern. 3. To add water to anything; to dilute; as, to *water* milk. 4. To shed or fill with liquid; as, his mouth *watered*. 5. To get, drink, or take in water.

— *adj.* 1. Having to do with water or its storage, distribution, etc.; as, a *water* pipe. 2. Worked, used, growing, etc., in or near the water.

Water Beetle. (¾)

wa'ter bee'tle. An oval, flattened beetle that swims very swiftly by means of its fringed hind legs.

wa'ter bird. A swimming or wading bird.

wa'ter·buck' (wô'tẽr·bŭk'; wŏt'ẽr-), *n.*; *pl.* -BUCK, sometimes -BUCKS. A large, coarse-haired, brownish African antelope noted for its swimming ability.

Head of Water-buck.

wa'ter bug. 1. A winged cockroach. 2. An insect that lives on the water, having long, fringed hind legs that act as oars. 3. An insect that walks or skips on or near the surface of the water, but cannot swim.

wa'ter clock. An instrument to measure time by the fall or flow of water.

wa'ter col'or. 1. A paint whose liquid part is water. 2. A picture painted with water color. 3. The art of painting with water color. — **wa'ter-col'or**, **wa'ter-col'our**, *adj.*

wa'ter·course' (wô'tẽr·kōrs'; wŏt'ẽr-), *n.* A stream of water, such as a river or a brook; also, the bed of a stream.

wa'ter cress (krĕs). A plant that has crisp and rather peppery leaves and which grows usually in clear running water; also, the leaves, used as a salad, etc.

wa'ter·fall' (wô'tẽr·fôl'; wŏt'ẽr-), *n.* A fall of water from a height; a cascade.

wa'ter·fowl' (wô'tẽr·foul'; wŏt'ẽr-), *n.*; *pl.* -FOWL, sometimes -FOWLS. Any bird that frequents the water; especially, a swimming bird; also, such birds as a group.

wa'ter front. 1. Land, or a section of a town, that fronts on a body of water. 2. A water heater in the front of a stove.

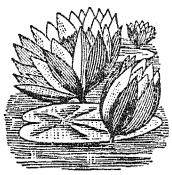
wa'ter ice. A frozen dessert made of sweetened diluted fruit juice.

wa'ter·ing place (wô'tĕr·ĭng; wŏt'ĕr·ĭng). 1. A place where water may be obtained, as by animals. 2. A place that is a resort for bathing, etc.

wa'ter jack'et. An outer casing that holds water, as for cooling the inside of an engine.

wa'ter·less (wô'tĕr·lĕs; wŏt'ĕr·lĕs), *adj.* Without water; having no water.

wa'ter lil'y. A water plant with long-stalked floating leaves and many-petaled flowers; also, its flower. The flowers are fragrant, and white, pink, or yellow. See the colored picture of *wild flowers*.



Water Lily.

wa'ter line *or* **wa'ter-line'** (wô'tĕr·līn'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A line marked on the side of a boat to show how deep the boat should sit in the water.

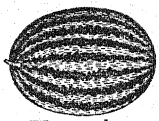
wa'ter·logged' (wô'tĕr·lŏgd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *adj.* Filled or soaked with water so as to be heavy, unmanageable, or loglike.

Wa'ter·loo' (wô'tĕr·lōō'; wô'tĕr·lōō'), *n.* 1. A village in central Belgium. Napoleon I was defeated here June 18, 1815. 2. A decisive defeat or reverse.

wa'ter·man (wô'tĕr·măn; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. 1. A man who works or lives mostly on the water. 2. A man who rows or sails for hire, especially on rivers and canals.

wa'ter·mark' (wô'tĕr·märk'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* 1. A mark that indicates a line to which water has risen or at which it has stood. 2. A mark made in paper during manufacture to show the company that made it, etc.

wa'ter·mel'on (wô'tĕr·mĕl'ŭn; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* The large edible fruit of a vine of the cucumber family; also, the plant.



Watermelon.

wa'ter po'lo (pō'lō). A game played by swimmers, using a ball resembling a football.

wa'ter pow'er. The power of moving water, used to run machinery.

wa'ter·proof' (wô'tĕr·prōōf'; wŏt'ĕr-), *adj.* Not letting water through; as, a *waterproof* tent.

wa'ter·proof' (wô'tĕr·prōōf'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* Something that is waterproof; especially, a light overcoat made of waterproof material. — *v.* To make waterproof; as, to *waterproof* shoes with oil.

wa'ter rat. A kind of ratlike animal that lives in wet places; a muskrat.

wa'ter·shed' (wô'tĕr·shĕd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* 1. A mountain range or other boundary that separates one drainage area from others. 2. The whole area that drains into a particular lake, river, etc.

wa'ter·side' (wô'tĕr·sīd'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* The land that borders on a body of water.

wa'ter snake. A harmless snake that lives mostly in fresh water.

wa'ter·spout' (wô'tĕr·spout'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* 1. A pipe or opening from which water spouts; also, a pipe to carry off water from a roof. 2. A slender, funnel-shaped cloud that extends down to a cloud of spray that is torn up from the surface of a body of water by a whirlwind.

wa'ter·tight' (wô'tĕr·tīt'; wŏt'ĕr-), *adj.* So tight as to be waterproof.

wa'ter·way' (wô'tĕr·wā'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n.* A way or channel for water; also, a body of water that may be navigated.

wa'ter wheel. Any wheel made to turn by a flow of water against it.

wa'ter·works' (wô'tĕr·wûrks'; wŏt'ĕr-), *n. pl.* Works or apparatus, including dams, sluices, pumps, pipes, etc., for furnishing a supply of water.

wa'ter·y (wô'tĕr·ĭ; wŏt'ĕr·ĭ), *adj.* 1. Having to do with or connected with water; as, to sail *watery* ways. 2. Full of or giving out water. 3. Like water. 4. Soft; soggy; flabby; as, *watery* turnips.

watt (wŏt), *n.* A unit used to measure electric power.

wat'tle (wŏt''l), *n.* 1. A twig or flexible rod; a framework made of such twigs. 2. Rods laid on a roof to support thatch. 3. Material consisting of interwoven twigs, used for fences, etc. 4. A fleshy flap of skin that hangs from the throat of some birds and reptiles. — *v.* 1. To bind or fence with wattles; to cover or support with wattle. 2. To interweave, as twigs. 3. To form by interweaving twigs. — **wat'tle,** *adj.* — **wat'tled** (wŏt''ld), *adj.*

wave (wāv), *v.* 1. To move like a wave; to float. 2. To move to and fro as a signal; to signal in this way; as, they *waved* good-bye. 3. To curve like a wave. — *n.* 1. A ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, as of the sea. 2. A waving motion, sound, etc.; especially, a signal made by waving one's hand, a flag, etc. 3. Something that moves like a wave of water; as, a light *wave;* an electric *wave.* 4. A flood; as, a *wave* of color swept her face; a period of strong feeling, unusual activity, etc.; as, a *wave* of prosperity. 5. A natural or artificial curving, as in a person's hair.

wave'let (wāv'lĕt), *n.* A little wave.

wa'ver (wā'vĕr), *v.* 1. To sway one way and the other; to flicker or quiver like a ray of light. 2. To be unsettled in opinion; to be undeter-

mined; as, his choice *wavered.* **3.** To show signs of giving way; to falter. — **wa'ver·er,** *n.*

wav'er (wāv'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that waves.

Wavy Line.

wav'y (wāv'ĭ), *adj.*; WAV'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); WAV'I·EST. Having waves; moving in waves.
wav'i·ly, *adv.* **wav'i·ness,** *n.*

wax (wăks), *v.* **1.** To grow larger, stronger, more numerous, etc.; as, the moon *waxed.* **2.** To become; to grow; as, he *waxed* strong; they *waxed* merry.

wax (wăks), *n.* Beeswax or a substance that resembles beeswax. — *adj.* Of or like wax. — *v.* To treat with wax; to rub, smear, or stop up with wax.

wax'en (wăk'sĕn), *adj.* Made of or like wax; as, a *waxen* candle; a *waxen* white lily.

wax myr'tle (mûr't'l). The bayberry.

wax'wing' (wăks'wĭng'), *n.* A crested, brownish, smooth-feathered bird. The ***cedar waxwing,*** or ***cedarbird,*** is well known.

Cedar Waxwing. (½)

wax'y (wăk'sĭ), *adj.*; WAX'I·ER (-sĭ·ẽr); WAX'I·EST. **1.** Like wax. **2.** Made of or covered with wax. — **wax'i·ness,** *n.*

way (wā), *n.* **1.** Direction of motion, progress, pointing, etc.; as, he went that *way.* **2.** A course from one place to another; a passage, road, path, street, track, etc. **3.** Room to go forward, pass, etc.; as, the enemy gave *way.* **4.** Distance; as, it is not a great *way.* **5.** Manner; method; as, her *way* of combing her hair; also, scheme; plan; as, I've thought of a *way.* **6.** Point; respect; as, good in every *way.* **7.** Regular course; as, he went his *way* calmly. **8.** Something that makes a person different from other persons; a peculiarity; as, he had queer *ways.* **9.** Determined course; as, she always got her *way.* **10.** Success in life; as, he had his *way* to make. **11.** In colloquial use, neighborhood; section of the country; as, people are friendlier down our *way.* **12.** Motion; headway; momentum; as, the cart gained *way* as it rolled. **13.** The direction of the weave in cloth; as, to cut silk the *way* of the goods. **14.** [used in the *plural,* WAYS] The sloping structure upon which a boat is built.

way'bill' (wā'bĭl'), *n.* A paper that goes with every shipment of railroad freight. It gives details about the shipment, its route, and the charges.

way'far'er (wā'fâr'ẽr), *n.* A traveler, especially on foot. — **way'far'ing,** *adj.*

way'lay' (wā'lā'), *v.*; for principal parts see LAY. To lie in wait for in the way; especially, to take by surprise so as to seize, rob, or kill.

-ways (-wāz). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun, adjective, etc.] makes a new word [an adverb]; as, *length* + *-ways* (lengthways); *edge* + *-ways* (edgeways). It means in the way, direction, or manner of; thus, to place a thing *crossways* is to place it so that it crosses something else.

way'side' (wā'sīd'), *n.* The side of the way; the edge or border of a road, etc. — way'side', *adj.*

way sta'tion. A small station between main stations on a railroad line.

way'ward (wā'wẽrd), *adj.* **1.** Taking one's own way; disobedient. **2.** Contrary to one's wishes or hopes; as, *wayward* weather. **3.** Unsteady; irregular.
way'ward·ly, *adv.* **way'ward·ness,** *n.*

we (wē), *pron. pl.; possessive case* OURS; *objective case* US. The plural of *I.* We is used: **1.** Of a group of which the speaker or writer is one. **2.** For the singular *I* by rulers and writers.

weak (wēk), *adj.* **1.** Lacking physical strength or power; feeble; as, a *weak* body; not able to bear or exert a great weight, pressure, etc.; as, a *weak* bridge. **2.** Easily overcome; as, a *weak* argument. **3.** Lacking force; low; faint; as, a *weak* voice. **4.** Not containing the usual amount or a large amount of the main ingredients; as, *weak* tea. **5.** Lacking mental or moral strength; simple; foolish; as, a *weak* mind; coming from or showing lack of judgment, firmness, etc.; unwise; as, a *weak* policy. **6.** Lacking experience, skill, etc.; as, a *weak* tennis player.

weak'en (wēk'ĕn), *v.* To make or become weak or weaker.

weak'fish' (wēk'fĭsh'), *n.*; *pl.* -FISH, -FISHES. A food fish found along the Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf of Mexico.

Weakfish. (½)

weak'ling (wēk'lĭng), *n.* A person or thing that is weak. — **weak'ling,** *adj.*

weak'ly (wēk'lĭ), *adj.* Not strong; weak. — *adv.* In a weak manner. — **weak'li·ness,** *n.*

weak'ness (wēk'nĕs), *n.* **1.** Lack of strength; feebleness; also, a time or feeling of weakness. **2.** Something that shows lack of strength; a fault; a defect. **3.** Something one specially likes or cares for; as, chocolate is Mary's *weakness.*

weak verb. A verb that forms its past tense and past participle by adding *-ed, -d,* or *-t* to the present tense; as, *walk, walked; bake, baked; deal, dealt.*

weal (wēl), *n.* In old or formal use, welfare; prosperity; happiness; as, through *weal* and woe; the public *weal.*

weal (wēl), *n.* A stripe or raised line, as one made by the lash of a whip on the skin.

wealth (wĕlth), *n.* An abundance of things which are wanted; plenty; especially, riches; property; as, he had acquired great *wealth*.

wealth'y (wĕl'thĭ), *adj.*; WEALTH'I·ER (-thĭ·ẽr); WEALTH'I·EST. Having a large amount of something valuable; rich. — **wealth'i·ness**, *n.*

wean (wēn), *v.* 1. To accustom a child or young animal to some food other than its mother's milk. 2. To cause to be reconciled to the loss of something.

weap'on (wĕp'ŭn), *n.* Something to fight with, such as a gun, a sword, etc.

wear (wâr), *v.*; *past tense* WORE; *past part.* WORN; *present part.* WEAR'ING. 1. To use as an article of clothing, decoration, etc. 2. To carry on or as on one's body; to bear; as, to *wear* a sword. 3. To show; as, he *wore* a smile. 4. To use up in service, especially in one's personal service; as, she *wore* out her shoes. 5. To harm, waste, or lessen by scraping, rubbing, etc.; as, the soil *wore* away; hence, to fatigue; to weary; as, they were *worn* by the trip. 6. To cause or make by rubbing, etc.; as, he *wore* a hole in his elbow. 7. To endure use; to stand up under use; as, that coat *wore* well. — *n.* 1. The act of wearing; the state of being worn; use; as, clothes for everyday *wear*. 2. Things worn or meant to be worn; as, women's *wear*. 3. Wearing quality; lasting quality; as, he got good *wear* from this coat. 4. The result of wearing or use; as, to show *wear*. — **wear'er**, *n.*

wea'ri·some (wē̆r'ĭ·sŭm), *adj.* Tiresome; tedious; as, a *wearisome* trip.

wea'ry (wē̆r'ĭ), *adj.*; WEA'RI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); WEA'RI·EST. 1. Worn out; tired; fatigued. 2. Expressing or caused by weariness; as, a *weary* sigh. 3. Having one's patience, pleasure, liking, etc., worn out. 4. Causing weariness; tiresome; as, a *weary* ride. — *v.* To make or become weary.
wea'ri·ly, *adv.* **wea'ri·ness**, *n.*

wea'sel (wē'z'l), *n.*; *pl.* WEASEL, *sometimes* WEASELS. A quick-moving, bloodthirsty animal that eats birds, mice, rats, etc.; also, the fur of this animal.

Weasel. ⅓o

weath'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* The state of the air and atmosphere with respect to warmth, cold, dryness, wetness, storminess, clearness, etc.; as, good *weather*; cold *weather*.
— *v.* 1. To expose to the air; to season, dry, wear, discolor, etc., by being exposed to the air; as, shingles *weathered* to a gray color. 2. To bear up against and come safely through a storm, danger, etc.; as, the boat *weathered* the storm. 3. To sail to the windward of a boat, land, etc.; as, they *weathered* the rest of the fleet.
— *adj.* Being toward the direction from which the wind blows; windward; as, the *weather* side.

weath'er-beat'en (wĕth'ẽr·bēt''n), *adj.* Worn or damaged by exposure to the weather; also, toughened, tanned, etc., by the weather.

weath'er·cock' (wĕth'ẽr·kŏk'), *n.* A vane, often in the figure of a cock, that turns with the wind to show its direction.

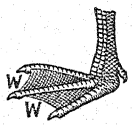
weath'er·glass' (wĕth'ẽr·glăs'), *n.* An instrument, as a barometer, to show the state of the atmosphere, especially changes in pressure.

weath'er vane. Same as VANE, definition 1.

weave (wēv), *v.*; *past tense* WOVE, also, WEAVED; *past part.* WO'VEN, WOVE; *pres. part.* WEAV'ING. 1. To form by interlacing strands of material; to make cloth, a web, etc., on a loom by interlacing yarns; to interlace into a fabric, especially on a loom. 2. To spin, as spiders and other insects. 3. To make by or as by interlacing; as, to *weave* a story. 4. To unite, entwine, etc., as if by weaving; as, he *wove* his own story into the book. 5. To move to and fro or up and down; as, they *wove* their way through the crowd.
— *n.* A particular method or pattern of weaving.

weav'er (wēv'ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that weaves; especially, a person who makes a living by weaving.

web (wĕb), *n.* 1. A woven fabric, especially one on a loom or coming from a loom. 2. A cobweb; also, something flimsy or entangling like a cobweb. 3. The membrane that unites the toes of birds and some water animals. — *v.*; WEBBED; WEB'BING. To weave; to unite or surround with a web; to envelop; to entangle.



Webbed Foot of Duck. *W*, *W* Webs.

webbed (wĕbd), *adj.* 1. Formed like or with a web. 2. Having or designating fingers or toes joined by webs.

web'-foot'ed (wĕb'fo͝ot'ĕd), *adj.* Having feet the toes of which are joined by webs; as, ducks are *web-footed*.

Web'ster (wĕb'stẽr), Daniel, 1782–1852. American statesman.

Web'ster, Noah, 1758–1843. American dictionary writer.

wed (wĕd), *v.*; *past tense* WED'DED; *past part.* WED'DED or WED; *pres. part.* WED'DING. 1. To marry; to join or give in marriage. 2. To attach firmly; as, he is *wedded* to his simple ways.

Wed. Abbreviation for *Wednesday*.

wed'ding (wĕd'ĭng), *n.* Marriage ceremony; marriage; nuptials.

☞ *Wedding* is used with another word to name the anniversaries of the wedding day; as, a ***silver wedding*** is the twenty-fifth and a ***golden wedding*** the fiftieth anniversary.

Wood Chopper's Wedge.

wedge (wĕj), *n.* **1.** A piece of wood, metal, etc., that tapers to a thin edge and is used to split wood, rocks, etc., or to lift a heavy weight. **2.** Anything shaped like a wedge, as a piece of cake, a piece of land, wild geese flying, etc.; also, a thing that serves to make a gradual opening or cause a change in something. — *v.* **1.** To separate by means of a wedge or wedges. **2.** To fasten with a wedge. **3.** To crowd; to push; as, he was *wedged* between two fat men.

wed'lock (wĕd'lŏk), *n.* Marriage.

Wednes'day (wĕnz'dĭ), *n.* The fourth day of the week; the day after Tuesday.

wee (wē), *adj.;* WE'ER (wē'ĕr); WE'EST. Very small; little; tiny.

weed (wēd), *n.* A garment or costume worn to show a certain state; especially [used in the *plural*], mourning garments; as, widow's *weeds.*

weed (wēd), *n.* A plant that is useless, injurious, or unsightly. — *v.* To remove weeds; to remove something as if it were a weed; as, to *weed* out the poor students.

weed'y (wēd'ĭ), *adj.;* WEED'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WEED'I·EST. **1.** Having many weeds; as, a *weedy* garden. **2.** Having to do with or like a weed; especially, growing rapidly and sturdily. **3.** In colloquial use, poorly shaped; lanky; as, a *weedy* youth.

week (wēk), *n.* **1.** Seven successive days; as, he left Monday for a *week.* **2.** The working days of the week.

week'day' (wēk'dā'), *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday. — **week'day'**, *adj.*

week end. **1.** The end of the week; especially, the time, often Saturday and Sunday, commonly kept as a holiday. **2.** A house party during a week end. — **week'-end'**, *adj.*

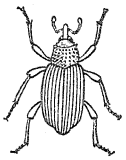
week'ly (wēk'lĭ), *adv.* Once a week. — *adj.* **1.** Having to do with a week or weekdays. **2.** Coming or done every week. — *n.;* *pl.* WEEKLIES (wēk'lĭz). A paper or magazine issued every week.

ween (wēn), *v.* In old use, to think; to believe; to suppose.

weep (wēp), *v.;* WEPT; WEEP'ING. **1.** To show grief, etc., by shedding tears; to cry. **2.** To lament; to bewail. **3.** To shed, as tears; to pour forth. — **weep'er**, *n.*

weep'ing (wēp'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Shedding tears; tearful; as, a *weeping* girl. **2.** Oozing; also, rainy; as, *weeping* skies. **3.** Having slender, drooping branches; as, the *weeping* willow.

wee'vil (wē'v'l), *n.* A small, hard-shelled beetle with a long snout. Many weevils are pests and their larvae injure fruit, nuts, grain, trees, etc. See BOLL WEEVIL. — **wee'vil·y, wee'vil·ly**, *adj.*



Weevil. Four times natural size.

weft (wĕft), *n.* In weaving, the threads that cross the warp; the thread carried by the shuttle; yarn used for this thread.

weigh (wā), *v.* **1.** To determine the weight of something. **2.** To examine as if by weighing; to ponder; as, to *weigh* a question. **3.** To measure out on or as on scales; to apportion. **4.** To balance something in one's hands to determine, or as if to determine, its weight. **5.** To heave up, as an anchor, before sailing. **6.** To have weight; to be heavy; to have a certain weight; as, he *weighs* 100 lbs. **7.** To be considered as important; to have influence; as, this fact will *weigh* against him. — ***weigh down.*** To bear heavily down upon someone or something; as, a feeling of guilt *weighed* him *down.* — ***weigh one's words.*** To choose one's words carefully before speaking. — **weigh'er**, *n.*

weigh (wā), *n.* A wrong form for WAY, used in the phrase *under weigh.*

weight (wāt), *n.* **1.** A quantity or thing that weighs a fixed amount. **2.** A unit of weight or mass; as, pounds and ounces are *weights* used in one system of measuring. See *Tables,* pages 736–737. **3.** A definite mass of some material, as iron, against which another material or quantity is balanced; as, he added a pound *weight* to the scales. **4.** Something heavy; especially, something heavy used to hold or press a thing down; as, a paper *weight;* a burden; as, what he had done was a *weight* on his mind. **5.** The amount that a thing weighs; as, his *weight* was 80 pounds. **6.** A system of units used to measure weight; as, avoirdupois *weight;* troy *weight.* See *Tables,* pages 736–737. **7.** Importance; influence; as, his excuse will have no *weight* with his father. **8.** The force with which a body is pulled toward the earth. — *v.* **1.** To load with a weight or weights; to make heavy; as, to *weight* something so as to sink it. **2.** To weigh down; as, her arms were *weighted* with bundles.

weight'y (wāt'ĭ), *adj.;* WEIGHT'I·ER (-ĭ·ĕr); WEIGHT'I·EST. **1.** Having much weight; heavy. **2.** Having importance, consequence, etc.; serious; momentous; as, *weighty* problems; also, expressing seriousness; as, a *weighty* manner. **3.** Having authority, influence, etc.; as, *weighty* reasons.

weight'i·ly, *adv.* **weight'i·ness**, *n.*

weir (wēr), *n.* **1.** A dam in a river for the purpose of leading water to a mill, making a

pond, etc. 2. A fence of stakes, brushwood, etc., set across a stream to catch fish.

weird (wērd), *adj.* Having to do with witchcraft, supernatural things, etc.; uncanny; wild; as, a *weird* sound.
weird'ly, *adv.* weird'ness, *n.*

wel'come (wĕl'kŭm), *adj.* 1. Received gladly; pleasing; as, *welcome* news. 2. Willingly permitted to do, have, or enjoy, something; as, you are *welcome* to use my skates. — *n.* The act of welcoming; a friendly, kindly greeting. — *v.* To greet, as a visitor, with friendship or courtesy. — wel'com·er, *n.*

weld (wĕld), *v.* 1. To unite metal parts by heating and allowing the parts to flow together, or by hammering or pressing together. 2. To join closely; to form into or as if into a single piece; as, their common trouble *welded* them into fast friends. 3. To be or be capable of being welded; as, some metals *weld* easily. — *n.* The joining of metals by welding; a welded joint.

wel'fare' (wĕl'fâr'), *n.* A state of health, happiness, prosperity, etc.

wel'kin (wĕl'kĭn), *n.* The sky.

well (wĕl), *n.* 1. A spring with its pool; a fountain. 2. A hole made in the earth so deep that a supply of water, oil, gas, etc., is reached. 3. A source of supply; a wellspring. 4. Anything shaped like or serving as a well. — *v.* To flow; to gush; to pour forth.

well (wĕl), *adv.*; *comparative* BET'TER; *superlative* BEST. 1. In a pleasing or desirable manner; satisfactorily; fortunately; as, it turned out *well*. 2. In a good or proper manner; excellently; skillfully. 3. Suitably; abundantly; fully; as, he ate *well*. 4. With reason, courtesy, etc.; properly; as, he could not *well* refuse. 5. In a prosperous condition, manner, etc.; as, they live *well*. 6. To the full degree or extent; fully; as, he was *well* out of sight. 7. Intimately; closely; as, I knew him *well*. 8. Considerably; far; as, the guard rode *well* ahead. 9. Exactly; definitely; as, I remember it *well*. — *adj.* Good or desirable; as: 1. Fortunate; advantageous. 2. Healthy; not sick. 3. In satisfactory condition or circumstances. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing satisfaction, surprise, etc.; as, *Well! Well!* Here we are at last!

well'-cho'sen, *adj.*
well'-de·fined', *adj.*
well'-es·tab'lished, *adj.*
well'-found'ed, *adj.*
well'-groomed', *adj.*
well'-ground'ed, *adj.*
well'-in·formed' *adj.*
well'-made', *adj.*
well'-pre·served', *adj.*
well'-worn', *adj.*

well'a·way' (wĕl'ə·wā'), *interj.* An exclamation expressing sorrow and lament.

well'-be'ing (wĕl'bē'ĭng), *n.* The state or condition of being well; welfare.

well'born' (wĕl'bôrn'), *adj.* 1. Coming from a good family; gentle and courteous; noble. 2. Coming from healthy parents.

well'-bred' (wĕl'brĕd'), *adj.* Having or showing good manners; refined; polite.

Wel'ling·ton (wĕl'ĭng·tŭn), *n.* The capital of New Zealand.

Wel'ling·ton, Duke of, 1769–1852. *Arthur Wellesley.* A British general.

well'-known' (wĕl'nōn'), *adj.* 1. Widely or generally known. 2. Intimately known; as, *well-known* faces.

well'-nigh' (wĕl'nī'), *adv.* Almost; nearly; as, he was *well-nigh* tired out.

well'spring' (wĕl'sprĭng'), *n.* 1. A spring. 2. A source of continual supply.

well'-to-do' (wĕl'tŭ·dōō'), *adj.* Prosperous.

Welsh (wĕlsh), *adj.* Having to do with Wales, its people, or their language. — *n.* 1. The language of Wales or of the Welsh people. 2. [used as a *plural*] The natives or inhabitants of Wales.

Welsh'man (wĕlsh'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A native or inhabitant of Wales.

Welsh rab'bit (wĕlsh răb'ĭt). A dish of melted cheese, often mixed with beer, poured over toasted bread or crackers.

welt (wĕlt), *n.* 1. Something fastened to an edge, as by sewing, to strengthen or decorate it. 2. In colloquial use, a ridge raised on the skin by a blow; also, a heavy blow. 3. A narrow strip of leather attached to the insole of shoes in one process of manufacture. — *v.* 1. To sew, bind, or fasten a welt on something. 2. In colloquial use, to beat severely.

wel'ter (wĕl'tĕr), *v.* 1. To tumble about or wallow, as a hog in mire. 2. To roll, toss, or tumble, as if by waves. — wel'ter, *n.*

wen (wĕn), *n.* A painless tumor of the skin.

wench (wĕnch), *n.* 1. A girl or maiden; a young woman. 2. A female servant.

wend (wĕnd), *v.* To go; to travel.

went (wĕnt), *past tense* of GO.

wept (wĕpt), *past tense & past part.* of WEEP.

were (wûr; wâr). The form of the verb *be* used with *you* (*sing.* or *pl.*) or with any plural, as *we, they, birds, men,* etc., when the time is the past.

were'wolf' (wēr'wo͝olf'; wûr'wo͝olf'), *n.*; *pl.* -WOLVES. In folklore, a person who has been changed into a wolf; a person who can change himself into a wolf.

wert (wûrt). A solemn or poetic form of the verb *be* used with *thou* when the time is the past.

Wes'ley (wĕs'lĭ; wĕz'lĭ), Charles, 1707–1788, and John, his brother, 1703–1791. English preachers. John was the founder of Methodism.

Wes'ley·an (wĕs'lĭ·ăn; wĕz'lĭ·ăn), *adj.* Having to do with one or both of the Wesley brothers or the church they founded. — *n.* A follower of John Wesley or the Wesleyan teachings; a Methodist.

west (wĕst), *n.* 1. The point at which the sun sets; the point opposite to east. 2. A region, section, country, etc., that is situated to the west. 3. [written with a capital letter, *West*] The Western Hemisphere; the New World; also, Europe and the Americas, as distinguished from Asia; also, that part of the United States that lies west of the Mississippi River. 4. In history, the Western Roman Empire.
— *adj.* 1. Lying toward the west; going toward the west. 2. Facing toward the west. 3. Coming from the west; as, a *west* wind.
— *adv.* To, toward, or in, the west; westward.

west'er·ly (wĕs'tẽr·lĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WESTERLIES (-lĭz). A wind that blows from the west.
— *adj.* Having to do with the west; situated in the west; facing or coming from the west.
— *adv.* Toward the west; from the west; as, the winds blew *westerly*.

west'ern (wĕs'tẽrn), *adj.* 1. Having to do with the west; situated in the west; living in or coming from the west; grown or produced in the west. 2. [written with a capital letter, *Western*] Having to do with a region called the West. 3. Moving, going, etc., toward the west. 4. Coming from the west; as, *western* winds.

West'ern Aus·tral'ia. A State located in the western part of Australia.

west'ern·er (wĕs'tẽr·nẽr), *n.* A native or inhabitant of the west, especially [written with a capital letter, *Westerner*] of the West in the United States.

West'ern Hem'i·sphere. See HEMISPHERE.

west'ern·most (wĕs'tẽrn·mōst), *adj.* Farthest west; most western.

West In'dies (wĕst ĭn'dĭz; ĭn'dēz). A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean between Florida and South America. — **West In'di·an,** *adj. & n.*

West'min'ster (wĕst'mĭn'stẽr), *n.* A city and borough forming a part of London. It contains the Houses of Parliament and also ***West'min'ster Ab'bey***, a famous old church.

West·pha'li·a (wĕst·fā'lĭ·ȧ), *n.* A province in western Prussia.

West Point. A government military reservation in New York State, on the Hudson River, site of the ***United States Military Academy***, a government training school for cadets in preparation for service as officers in the United States Army.

West Vir·gin'i·a (vẽr·jĭn'ĭ·ȧ; vẽr·jĭn'yȧ). A State in the eastern United States.

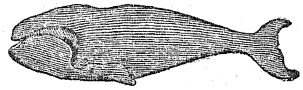
west'ward (wĕst'wẽrd), *adj.* Moving, lying, or being toward the west.

west'ward (wĕst'wẽrd), **west'wards** (-wẽrdz), *adv.* Toward the west. — **west'ward·ly,** *adv.*

wet (wĕt), *adj.*; WET'TER; WET'TEST. 1. Containing, covered with, or soaked with, water or other liquid; as, a *wet* cloth; *wet* land. 2. Rainy; as, *wet* weather. 3. Not yet dry; as, *wet* paint. 4. Preserved in a liquid. 5. In colloquial use, permitting or favoring the sale of intoxicating liquors; as, a *wet* town.
— *n.* 1. Water or wetness; moisture. 2. Rainy weather; rain. 3. In colloquial use, a person who favors the sale of intoxicating liquor.
— *v.*; WET or WET'TED; WET'TING. 1. To make wet; to fill, moisten, or soak with liquid. 2. To become wet.
— **wet'ness,** *n.*

weth'er (wĕth'ẽr), *n.* A ram, especially one with male parts removed.

whack (hwăk), *n.* In colloquial use, a sharp, noisy blow; also, the sound of such a blow or a sound like it. — **whack,** *v.*


Whale. (1/300)

whale (hwāl), *n.* A warm-blooded sea animal that looks like a huge fish but breathes air and suckles its young. Whales are hunted for oil and whalebone. They sometimes grow to be 100 feet long. — *v.* To fish for whales.

whale (hwāl), *v.* To lash so as to mark with stripes; also, to strike or hit hard; as, to *whale* a baseball over the fence.

whale'boat' (hwāl'bōt'), *n.* A long narrow rowboat originally used by whale fishermen and now carried by many large boats.

whale'bone' (hwāl'bōn'), *n.* 1. A horny substance got from the upper jaw of some kinds of whales. 2. Something made of whalebone.

whal'er (hwāl'ẽr), *n.* 1. A boat or person employed in whale fishing. 2. A whaleboat.

wharf (hwôrf), *n.*; *pl.* WHARVES (hwôrvz) or WHARFS. 1. A structure of timber, cement, etc., built on the shore of a harbor, river, or canal so that vessels may more easily load and unload. 2. Any structure, as a pier or dock, along which a vessel may lie.

wharf'age (hwôr'fĭj), *n.* 1. The use of a wharf, as for handling or stowing goods. 2. The fee paid for the use of a wharf. 3. The wharves of a place; as, there is *wharfage* here for the largest ships.

what (hwŏt), *pron.* 1. Which thing or things? as, *what* did you say? 2. Which sort or nature of thing? as, *what* is this? 3. Which in name, kind, etc.? as, *what* is your trade? 4. That

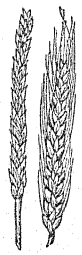
which; as, I have done *what* you asked; also, those things which; as, keep *what* are left.
— *adj.* **1.** What one or ones? as, *what* child was lost? **2.** Of which kind, sort, or nature? as, *what* good will it do? **3.** Which in particular; as, she knows *what* boy threw the paper wad. **4.** The sort of; as, he knows *what* books he likes. **5.** Any which; as, ask *what* questions you please. **6.** Very surprising! marvelously great! as, *what* courage!
— *adv.* **1.** In what way? as, *what* does it benefit one to gain the whole world? **2.** In part; as, *what* with the heat and *what* with hunger, he was nearly dead.
— *conj.* That; as, never fear but *what* he will return.
— *interj.* Indeed! For goodness' sake!

what·ev'er (hwŏt·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* **1.** What indeed? **2.** Anything or everything that; as, take *whatever* you want. **3.** No matter what; as, obey orders, *whatever* happens. — *adj.* Of any kind that; as, give him *whatever* food you have.

what'not' (hwŏt'nŏt'), *n.* A light, open set of shelves used for china ornaments, etc.

what'so·ev'er (hwŏt'sō·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* & *adj.* Whatever.

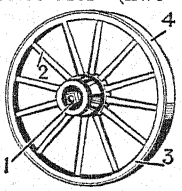
wheat (hwēt), *n.* **1.** A grain from which the flour is made that is used in making pies, cakes, pastry, etc. Wheat is the most important grain in the temperate zones, and is next to rice in importance throughout the world. **2.** The grass that produces this grain. **3.** A crop of this grain.


Wheat, without and with Bristles.

wheat'en (hwēt'n), *adj.* Having to do with or made of wheat.

whee'dle (hwē'd'l), *v.* **1.** To entice by soft words; to cajole; to coax. **2.** To gain by coaxing. — **whee'dler** (hwē'dlĕr), *n.*

wheel (hwēl), *n.* **1.** A disk or circular frame capable of turning on a central axis. **2.** Anything that is like a wheel, as in being round or in turning on an axis. **3.** A device the main part of which is a wheel; as, a spinning *wheel*. **4.** [used in the *plural*, WHEELS] The moving power; as, the *wheels* of government. **5.** A turn by a group of vessels or troops pivoting in a line about a point at one end of the line.



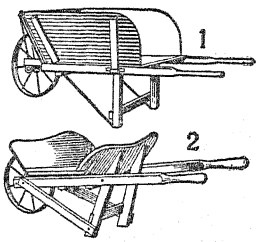
Wheel. 1 Hub; 2 Spoke; 3 Felly; 4 Tire.

— *adj.* **1.** Consisting of a wheel; as, a *wheel* trap. **2.** Shaped like a wheel. **3.** Having or mounted on wheels. **4.** Next to the wheels; as, a *wheel* horse.
— *v.* **1.** To carry or move on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle. **2.** To turn or cause to turn on an axis; to revolve; as, the earth *wheels* about the sun.

wheel'bar'row (hwēl'băr'ō), *n.* A small vehicle with two handles and one or more wheels, used to move small loads.

wheeled (hwēld), *adj.* Having a wheel or wheels; as, *wheeled* vehicles.

wheel'house' (hwēl'hous'), *n.* A small house on or above the deck of a boat, containing the steering wheel.

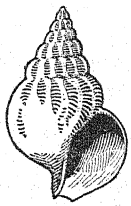


Wheelbarrows, 1 with, 2 without, Removable Sides.

wheel'wright' (hwēl'rīt'), *n.* A man whose occupation is to make or repair wheels and wheeled vehicles.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.* To breathe with a piping or whistling sound; as, the horse *wheezed;* also, to make a sound like wheezing; as, our old car *wheezes.* — *n.* **1.** A wheezing sound. **2.** In slang use, an old joke. — **wheez'er**, *n.* — **wheez'i·ly**, *adv.* — **wheez'i·ness**, *n.* — **wheez'y**, *adj.*

whelk (hwĕlk), *n.* A kind of large marine snail, used in Europe for food.


Whelk. (⅔)

whelm (hwĕlm), *v.* To overwhelm.

whelp (hwĕlp), *n.* **1.** A puppy; also, a cub fox, wolf, bear, lion, etc. **2.** A raw, inexperienced boy. — *v.* To give birth to whelps.

when (hwĕn), *adv.* At what time? — *conj.* **1.** At the time that; as, come *when* you are ready; after the time that; you may leave *when* you have finished; during the time that; while. **2.** In spite of the fact that; as, why do you tease, *when* your mother does not like it? — *pron.* **1.** What time; as, until *when* will you be there? **2.** The time mentioned; as, since *when*, I have been ill.

whence (hwĕns), *adv.* **1.** From what place, person, source, etc.? **2.** From which place, person, source, etc.; from whom.

whence'so·ev'er (hwĕns'sō·ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* From whatever place, source, person, etc.

when·ev'er (hwĕn·ĕv'ĕr), *conj.* At any or every time that; as, stop *whenever* you wish. — *adv.* In colloquial use, when?

when'so·ev'er (hwĕn'sō·ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* & *conj.* Whenever.

where (hwâr), *adv.* **1.** In or at what place? **2.** To what place? Whither? **3.** From what place or source? Whence? **4.** At what point? **5.** In what? — *conj.* At, in, or to, the place in which; as, he works *where* we do. — *pron.* Place in or at which; as, a mile from *where* we live.

where'a·bouts' (hwâr'ə·bouts'), *adv.* About where? near what place? as, *whereabouts* did you see him? — *n. sing.* The place where a person or thing is; as, his *whereabouts* is not known.

where·as' (hwâr·ăz'), *conj.* 1. Since it is true that; since it is the case that. 2. While; on the contrary; as, water quenches fire, *whereas* alcohol takes fire. — *n.; pl.* WHEREASES (hwâr·ăz'ĕz). One of the paragraphs or sentences in a document beginning "whereas."

where·at' (hwâr·ăt'), *adv.* 1. At which; as, the spot *whereat* he stood. 2. And then; whereupon; as, he smiled, *whereat* all laughed.

where·by' (hwâr·bī'), *adv.* By or through which; by means of which; as, the organs *whereby* we see, hear, taste, smell, and feel.

where'fore (hwâr'fōr), *adv.* Why? — *n.* A reason; an explanation; as, to ask the *wherefores* of a change in plan.

where·in' (hwâr·ĭn'), *adv.* 1. In what way? 2. In which; as, the palace *wherein* the king lives.

where·of' (hwâr·ŏv'; hwâr·ŏf'), *adv.* 1. Of what? 2. Of which; about that of which; as, he knows *whereof* he speaks.

where·on' (hwâr·ŏn'), *adv.* 1. On what? 2. On which; as, the base *whereon* the statue rests.

where'so·ev'er (hwâr'sō·ĕv'ĕr), *adv. & conj.* Wherever.

where·to' (hwâr·to͞o'), *adv.* 1. To what place or end? 2. To which; as, the port *whereto* the ship is going.

where'un·to' (hwâr'ŭn·to͞o'), *adv.* Whereto.

where'up·on' (hwâr'ə·pŏn'), *adv.* 1. Upon what? 2. Upon which; whereon. 3. And then; at which time.

wher·ev'er (hwâr·ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* 1. At or in any or every place in which. 2. To any or every place to which. 3. From whatever place or source.

where·with' (hwâr·wĭth'; hwâr·wĭth'), *adv.* With which: as, he had a club *wherewith* to fight. — *pron.* Also ***where'with·al'*** (hwâr'wĭth·ôl'). The means by which; especially, money; as, he had not *wherewith* to buy his dinner.

wher'ry (hwĕr'ĭ), *n.; pl.* WHERRIES (-ĭz). 1. A rowboat; especially, a long light rowboat with pointed ends. 2. A light cargo or passenger boat.

whet (hwĕt), *v.;* WHET'TED; WHET'TING. 1. To sharpen the edge of by rubbing on or with a stone, etc.; as, to *whet* a knife. 2. To make sharp; to stimulate; as, to *whet* the appetite; to *whet* one's anger.

wheth'er (hwĕth'ĕr), *conj.* 1. Either if; as, *whether* we succeed or fail, we must try. 2. If it be true, likely, or possible that; as, they asked *whether* we could come.

whet'stone' (hwĕt'stōn'), *n.* A natural or artificial stone on which blades are sharpened by whetting.

whew (hwū; hū), *interj.* An exclamation like a half-formed whistle, expressing surprise, relief, admiration, etc.

whey (hwā), *n.* The watery part of milk which separates from the rest in cheese making.

which (hwĭch), *pron.* 1. What one (of two or more)? as, *which* is your house? 2. That; as, books *which* interest us. 3. Any one that; whichever; as, take *which* you will.

which·ev'er (hwĭch·ĕv'ĕr), *pron. & adj.* Any one that; no matter which; as, select *whichever* you want; *whichever* road you take.

which'so·ev'er (hwĭch'sō·ĕv'ĕr). Same as WHICHEVER.

whiff (hwĭf), *n.* A slight gust; a puff; as, a *whiff* of fresh air; *whiffs* at a pipe; also, an odor brought by or as by such a puff; as, *whiffs* of fragrance. — *v.* To puff, blow out, or blow away, in whiffs; as, the breeze *whiffed* the fog away.

whif'fle·tree' (hwĭf'l·trē'; hwĭf'l·trĭ). Same as WHIPPLETREE.

Whig (hwĭg), *n.* 1. A member of a former English political party that favored increase in the power of the people and of Parliament. 2. In the Thirteen Colonies, a friend and supporter of the American Revolution. 3. A member of a former American political party opposing the Democrats.

while (hwīl), *n.* Space of time; as, stay with us a *while;* also, time used in doing something; pains; as, it was worth your *while* to study hard. — *conj.* 1. During the time that; as long as; as, I shall rest *while* you are away. 2. In careless use, although; in spite of the fact that; as, *while* he is respected, he is not liked. — *v.* To spend; to pass; as, to *while* away time.

whi'lom (hwī'lŭm), *adj.* Former; as, *whilom* friends.

whilst (hwīlst), *conj.* While.

whim (hwĭm), *n.* An unexpected change of mind or desire; a sudden notion or fancy; a caprice; as, the *whims* of a spoiled child.

whim'per (hwĭm'pĕr), *v.* 1. To cry in low, broken tones; to whine; as, the dog is *whimpering.* 2. To make a sound like that of whimpering. — **whim'per,** *n.*

whim'sey, whim'sy (hwĭm'zĭ), *n.; pl.* WHIMSIES (-zĭz). A whim.

whim'si·cal (hwĭm'zĭ·kăl), *adj.* 1. Full of whims; capricious; as, a *whimsical* girl. 2. Full of sudden, queer turns; droll; fantastic; as, *whimsical* humor.

whim'si·cal·ly, *adv.* **whim'si·cal·ness,** *n.*

whine (hwīn), *v.* 1. To cry in a low, complaining tone; as, children that *whine*. 2. To make a sound like such crying; as, wind *whined* through the trees. 3. To beg or complain in a childish fashion; as, to *whine* to be taken to the circus.

whin'ny (hwĭn'ĭ), *v.*; WHIN'NIED (-ĭd); WHIN'NY·ING. To neigh gently. — *n.*; *pl.* WHINNIES (hwĭn'ĭz). A whinnying sound.

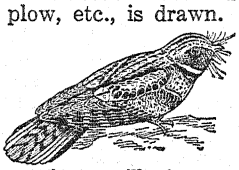
whip (hwĭp), *v.*; WHIPPED (hwĭpt) or WHIPT; WHIP'PING. 1. To move, pull, snatch, or jerk quickly or forcibly; to whisk; as, to *whip* a boy back into line. 2. To strike with a switch, lash, rod, etc.; to lash. 3. To punish by lashing; as, to *whip* a naughty child. 4. To beat to a froth with a fork, a whisk, etc.; as, to *whip* cream. 5. To thrash about; to swish; as, flags *whipping* in the wind.
— *n.* 1. A person or thing that whips or is used in whipping. 2. A light dessert blended with whipped cream or whipped whites of eggs.
— **whip'per**, *n.*

whip hand. Power to make others obey one's will; control; as, to have or get the *whip hand*.

whip'pet (hwĭp'ĕt), *n.* A dog resembling the greyhound but somewhat smaller. It is a very swift runner, and is much used in racing.

whip'ple·tree' (hwĭp''l·trē'; -trĭ), *n.* The movable bar to which harness traces are fastened and by which a wagon, plow, etc., is drawn.

whip'poor·will' (hwĭp'po͝or·wĭl'; hwĭp'-po͝or·wĭl'), *n.* A night-flying insect-eating bird of eastern North America. It is named from its peculiar call.


Whippoorwill. (1/10)

whir (hwûr), *v.*; WHIRRED; WHIR'RING. To move or revolve with a buzzing, whizzing sound; as, flies *whirred* through the room. — *n.* A whirring sound.

whirl (hwûrl), *v.* 1. To turn or move rapidly in circles; to revolve with great speed; as, to *whirl* a top. 2. To feel giddiness; to reel; as, my head *whirls*. 3. To move or carry with the speed of whirling; as, the train *whirled* around the bend.
— *n.* 1. A whirling movement; as, the *whirl* of a top. 2. Something caused by whirling; an eddy; bustle; confusion; as, the *whirl* of life.

whirl'i·gig' (hwûrl'ĭ·gĭg'), *n.* 1. A spinning toy such as a top. 2. A merry-go-round. 3. A whirl; an unending rush.

whirl'pool' (hwûrl'po͞ol'), *n.* A place in a river, etc., where the water whirls around and forms a depression in the center.

whirl'wind' (hwûrl'wĭnd'), *n.* A violent wind storm which whirls the air in a rapidly ascending column.

whirr (hwûr). Same as WHIR.

whisk (hwĭsk), *n.* 1. A quick sweep or brush; as, give my coat a *whisk*. 2. Also ***whisk broom***. A small short-handled brush made like a broom. 3. A kitchen utensil of wire, made for whipping eggs, cream, etc. 4. A sudden quick motion; as, a *whisk* of the hand.

Whisk,2.

— *v.* 1. To move suddenly and speedily; to whip. 2. To beat into a froth; as, to *whisk* eggs. 3. To brush with or as with a broom or whisk; as, to *whisk* dust off one's clothes.

whisk'ers (hwĭs'kẽrz), *n. pl.* 1. The beard that grows on the chin or on the sides of the face; as, side *whiskers*. 2. The long hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of a cat, bird, etc.

whis'ky, whis'key (hwĭs'kĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WHISKIES, WHISKEYS (-kĭz). An intoxicating liquor made by distilling grains such as rye and barley.

whis'per (hwĭs'pẽr), *v.* 1. To speak very low or under the breath; also, to tell by whispering; as, to *whisper* a secret. 2. To make a low rustling sound, like a whisper. — *n.* 1. The act of whispering; also, a whispering sound. 2. A rumor; as, there were *whispers* of a boy's suspension from school.

whist (hwĭst), *n.* A card game for two sets of partners, using the entire deck.

whis'tle (hwĭs''l), *v.* 1. To make a shrill sound, as that made by blowing through a hole formed by the hands; especially, to make a series of shrill musical sounds, as by expelling the breath through holes formed by the tongue, teeth, and lips. 2. To pass rapidly with a whistling sound; as, bullets *whistled* past him.
— *n.* 1. A device by which a shrill sound is produced; as, a tin *whistle;* a steam *whistle*. 2. A whistling sound.
— **whis'tler** (hwĭs'lẽr), *n.*

whit (hwĭt), *n.* The least particle; a bit; a jot.

white (hwīt), *adj.* 1. Of the color of pure snow; also, of a pale or light color; as, a *white* skin; light gray; silvery; as, *white* hair. 2. Without stain or blemish; pure; as, a *white* soul.
— *n.* 1. The color of anything that is white; whiteness; as, the *white* of snow. 2. The white part of a thing; in an egg, the clear matter that surrounds the yolk. 3. A white person. 4. White clothes; as, dressed in *white*.
— **white'ness**, *n.*

white ant. A termite.

white'cap' (hwīt'kăp'), *n.* A wave crest breaking into foam.

white feath'er. A sign or show of cowardice.

white'fish' (hwīt'fĭsh'), *n.* An important food fish found in lakes and clear streams. See the colored picture of *fishes*.

white flag. A white flag that, when run up, is a request for a truce or a sign of surrender.

White House. The building in Washington provided by the United States as a home for the President.

white lie. A fib.

White Moun'tains. A mountain group in north central New Hampshire. Its highest point is Mount Washington, 6,293 ft.

whit'en (hwīt'n), *v.* To make or become white; to bleach; as, to *whiten* sheets.

White Rus'sia. A republic in western Russia, Europe. It is a part of the Soviet Union.

White Sea. A gulf in northern Soviet Russia, Europe.

white'wash' (hwīt'wŏsh'), *n.* A white liquid which is applied to plastered walls, etc., to make them white. — *v.* **1.** To cover with whitewash. **2.** To cover up or conceal the crimes or faults of; also, to clear of guilt; as, attempts have been made to *whitewash* Benedict Arnold. — **white'wash'er**, *n.*

whith'er (hwĭth'ĕr), *adv.* **1.** To what place? **2.** To the place which; as, he has gone *whither* you sent him.

whith'er·so·ev'er (hwĭth'ĕr·sō·ĕv'ĕr), *adv.* To whatever place.

whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.* Any of a number of edible marine fishes, most of which are found near seacoasts.

whit'ing (hwīt'ĭng), *n.* A chalky powder, paste, or liquid used for whitening, for cleansing silver, etc.

whit'ish (hwīt'ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat white; nearly white; not a clear white.

Whit'ney (hwĭt'nĭ), Eli, 1765–1825. An American who invented the cotton gin.

Whit'ney, Mount. A mountain in eastern central California. It is the highest mountain in the United States, 14,501 ft.

Whit'sun'day (hwĭt'sŭn'dĭ; hwĭt'sŭn·dā'), *n.* The seventh Sunday after Easter; the feast of Pentecost.

Whit'sun·tide' (hwĭt'sŭn·tīd'), *n.* The week beginning with Whitsunday; especially, the first three days, ***Whit'sun'day***, ***Whit'mon'day***, and ***Whit'-Tues'day***.

Whit'ti·er (hwĭt'ĭ·ĕr), John Greenleaf, 1807–1892. American poet.

whit'tle (hwĭt'l), *v.* To pare or cut off chips from wood; to shape or form by or as by such paring or cutting. — **whit'tler** (hwĭt'lĕr), *n.*

whiz, whizz (hwĭz), *v.*; WHIZZED; WHIZ'ZING. To move, pass, or fly rapidly with a humming or whirring sound. — *n.* A whizzing sound.

who (hōō), *pron.*; *possessive case*, WHOSE (hōōz); *objective case*, WHOM (hōōm). **1.** What person? Which persons? **2.** That; as, the girl *whom* you see; the man *who* has just gone.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* Stop! Stand still!

who·ev'er (hōō·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whatever person; any person at all; as, *whoever* breaks this rule will be punished.

whole (hōl), *adj.* **1.** In perfectly healthy or sound condition; uninjured; also, not broken or defective; as, every egg was *whole*. **2.** Not cut up, ground, etc.; as, *whole* pepper. **3.** Not deprived of any of its essential elements in being made ready for the market; as, *whole* milk. **4.** Made up of all its parts; entire; total; as, the *whole* family. **5.** Not scattered; not divided; as, one's *whole* attention. **6.** Having the same father and mother; as, *whole* brothers.
— *n.* Something which is whole; totality; as, the *whole* of an apple; the *whole* of the country. — **whole'ness**, *n.*

whole'heart'ed (hōl'härt'ĕd), *adj.* Wholly sincere; genuinely devoted; as, *wholehearted* love. — **whole'heart'ed·ly**, *adv.* — **whole'heart'ed·ness**, *n.*

whole num'ber. A number which is not a fraction or which has not a fraction as a part of it; an integer; as, 3 is a *whole* number but ⅔ is not.

whole'sale' (hōl'sāl'), *n.* The sale of goods in large quantities to dealers. — *adj.* Selling at wholesale; as, a *wholesale* grocer; also, of or connected with a wholesale business; as, *wholesale* prices. — *v.* To sell by the piece or in large lots; as, to *wholesale* dress goods.

whole'some (hōl'sŭm), *adj.* **1.** Healthy; sound in body, mind, and morals. **2.** Good for one's health of body, mind, etc.; beneficial; as, *wholesome* food; *wholesome* advice.
whole'some·ly, *adv.* **whole'some·ness**, *n.*

whole step. In music, a difference in pitch which consists of two half steps.

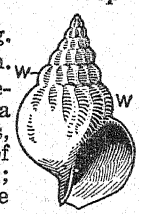
whol'ly (hōl'lĭ; hōl'ĭ), *adv.* Entirely; totally; completely; fully.

whom (hōōm). The objective case of WHO.

whoop (hōōp), *interj.* A loud exclamation or shout. — *v.* **1.** To shout "whoop" loudly and vigorously; hence, to cheer, hoot, etc., noisily and lustily; as, the boys *whooped* with joy. **2.** To make the peculiar sounds that follow an attack of coughing in the disease called ***whoop'ing cough*** (hōōp'ĭng).
— *n.* The act or sound of whooping.

whore (hōr), *n.* An immoral woman.

whorl (hwûrl; hwôrl), *n.* **1.** Something that whirls; as, the *whorl* of a rapid; also, a coil; a spiral; as, embroidered *whorls*. **2.** A row of leaves or flowers encircling a stem; as, the trillium flower rises above a *whorl* of leaves.



W, *W* Whorls.

whose (hōōz). The possessive case of WHO and sometimes of WHICH.

who'so (hōō'sō), *pron.* Whosoever.

who'so·ev'er (hōō'sō·ĕv'ĕr), *pron.* Whoever; any person that; as, *whosoever* reveals this secret will be called a traitor.

why (hwī), *adv.* 1. For what reason or purpose? On what account? Wherefore? 2. On account of which; as, the reason *why* he left is not clear; also, the reason or cause for which; as, I do not know *why* he left. — *n.*; *pl.* WHYS (hwīz). The reason; the cause; as, scientists seek the *whys* of things. — *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, satisfaction, etc.; as, *Why!* This is the very book I want.

wick (wĭk), *n.* The part of a candle or an oil lamp which provides the light. It is made of soft fibers which draw up oil, tallow, etc.

wick'ed (wĭk'ĕd), *adj.* 1. Morally bad; sinful; as, *wicked* behavior. 2. Vile; horrid; as, a *wicked* odor. 3. Roguish; as, a *wicked* glance.
wick'ed·ly, *adv.* **wick'ed·ness**, *n.*

wick'er (wĭk'ĕr), *n.* 1. A flexible twig used in making baskets, chairs, etc.; especially, a willow twig. 2. Same as WICKERWORK. — *adj.* Made of plaited wickers.
wick'er bas'ket **wick'er crate**
wick'er bot'tle **wick'er flask**
wick'er car'riage **wick'er fur'ni·ture**
wick'er chair **wick'er ta'ble**
wick'er couch

wick'er·work' (wĭk'ĕr·wûrk'), *n.* Baskets, chairs, tables, etc., made of wickers plaited together. — **wick'er·work'**, *adj.*

wick'et (wĭk'ĕt), *n.* 1. A small gate or door; especially, one in or near a larger gate or door. 2. In a bank, ticket office, etc., a small window with a grate. 3. In croquet, one of the curved wire frames through which the ball must be driven; a hoop. 4. In cricket, one of the two frames at which the ball is bowled.

wide (wīd), *adj.* 1. Covering a vast area; far-spreading; as, the *wide* world. 2. Measured across or at right angles to length; as, cloth 54 inches *wide*. 3. Having a good measure across; broad; as, a *wide* room. 4. Opened as far as possible; as, eyes *wide* with wonder. 5. Not limited; extensive; as, *wide* reading. 6. Far from the goal, mark, truth, etc.; as, a *wide* guess. — *adv.* 1. Over a wide area; to a wide extent; as, to travel far and *wide*. 2. Far off; at a distance; as, to shoot *wide* of the mark; also, astray; afield; as, the ball went *wide*.
wide'ly, *adv.* **wide'ness**, *n.*

wide'-a·wake' (wīd'ə·wāk'), *adj.* Not sleepy, dull, or listless; alert; keen.

wid'en (wīd'n), *v.* To make or become wide or wider; to increase in breadth.

wide'spread' (wīd'sprĕd'), *adj.* 1. Spread as far as possible; as, *widespread* wings. 2. Spread far and wide; widely scattered, widely effective, etc.; as, the movement for peace is *widespread*.

wide'-spread'ing (wīd'sprĕd'ĭng), *adj.* Being widespread.

widg'eon (wĭj'ŭn), *n.* A fresh-water wild duck.

wid'ow (wĭd'ō), *n.* A woman who has lost her husband by death. — *v.* To make a widow of; as, women *widowed* by a disaster.

wid'ow·er (wĭd'ō·ĕr), *n.* A man who has lost his wife by death.

wid'ow·hood (wĭd'ō·ho͝od), *n.* The state of being a widow.

width (wĭdth), *n.* 1. Measurement across; dimension at right angles to length; as, the *width* of the road is 30 feet. 2. Breadth; wideness; as, to give *width* to a skirt. 3. One of the breadths or measured and cut pieces of a skirt, etc.

wield (wēld), *v.* 1. To handle skillfully, powerfully, or effectively; to employ; to ply; as, to *wield* a sword. 2. To exercise; to use; as, to *wield* power. — **wield'er**, *n.*

wife (wīf), *n.*; *pl.* WIVES (wīvz). A married woman.
wife'hood, *n.* **wife'less·ness**, *n.*
wife'less, *adj.* **wife'ly**, *adj.*

wig (wĭg), *n.* A covering for a person's head, made of human hair or to resemble human hair.

wig'gle (wĭg'l), *v.* To move to and fro jerkily; to wobble; also, to fidget. — *n.* A wiggling motion. — **wig'gler** (wĭg'lĕr), *n.*

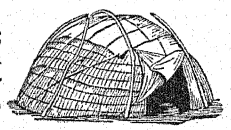
wig'gly (wĭg'lĭ), *adj.* That wiggles or wriggles; also, wavy; wavering; as, *wiggly* lines.

wight (wīt), *n.* In old use, a person.

Wight, Isle of (wīt). An island off the southern coast of England.

wig'wag' (wĭg'wăg'), *v.*; WIG'WAGGED' (-wăgd'); WIG'WAG'GING. To move to and fro; especially, to signal by moving a flag, light, etc., to and fro. — **wig'wag'**, *n.*

wig'wam (wĭg'wŏm; wĭg'wôm), *n.* An Indian hut made of poles overlaid with bark, rush mats, or hides.


Wigwam.

wild (wīld), *adj.* 1. Not tamed; not domesticated; as, *wild* animals; also, not cultivated; growing or produced naturally; as, *wild* carrots; *wild* honey. 2. Savage; not civilized; as, *wild* tribes. 3. Not kept within bounds or under control; as, *wild* rage. 4. In colloquial use, extremely eager; keen; as, he is *wild* to go. 5. Uninhabited; desolate; as, *wild* country. 6. Wide of the mark; as, a *wild* guess. — *adv.* Wildly; without control or direction; as, children that run *wild*. — *n.* [often in *plural*, WILDS] A wilderness.
wild'ly, *adv.* **wild'ness**, *n.*

wild'cat' (wīld'kăt'), *n.* Also **wild cat.** Any of the small or medium-sized cats resembling the house cat, but not tamed.

wil'der·ness (wĭl'dĕr·nĕs), *n.* A wild, uninhabited region; a waste.

wild'fire' (wīld'fīr'), *n.* A substance which takes fire easily and spreads rapidly; hence, something which is hard to quench; as, the news spread like *wildfire.*

wile (wīl), *n.* A trick of words or manner intended to deceive or lure; a wheedling speech, look, etc.; as, the *wiles* of a tempter.

wil'ful, wil'full (wĭl'fo͝ol), etc. Same as WILLFUL, etc.

wil'i·ness (wīl'ĭ·nĕs), *n.* The acts or character of a wily person; artfulness.

will (wĭl), *n.* **1.** A wish, request, or command; as, to seek to know the *will* of God; what is your *will?* **2.** The power to control one's acts, feelings, etc.; self-control. **3.** The power to decide what one will or will not do; as, in temptation, it is necessary to exercise one's *will.* **4.** A legal paper in which a person states to whom his possessions are to be given after his death. — *v.* **1.** To have as one's will; to ordain; to command; as, children should do what their parents *will.* **2.** To bring into a certain condition by the power of the will; as, she *willed* herself to sleep. **3.** To leave or bequeath by a will; as, to *will* one's home to the eldest son.

will (wĭl), *v.; past tense* WOULD. **1.** Wish to; as, what *will* you have? **2.** Am, is, or are willing to; as, I *will* go, if you ask me; am, is, or are determined to; he *will* go in spite of our urging. **3.** Is or are going to; as, you *will* like this book; they *will* be there.

will'ful (wĭl'fo͝ol), *adj.* Voluntary; intentional; also, stubborn; obstinate. — **will'ful·ly,** *adv.*

will'ing (wĭl'ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Favorably disposed; glad; desirous; as, he is *willing* to go. **2.** Ready to act, to help, etc.; not slow or lazy; as, a *willing* servant. **3.** Made or done of one's own choice; voluntary; as, a *willing* sacrifice. **will'ing·ly,** *adv.* **will'ing·ness,** *n.*

will'-o'-the-wisp' (wĭl'ŏ·thē·wĭsp'), *n.* **1.** A wandering light appearing at night over a marsh or swamp. **2.** Something which lures and misleads. — *adj.* Like a will-o'-the-wisp; fanciful; impractical; as, *will-o'-the-wisp* schemes.

wil'low (wĭl'ō), *n.* A tree or bush with narrow leaves, catkins for flowers, and tough, pliable wood that is used for making baskets, baseball bats, etc.; also, the wood. The ***weeping willow*** has drooping branches and is a symbol of sorrow.

wil'low·y (wĭl'ō·ĭ), *adj.* **1.** Having willows. **2.** Like a willow; tall and graceful.

wil'ly-nil'ly (wĭl'ĭ·nĭl'ĭ), *adv.* Whether one wants to or not; as, I had to do what he said, *willy-nilly.*

Wil'no (vĕl'nō), *n.* The former capital of Lithuania, now a Polish city.

Wil'son (wĭl'sŭn), (Thomas) Woodrow, 1856–1924. The twenty-eighth president of the United States, 1913–1921.

wilt (wĭlt), *v.* To lose freshness, strength, etc.; to become limp.

wilt (wĭlt), *old second person, sing.* of 2d WILL.

wil'y (wīl'ĭ), *adj.;* WIL'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); WIL'I·EST. Full of wiles or deceitful tricks; crafty; artful; as, *wily* foes.

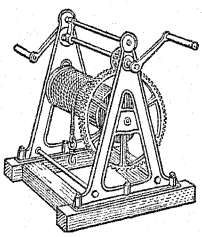
wim'ble (wĭm'b'l), *n.* A tool, such as a gimlet, for boring holes.

wim'ple (wĭm'p'l), *n.* A covering of silk, linen, etc., for the head, neck, and chin, formerly worn by women and still worn by some nuns. — *v.* **1.** To clothe with a wimple. **2.** To cause to wave or lie in folds; to ripple.

win (wĭn), *v.;* WON; WIN'NING. **1.** To get by effort or skill; to gain; as, to *win* a victory; also, to earn; as, to *win* a livelihood. **2.** To gain the victory in a contest; to triumph. **3.** To get by winning a contest; as, to *win* a prize. **4.** To get the favor, support, affection, etc., of; as, his argument *won* over many.

wince (wĭns), *v.* To draw back, as from a blow or pain; to flinch.

winch (wĭnch), *n.* A machine having a roller or rollers on which rope is coiled for hauling or hoisting. It is operated by a crank or cranks.



Winch.

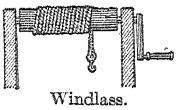
wind (wīnd), *v.;* WOUND; WIND'ING. **1.** To twist or become twisted around; to coil; as, to *wind* thread on a spool; also, to cover by twisting or coiling; as, to *wind* an arm with a bandage. **2.** To turn a part of so as to tighten a spring, etc.; as, to *wind* one's watch. **3.** To move in or as in a series of curves; as, the river *winds.* — *n.* A bend; a coil. — **wind'er,** *n.*

wind (wĭnd; *poetic,* wīnd), *n.* **1.** A movement of the air; a breeze; as, there is a strong *wind* tonight. **2.** Power to breathe; as, the fall knocked the *wind* out of him. **3.** Air or gas coming from the stomach or bowels. **4.** [used in the *plural,* WINDS] Wind instruments. — (wīnd), *v.* **1.** To get a scent of; as, the dogs *winded* game. **2.** To lose one's breath; as, to become *winded.*

wind (wīnd; wĭnd), *v.;* WOUND; WIND'ING. To blow; to sound by blowing; as, to *wind* a horn.

wind'break' (wĭnd'brāk'), *n.* A shelter from the wind, such as a clump of trees or a fence.

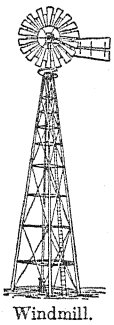
wind′fall′ (wĭnd′fôl′), *n.* **1.** Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree. **2.** An unexpected legacy, gift of money, etc.


Windlass.

wind′flow′er (wĭnd′flou′ĕr), *n.* An anemone.

wind in′stru·ment (wĭnd). A musical instrument, such as an organ, a flute, and a horn, that is sounded by wind, especially by the breath.

wind′lass (wĭnd′lăs), *n.* A winch used especially on ships for hauling and hoisting. See picture.


Windmill.

wind′mill′ (wĭnd′mĭl′), *n.* A mill worked by the wind turning sails or vanes that radiate from a central shaft.

win′dow (wĭn′dō), *n.* An opening in a wall to admit light and air; also, the glass and framework which fill this opening. — *adj.* Of or belonging to a window or windows.

win′dow clean′er
win′dow cur′tain
win′dow frame
win′dow·pane′
win′dow sash
win′dow screen
win′dow seat
win′dow shut′ter
win′dow sill

wind′pipe′ (wĭnd′pīp′), *n.* The narrow tube which forms the lowest part of the throat and leads into the lungs; the trachea.

wind′row′ (wĭnd′rō′; wĭn′rō′), *n.* A row of hay raked up to dry.

wind′shield′ (wĭnd′shēld′), *n.* In automobiles, a glass screen attached to the body of the car in front of the passengers, to serve as a protection from wind, rain, etc.

Wind′sor, House of (wĭn′zẽr). The present name of the British royal family, adopted in 1917.

Wind′sor Cas′tle. The British royal residence, in southern England.

wind′-swept′ (wĭnd′swĕpt′), *adj.* Swept bare or clean by driving winds; as, a *wind-swept* lawn.

wind′ward (wĭnd′wẽrd), *n.* The point or side from which the wind blows; as, to sail to the *windward*. — *adv.* In the direction from which the wind blows.

Wind′ward Is′lands (wĭnd′wẽrd). The islands in the southern part of the Lesser Antilles, West Indies.

wind′y (wĭn′dĭ), *adj.*; WIND′I·ER (-dĭ·ẽr); WIND′I·EST. **1.** Having wind or winds; as, a *windy* day; exposed to winds; as, a *windy* site. **2.** Indulging in vain and useless talk; verbose. — **wind′i·ness**, *n.*

wine (wīn), *n.* The fermented juice of grapes; also, in loose use, the fermented juice of any fruit or plant; as, currant *wine*.

wing (wĭng), *n.* **1.** One of the limblike parts of a bird, bat, insect, etc., which when spread enable it to fly. **2.** Something like a wing in appearance, use, motion, etc.; as, the *wings* of an airplane. **3.** The act of flying; flight; as, to shoot birds on the *wing*. **4.** A part which projects from a main building or structure; a side extension; as, the palace has several *wings*. **5.** A division of an army, a fleet, etc.; as, the left and the right *wings* of an advancing body of troops. **6.** In a theater, a room or platform at either side of the stage proper; also, one of the pieces of scenery on the sides of the stage. — *v.* **1.** To fly; to make by flying; as, birds *wing* their way along. **2.** To furnish with or as with wings; as, hope *winged* his steps. **3.** To wound in or as in the wing; as, to *wing* a bird in flight. — **winged** (wĭngd; *poetic*, wĭng′ĕd), *adj.*

wing′less (wĭng′lĕs), *adj.* Without wings; unable to fly.

wink (wĭngk), *v.* **1.** To close and open the eyelids quickly; to blink; also, to close and open quickly the lid of one eye as a sign or hint. **2.** To refrain purposely from seeing; to tolerate; as, to *wink* at a violation of the law. **3.** To flicker; to twinkle; as, the light *winks*. — *n.* **1.** The act of winking; a sign given by winking. **2.** A moment of rest; as, to take ***forty winks*** (a very short nap). **3.** An instant; a moment; a flash; as, he will be there in a *wink*.

win′ner (wĭn′ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that wins.

win′ning (wĭn′ĭng), *adj.* **1.** Being a winner; successful; as, the *winning* team. **2.** Attracting interest or favor; charming; pleasing; as, a *winning* manner. — *n.* **1.** The act of a person or thing that wins. **2.** [often in the *plural*, WINNINGS] That which is won; especially, money won in betting.

Win′ni·peg (wĭn′ĭ·pĕg), *n.* **1.** A lake in Manitoba, Canada, 275 miles long. **2.** A city, the capital of Manitoba.

win′now (wĭn′ō), *v.* **1.** To let the wind blow upon in order to separate the chaff from the good parts; as, to *winnow* grain; also, to blow off from; to fan away; as, to *winnow* chaff from grain. **2.** Hence, to select or sift, as if by winnowing; as, to *winnow* the truth from an account. — **win′now·er**, *n.*

win′some (wĭn′sŭm), *adj.* Causing joy or pleasure; winning; as, a *winsome* girl; a *winsome* smile.

win′some·ly, *adv.* **win′some·ness**, *n.*

win′ter (wĭn′tẽr), *n.* **1.** The coldest season of the year; hence, cold weather. In the Northern Hemisphere, winter begins with the ***winter solstice***, about December 21st, and ends with the ***vernal equinox***, about March 21st. **2.** A year of age; as, a man of seventy *winters*. — *adj.* **1.** Of or having to do with winter; as, *winter* coats.

2. Sown in the autumn and ripening in the spring or summer; as, *winter wheat.* — *v.* To pass the winter; to spend the winter; also, to keep or feed during the winter; as, to *winter* cattle.

win'ter·green' (wĭn'tĕr·grēn'), *n.* 1. A low-growing evergreen plant bearing white bell-shaped flowers followed by spicy red berries. The leaves yield an oil (*oil of wintergreen*) used in medicine and for flavoring. 2. This oil; also, its flavor, or something flavored with it.

win'try (wĭn'trĭ), *adj.*; WIN'TRI·ER (-trĭ·ĕr); WIN'TRI·EST. 1. Of or characteristic of winter; as, *wintry* weather. 2. Chilling; cheerless; as, a *wintry* welcome. — **win'tri·ness**, *n.*

wipe (wīp), *v.* 1. To clean or dry by rubbing; as, to *wipe* dishes. 2. To remove by or as by rubbing; as, to *wipe* away tears; hence, to erase completely; to destroy; as, the regiment was *wiped* out. — *n.* The act of wiping; a rub. — **wip'er** (wīp'ĕr), *n.*

wire (wīr), *n.* 1. Metal drawn so as to resemble thread or cord; also, a piece of such metal. 2. Something made of wire or wires; especially, a cable used in telegraph systems. 3. Telegraph; also, a telegram. — *v.* 1. To provide with wire, or to use wire on for any purpose; as, to *wire* a house for electric lights. 2. To send word to by telegraph. — ***to pull wires.*** To use secret influence in an effort to get something done.

wire'less (wīr'lĕs), *adj.* 1. Without a wire or wires. 2. Naming a telegraph or telephone system using no wires between transmitting and receiving stations; as, *wireless* telegraphy. — *n.* Any telegraph or telephone system that uses no connecting wires between the sending and receiving stations.

wir'y (wīr'ĭ), *adj.* Of or like wire; as, *wiry* hair; also, slender yet strong and active; as, a *wiry* person. — **wir'i·ness** (wīr'ĭ·nĕs), *n.*

Wis·con'sin (wĭs·kŏn'sĭn; wĭs·kŏn's'n), *n.* A State in northern United States. Abbreviation, *Wis.*

wis'dom (wĭz'dŭm), *n.* Quality of being wise; knowledge and the ability to use it so as to be of value to oneself and others.

wis'dom tooth. The last, or back, tooth of the full set on each half of each jaw of a person.

wise (wīz), *n.* Way; manner; fashion; as, he would in no *wise* offend.

-wise (-wīz). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun or adjective] makes a new word [an adverb or adjective]; as, *end* + *-wise* (endwise); *slant* + *-wise* (slantwise). It means: in a way, manner, fashion, etc.; as, do it *otherwise* (in another way).

wise (wīz), *adj.* 1. Having good sense or good judgment; sensible. 2. Having or showing wisdom; as, a *wise* judge. 3. Aware of what is going on; informed. **wise'ly**, *adv.* **wise'ness**, *n.*

wise'a'cre (wīz'ā'kĕr), *n.* A person who pretends to be wise; hence, scornfully, a stupid person.

wish (wĭsh), *v.* 1. To have a desire or longing; to desire; to want. 2. To form or express a desire concerning; as, he *wishes* you no harm; as, to *wish* one a Merry Christmas. — *n.* 1. A desire; a longing. 2. Something wished; as, she never gets her *wishes.* 3. A desire for happiness, good fortune, etc.; as, to send one's best *wishes.* — **wish'er**, *n.*

wish'bone' (wĭsh'bōn'), *n.* The forked bone in front of a bird's breastbone.

wish'ful (wĭsh'fo͝ol), *adj.* Having a wish or wishes; desirous; as, he is *wishful* to see the world.

wish'y-wash'y (wĭsh'ĭ·wŏsh'ĭ), *adj.* In colloquial use, thin and pale; weak; spiritless; as, *wishy-washy* tea.

wisp (wĭsp), *n.* 1. A small bunch of hay, straw, etc. 2. A thin piece, strand, twist, etc.; as, *wisps* of hair. — **wisp'y**, *adj.*

wist (wĭst), *past tense & past part.* of WIT, to know.

wis·ta'ri·a (wĭs·tā'rĭ·ȧ), **wis·te'ri·a** (wĭs·tē'rĭ·ȧ), *n.* A strong vine with hanging clusters of purple flowers.

wist'ful (wĭst'fo͝ol), *adj.* Feeling or showing longing; yearning; as, a *wistful* expression. **wist'ful·ly**, *adv.* **wist'ful·ness**, *n.*

wit (wĭt), *v.*; WIST; WIT'TING. In old use, to know; to learn; as, he *wist* not when his hour would come. See WOT.

wit (wĭt), *n.* 1. Mind; brains; as, he has little *wit.* 2. [used chiefly in the *plural*, WITS] Power to think, reason, decide, etc.; as, frightened out of his *wits.* 3. Power to amuse others by cleverly pointing out absurd likenesses, amusing inconsistencies, etc. 4. Witty remarks, expressions, passages, etc.; as, a speech full of *wit.* 5. A witty person; as, he was a *wit.* — **wit'ted**, *adj.*

witch (wĭch), *n.* 1. A woman believed to have powers given her by demons to harm or help others; a sorceress. 2. An ugly old woman; a hag. 3. A bewitching person. — **witch**, *adj.*

witch'craft' (wĭch'krȧft'), *n.* The power or practices of a witch; sorcery.

witch'er·y (wĭch'ĕr·ĭ), *n.*; *pl.* WITCHERIES (-ĭz). 1. Witchcraft. 2. Power to charm or fascinate; as, the *witchery* of a beautiful scene.

witch ha'zel. 1. A bush with small yellow flowers that come out after the leaves have fallen. 2. An alcoholic solution of a product got from the bark of this shrub, used as a remedy for bruises, sprains, etc.

witch'ing (wĭch'ĭng), *adj.* Bewitching; suitable for witchcraft. — **witch'ing·ly**, *adv.*

with (wĭth; wĭth), *prep.* 1. Against; as, to fight *with* a boy. 2. In the company, service, treatment, etc., of; as, now *with* another firm. 3. In the possession, care, opinion, etc., of; as, leave the box *with* me. 4. Between oneself and another; as, to make a trade *with* a boy. 5. Favorable to; not against; as, the tide was *with* them. 6. By means of; as, to walk *with* a crutch. 7. As a result of; as, to die *with* hunger. 8. In respect to likenesses, value, skill, etc.; as, to compare one dress *with* another; the red dress does not compare *with* the blue dress. 9. As well as; as, he plays *with* the best of them. 10. At the same time as; as, to go to bed *with* the sun. 11. From the company, friendship, possession, etc., of; as, to break *with* a friend.

with·al' (wĭth·ôl'), *adv.* Besides; in addition; for all that; still; as, he is pleasant but stubborn *withal*.

with·draw' (wĭth·drô'; wĭth·drô'), *v.;* for prin. parts see DRAW. 1. To draw back; to take away from a person, a place, etc.; to remove; as, the allies *withdrew* their troops. 2. To take back, as something said or proposed; to recall; as, to *withdraw* a charge. 3. To quit a position, a company, the presence of others; to leave; to go away; to retreat; as, the enemy *withdrew*.

with·draw'al (wĭth·drô'ăl; wĭth-), *n.* A withdrawing; a removal; a retreat; as, the *withdrawal* of an accusation.

with·drew' (wĭth·drōō'; wĭth-), *past tense* of WITHDRAW.

withe (wĭth; wĭth; wīth), *n.* An easily bent twig used as a rope, band, etc.; especially, a willow twig.

with'er (wĭth'ẽr), *v.* To become or cause to become sapless and shriveled up; to fade; as, the flowers have *withered*. — **with'er·ing·ly**, *adv.*

with'ers (wĭth'ẽrz), *n. pl.* The ridge between a horse's shoulder bones.

with·held' (wĭth·hĕld'; wĭth-), *past tense & past part.* of WITHHOLD.

with·hold' (wĭth·hōld'; wĭth·hōld'), *v.;* for prin. parts see HOLD. 1. To hold back; to check; to restrain. 2. To keep from giving, granting, allowing, etc.; as, to *withhold* consent.

with·in' (wĭth·ĭn'), *adv.* 1. On the inner side; inside. 2. In or into the interior, as of the body, a building, etc.; as, the heart lies *within*. 3. Inwardly; as, he was raging *within*. — *prep.* 1. Inside of; as, stay *within* the house. 2. Not beyond the bounds or limits of; as, live *within* your income.

with·out' (wĭth·out'), *adv.* 1. On the outer sides; outside; as, the house is shabby *without*. 2. Out of doors; as, to remain *without*. — *prep.* 1. On, at, or to the outside of; as, to stand *without* the gate. 2. Beyond the limits of; as, he is *without* the range of our authority. 3. Not having; lacking in; as, he is *without* food.

with·stand' (wĭth·stănd'; wĭth·stănd'), *v.;* for prin. parts see STAND. To stand against; to resist; to oppose successfully; to endure without yielding; as, to *withstand* an attack.

with'y (wĭth'ĭ; wĭth'ĭ), *n.; pl.* WITHIES (-ĭz). Same as WITHE.

wit'less (wĭt'lĕs), *adj.* Brainless; foolish; as, *witless* persons; a *witless* reply.
wit'less·ly, *adv.* **wit'less·ness**, *n.*

wit'ness (wĭt'nĕs), *n.; pl.* WITNESSES (-ĕz). 1. Testimony; as, to give false *witness;* also, a proof; evidence; as, a deed bears *witness* of a person's ownership. 2. A person who sees, or otherwise has direct knowledge of something; as, *witnesses* of an accident. 3. A person who gives testimony in court. 4. A person who is present at an action, such as the signing of a will, so that there will be proof of its legality; also, a person who signs a document as proof that he was present when it was drawn up, and that it is legal.
— *v.* 1. To be a witness to. 2. To give testimony to; to testify as a witness. 3. To give proof of; as, his actions *witness* his guilt.

wit'ti·cism (wĭt'ĭ·sĭz'm), *n.* A witty remark or saying.

wit'ting·ly (wĭt'ĭng·lĭ), *adv.* Knowingly; by design.

wit'ty (wĭt'ĭ), *adj.;* WIT'TI·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); WIT'TI·EST. Having wit, or power to make clever, amusing remarks; also, showing wit.
wit'ti·ly, *adv.* **wit'ti·ness**, *n.*

wive (wīv), *v.* To take a wife.

wives (wīvz), *n., pl.* of WIFE.

wiz'ard (wĭz'ẽrd), *n.* 1. A magician; a sorcerer. 2. In colloquial use, an extremely capable person. — **wiz'ard**, *adj.*

wiz'ened (wĭz''nd), *adj.* Shriveled up; withered; as, a *wizened* face.

wk.; *pl.* WKS. Abbreviation for *week*.

wo (wō), **wo'be·gone'** (wō'bẽ·gŏn'), etc. Same as WOE, etc.

wob'ble (wŏb''l), *v.* 1. To be unsteady; to tremble or shake. 2. To waver; to follow one course, party, etc., and then another. — **wob'ble**, *n.* — **wob'bler** (wŏb'lẽr), *n.* — **wob'bly**, *adj.*

Wo'den (wō'd'n). Same as ODIN.

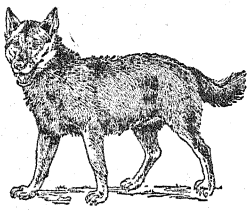
woe (wō), *n.* Great sorrow; grief; misfortune; a serious trouble; an affliction. — **woe'ful**, *adj.* — **woe'ful·ly**, *adv.* — **woe'ful·ness**, *n.*

woe'be·gone' (wō'bẽ·gŏn'), *adj.* Woeful; dismal or unhappy looking; miserable; as, a *woebegone* neighborhood.

woke (wōk), *past tense* of WAKE.

wold (wōld), *n.* A high plain; a region without woods.

wolf (wo͝olf), *n.*; *pl.* WOLVES. 1. A large dog-like flesh-eating wild animal that is destructive to game and domestic animals. 2. A person considered as like a wolf in nature; a fierce, destructive person.



Wolf. (1/33)

wolf'hound' (wo͝olf'hound'), *n.* A dog of a large-sized breed, once used for hunting wolves.

wolf'ish (wo͝ol'fĭsh), *adj.* Like a wolf; fierce and greedy. — **wolf'ish·ness**, *n.*

wol'ver·ine', **wol'ver·ene'** (wo͝ol'vĕr·ēn'), *n.* A blackish, shaggy-furred, flesh-eating wild animal found chiefly in the northern parts of North America.

Wolverine. 1/30

wolves (wo͝olvz), *n.*, *pl.* of WOLF.

wom'an (wo͝om'ăn), *n.*; *pl.* WOMEN (wĭm'ĕn). 1. A mature female; a person who is not a man or child. 2. A female attendant or servant; as, the lady and her *women*. 3. Womankind. — **wom'an·ish**, *adj.* — **wom'an·li·ness**, *n.* — **wom'an·ly**, *adj.*

wom'an·hood (wo͝om'ăn·ho͝od), *n.* 1. State of being a woman; as, to reach *womanhood*. 2. Women as a whole; womankind; as, the *womanhood* of a nation. 3. Womanly qualities.

wom'an·kind' (wo͝om'ăn·kīnd'), *n.* The women members of the human race; also, all the women or females of a family, state, etc.

womb (wōōm), *n.* The organ of a woman's body in which her children are formed and nourished before their birth.

wom'bat (wŏm'băt), *n.* A brownish-gray burrowing animal of Australia that carries its young in a pouch. It looks somewhat like a small bear.

wom'en (wĭm'ĕn), *n.*, *pl.* of WOMAN.

wom'en·folk' (wĭm'ĕn·fōk'), *n. pl.* Women; especially, women of one family or group.

won (wŭn), *past tense & past part.* of WIN.

won'der (wŭn'dĕr), *n.* 1. Something extraordinary; a marvel; as, the seven *wonders* of the world. 2. The feeling aroused by something extraordinary; great astonishment. — *v.* 1. To feel surprise or astonishment; as, he stood silent and *wondering*. 2. To have some doubt or curiosity; as, I *wonder* if he went.

won'der·ful (wŭn'dĕr·fo͝ol), *adj.* Exciting wonder or awe; marvelous. **won'der·ful·ly**, *adv.* **won'der·ful·ness**, *n.*

won'der·ment (wŭn'dĕr·mĕnt), *n.* State of being struck with wonder; amazement.

won'drous (wŭn'drŭs), *adj.* Wonderful; astonishing; marvelous. — **won'drous·ly**, *adv.*

won't (wōnt; wŭnt). In colloquial use, will not.

wont (wŭnt; wōnt), *adj.* Accustomed; in the habit of doing; as, he slept longer than he was *wont*. — *n.* Custom; habit; usual practice.

wont'ed (wŭn'tĕd; wōn'tĕd), *adj.* Accustomed; usual; as, his *wonted* rest.

woo (wo͞o), *v.* 1. To seek to gain the love of; to court. 2. To seek to gain; as, to *woo* wealth and fortune; to entreat; to invite.

wood (wo͝od), *n.* 1. Also ***woods***. A thick growth of trees; a small forest. 2. The hard fibrous substance found under the bark of trees and shrubs. 3. The trunks or branches of trees cut or sawed for use; timber; lumber. — *adj.* 1. Of wood; wooden. 2. Living or growing in the woods. 3. Suitable or used for holding or cutting wood; as, a *wood* box.

wood'craft' **wood'land'** **wood'man**
wood'cut'ter **wood lot** **wood nymph**

wood'bine' (wo͝od'bīn'), *n.* Any of certain climbing vines; as, honeysuckle and Virginia creeper are both called *woodbine*.

wood'chuck' (wo͝od'-chŭk'), *n.* A grizzled reddish-brown animal of the rat family that hibernates in winter; the ground hog.

Woodchuck. (1/18)

wood'cock' (wo͝od'kŏk'), *n.* A long-billed brown game bird resembling the snipe.

Woodcock. (1/8)

wood'ed (wo͝od'ĕd), *adj.* Having woods; covered by trees.

wood'en (wo͝od''n), *adj.* 1. Made of wood; as, *wooden* dishes. 2. Like wood; stiff; awkward; as, a *wooden* posture; also, spiritless; as, a *wooden* expression.

wood'peck'er (wo͝od'pĕk'ĕr), *n.* An insect-eating bird that drills holes in trees in search of food. Common kinds are the ***hairy woodpecker*** and the ***downy woodpecker***, both with a white band down the back, and the ***redheaded woodpecker***.

Woodpecker. (1/5)

wood pulp. Pulp from wood, used in making paper.

woods'man (wo͝odz'măn), *n.*; *pl.* -MEN. A man who cuts down trees; a woodman.

wood'work' (wo͝od'wûrk'), *n.* Work made of wood, especially fittings for house interiors.

wood'work'ing, *n.* Shaping or working things of wood. — **wood'work'er,** *n.*

wood'y (wo͝od'ĭ), *adj.*; WOOD'I·ER (-ĭ·ẽr); WOOD'I·EST. 1. Abounding with woods; as, a *woody* region. 2. Containing wood. 3. Like wood; as, a plant with a *woody* stem.

woo'er (wo͞o'ẽr), *n.* A person who woos; a suitor.

woof (wo͝of), *n.* 1. The threads that cross the warp in a fabric. 2. Texture; cloth.

wool (wo͝ol), *n.* 1. The soft, curled coat of sheep and some other animals. 2. Something like wool, such as short, thick, curly hair. 3. Material, especially clothing, made from wool.

wool'en, wool'len (wo͝ol'ĕn), *adj.* 1. Made of wool. 2. Having to do with wool or with cloth made of wool; as, a *woolen* mill. — *n.* Any fabric made of wool.

wool'gath'er·ing (wo͝ol'gă th'ẽr·ĭng), *n.* Thinking or imagining without any purpose.

wool'ly (wo͝ol'ĭ), *adj.* Consisting of wool, or like wool. — **wool'li·ness,** *n.*

Worces'ter (wo͝os'tẽr), *n.* 1. City in central England. 2. City in central Massachusetts.

word (wûrd), *n.* 1. A sound, or a combination of sounds, distinctly spoken by the human voice and standing for an idea. A word is the smallest unit of speech that has meaning when taken by itself. 2. The written or printed character, or group of characters, that expresses such a unit of speech. 3. Something that is said; especially, a brief remark; as, a *word* of advice. 4. Statement; promise; as, a man of his *word;* his *word* of honor. 5. News; message; as, he brought *word* of the victory. 6. A password or watchword; also, a command; as, he gave the *word* to advance. 7. [usually used in the *plural*] Talk; discourse; also, dispute. — *v.* To express in words; to phrase; as, a carefully *worded* message.

word'ing (wûr'dĭng), *n.* Expression in words; phrasing; as, the *wording* of a letter.

word'less (wûrd'lĕs), *adj.* Without words.

word'y (wûr'dĭ), *adj.* Using many words, or too many words; as, a *wordy* speech. **word'i·ly,** *adv.* **word'i·ness,** *n.*

wore (wōr), *past tense* of WEAR.

work (wûrk), *n.* 1. The use of a person's strength or ability to do something; toil; labor; as, the *work* of a teamster; also, employment; occupation; as, he is out of *work.* 2. A task; a duty. 3. A deed; an achievement. 4. Something produced by toil or labor; as, an author's *works.* 5. [usually used in the *plural*] A place where industrial labor is carried on, such as the buildings, grounds, machinery, etc., of a manufactory; as, a locomotive *works.* 6. [used in the *plural*] The working or moving parts of a mechanism; as, the *works* of a watch. 7. Manner of working; treatment; as, careless *work.* — *v.; past tense & past part.* WORKED (wûrkt) or WROUGHT, *pres. part.* WORK'ING. 1. To labor or toil; as, he had to *work* for his living; also, to cause to labor. 2. To operate; to act; also, to act effectively; as, his plan *worked* well. 3. To move, progress, etc., slowly or with effort; as, the liquid *worked* into the cloth; to move in a certain way, often an unexpected way; as, this screw has *worked* loose; his coat *worked* up in the back. 4. To ferment, or cause to ferment; as, the cider is *working.* 5. To make; to shape; as, a vase beautifully *wrought.* 6. To bring to pass; to cause; to accomplish; as, the locusts *worked* havoc in the crops. 7. To carry on one's occupation in, through, along, etc.; as, two salesmen *worked* Vermont. 8. To excite; to provoke; as, to *work* oneself into a rage.

work'a·ble (wûr'kă·b'l), *adj.* Capable of being worked, or done.

work'a·day' (wûr'kă·dā'), *adj.* Ordinary; commonplace.

work'er (wûr'kẽr), *n.* A person or thing that works.

work'house' (wûrk'hous'), *n.* 1. A place where poor people are kept at public expense and made to labor; a poorhouse. 2. A place where persons who have broken minor laws are confined and put to work.

work'ing (wûr'kĭng), *adj.* 1. Doing work; engaged in labor; as, the *working* class. 2. Relating to work; as, *working* hours. 3. Used in, or fitted for use in, work. — *n.* The manner of work; operation; action; as, the *working* of a machine.

work'ing·man' (wûr'kĭng·măn'), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man engaged in manual labor.

work'man (wûrk'măn), *n.; pl.* -MEN. A man employed in labor; a workingman; often, a skilled laborer.

work'man·ship (wûrk'măn·shĭp), *n.* 1. The art or skill of a workman; the manner of making or doing anything. 2. That which is made or produced; also, the quality of a piece of work.

work'room' (wûrk'ro͞om'), *n.* A room in which work is done.

works (wûrks), *n. pl.* See WORK, *n.*, definitions 5 & 6.

work'shop' (wûrk'shŏp'), *n.* A shop where any manufacture is carried on.

world (wûrld), *n.* 1. The universe; creation. 2. The earth. 3. Mankind; people in general; as, all the *world* was astonished. 4. A state of existence; a sphere of life and action; as, a

future *world*. 5. The customs, practices, and interests of men as members of society. 6. The part of mankind that is busied with the affairs of this life. 7. A great number or quantity; as, a *world* of troubles. 8. A part or section of the earth, its concerns, inhabitants, etc., regarded as apart by itself; as, the Old *World*.

world'ly (wûrld'lĭ), *adj.* Having to do with this world; especially, relating to the affairs of this present life in contrast to those of the life to come; as, *worldly* pleasures. — **world'li·ness**, *n.*

World War. A great conflict, 1914–1919, in which most of the countries of the world were engaged. It was fought by the Allies (especially France, Great Britain, Italy, Russia, Belgium and, later, the United States) against Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

world'-wide' (wûrld'wīd'), *adj.* Extended throughout the world; as, *world-wide* fame.

worm (wûrm), *n.* 1. A small, slender, creeping or crawling animal. It usually has a soft, hairless body, without limbs, as the earthworm, silkworm, etc. 2. A person or animal likened to a worm because it is humble, miserable, or the like. 3. [used in the *plural*] Any disorder due to the presence of very small worms in the body. 4. A spiral or wormlike thing, such as a screw thread, etc. — *v.* To move, go, or work slowly, in the manner of a worm; as, to *worm* one's way through a crowd; to *worm* the truth out of a witness; to *worm* oneself into another's confidence.

worm'wood' (wûrm'wo͝od'), *n.* 1. A woody herb with a bitter taste, formerly used as a tonic. 2. Anything very bitter; bitterness.

worm'y (wûr'mĭ), *adj.*; WORM'I·ER (-mĭ·ẽr); WORM'I·EST. Containing worms; also, resembling a worm.

worn (wōrn), *past part.* of WEAR. — *adj.* 1. Showing wear or use. 2. Weakened by age, labor, worry, etc.

worn'-out' (wōrn'out'), *adj.* Exhausted or used up by wear; as, *worn-out* clothes.

wor'ri·some (wûr'ĭ·sŭm), *adj.* Inclined to worry or fret; also, causing worry.

wor'ry (wûr'ĭ), *v.*; WOR'RIED (-ĭd); WOR'RY·ING. 1. To harass with continual snapping or biting; also, to tear or mangle with the teeth; as, a dog *worries* a rat. 2. To torment with care and anxiety; to vex; as, to *worry* one's mother. 3. To feel or express great anxiety; to fret. — *n.*; *pl.* WORRIES (wûr'ĭz). 1. The act of worrying. 2. Disturbance of mind due to care and anxiety; as, the petty *worries* of the day. — **wor'ri·er**, *n.*

worse (wûrs), *adj.*; used as the *comparative* of BAD and of ILL. Bad, ill, or evil in a greater degree; more bad or evil; less good; also, in poorer health; sicker. — *adv.* In a worse degree or manner. — *n.* A thing or person that is worse.

wor'ship (wûr'shĭp), *n.* 1. Courtesy or reverence paid to merit or worth; respect; especially, reverence or adoration paid to God, to a being considered as God, or to a sacred object. 2. A title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates, etc. — *v.* 1. To pay divine honors to; to adore. 2. To perform acts of homage or adoration; especially, to perform religious service; as, to *worship* at the altar. — **wor'ship·er**, *n.*

wor'ship·ful (wûr'shĭp·fo͝ol), *adj.* In a title of address, honorable or esteemed; as, *worshipful* sirs.

worst (wûrst), *adj.*; used as *superlative* of BAD and of ILL. Bad, evil, harmful, etc., in the highest degree. See WORSE. — *adv.* To the extreme degree of badness or inferiority. — *n.* A thing or person that is most harmful, evil, or the like. — *v.* To get the better of; to defeat; as, we *worsted* the enemy.

wor'sted (wo͝os'tĕd), *n.* A smooth yarn spun from pure wool; also, the fabric woven from a worsted yarn.

worth (wûrth), *adj.* 1. Deserving of; meriting; as, a souvenir *worth* keeping. 2. Equal in value to; of the value of; as, a coin *worth* two dollars. 3. Having possessions equal to; as, he is *worth* a million. — *n.* 1. The quality, or the sum of the qualities, of a thing that makes it valuable or useful; value; hence, price. 2. Excellence; virtue; as, a man of *worth*.

worth'less (wûrth'lĕs), *adj.* Having no worth, value, virtue, or the like; useless. **worth'less·ly**, *adv.* **worth'less·ness**, *n.*

worth'-while' (wûrth'hwīl'), *adj.* Worth the time spent; as, a *worth-while* effort.

wor'thy (wûr'thĭ), *adj.*; WOR'THI·ER (-thĭ·ẽr); WOR'THI·EST. 1. Having worth or excellence; as, a *worthy* cause. 2. Having sufficient worth or value; meriting; as, he was *worthy* of the prize. — *n.*; *pl.* WORTHIES (wûr'thĭz). A person of great worth or desert. **wor'thi·ly**, *adv.* **wor'thi·ness**, *n.*

wot (wŏt). An old form of the *present singular* of WIT to know; as, he *wot* well what would happen.

would (wo͝od), *past tense* of WILL. 1. Was or were going to; as, he promised that he *would* sing. 2. Was or were willing to; as, he knew they *would* come; was or were determined to; as, he *would* get up in spite of the doctor's advice. 3. Wish or wishes it were possible that; as, I *would* I were young again. 4. Was or were accustomed to; as, the dog *would* sleep for hours.

wound (wound), *past tense & past part.* of WIND.

wound (wo͞ond; wound), *n.* 1. An injury to the body of a person or animal. 2. An injury or hurt to feelings, reputation, etc. — *v.* 1. To hurt by violence, as by a blow, cut, stab, etc. 2. To hurt the feelings of.

wove (wōv), *past tense & past part.* of WEAVE.

wo′ven (wō′vĕn), *past part.* of WEAVE.

wrack (răk), *n.* 1. In old use, wreck; ruin. 2. Eelgrass, seaweed, kelp, etc., cast up on the shore.

wraith (rāth), *n.* A ghostly appearance of a living person, supposed to be seen, usually, just before his death; hence, a specter.

wran′gle (răng′g'l), *v.* To dispute angrily; to brawl; also, to argue. — *n.* An angry dispute; a noisy quarrel. — **wran′gler** (-glẽr), *n.*

wrap (răp), *v.*; WRAPPED (răpt); WRAP′PING. 1. To cover by winding or folding; to infold in a garment; as, they *wrapped* themselves in furs. 2. To enclose in a package; as, to *wrap* up groceries. 3. To wind or roll together; to fold. — *n.* An article of dress to be wrapped around the person; especially [used in the *plural*], outer garments for protection, etc., such as a cloak, coat, or furs.

wrap′per (răp′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that wraps. 2. An envelope; a covering; as, a *wrapper* for a book. 3. A loose outer garment, especially for indoor wear.

wrap′ping (răp′ĭng), *n.* That in which something is wrapped.

wrath (råth; räth), *n.* Violent anger; rage.

wrath′ful (råth′fo͝ol; räth′fo͝ol), *adj.* Full of wrath; showing wrath; very angry.
wrath′ful·ly, *adv.* **wrath′ful·ness**, *n.*

wreak (rēk), *v.* To exact as a punishment; to inflict; as, to *wreak* vengeance.

wreath (rēth), *n.*; *pl.* WREATHS (rēthz). 1. Something twisted or intertwined into a circular shape; as, a *wreath* of flowers. 2. A garland; a chaplet.

wreathe (rēth), *v.* 1. To twist or become twisted; as, his face was *wreathed* in smiles. 2. To fold or coil around; to entwine; as, vines *wreathed* the poles. 3. To form into wreaths.

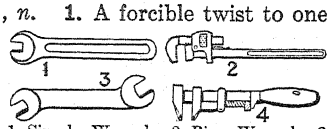
wreck (rĕk), *n.* 1. That which is left of a ship, train, automobile, etc., after heavy damage by storm, collision, fire, etc. 2. Anything disabled or unfit for work, use, etc.; as, the man is a *wreck*. 3. The act of breaking up or destroying anything; a wrecking. — *v.* 1. To destroy or disable by violence; to break up or shatter. 2. To cause to suffer shipwreck. 3. To work as a wrecker.

wreck′age (rĕk′ĭj), *n.* 1. The act of wrecking. 2. The remains of a wreck.

wreck′er (rĕk′ẽr), *n.* 1. A person or thing that wrecks. 2. A person who works upon wrecks. 3. A ship used for towing wrecks or in salvaging. 4. A person or a firm engaged in the work of tearing down buildings.

wren (rĕn), *n.* A very small brownish songbird. A ***house wren*** is shown in the colored picture of *birds*.

wrench (rĕnch), *n.* 1. A forcible twist to one side or out of shape. 2. An injury caused by twisting or straining; a sprain. 3. A tool used in turning nuts, bolts, etc. — *v.* 1. To pull or twist with or as if with a wrench; to wrest. 2. To strain; to sprain; as, to *wrench* one's ankle.



1 Simple Wrench; 2 Pipe Wrench; 3 Wrench with Two Heads; 4 Monkey Wrench.

wrest (rĕst), *v.* To turn or twist; to get by or as if by twisting or wringing; as, to *wrest* a gun from a burglar.

wres′tle (rĕs″l), *v.* 1. To grapple with an opponent in the attempt to trip him or throw him down. 2. To struggle with something hard to do, to understand, etc.; as, to *wrestle* with a lesson. — *n.* The act of wrestling; also, a wrestling match. — **wres′tler** (rĕs′lẽr), *n.*

wretch (rĕch), *n.* 1. A miserable, pitiable creature. 2. A base, vile, degraded person.

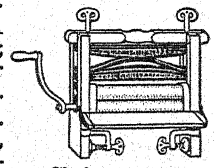
wretch′ed (rĕch′ĕd), *adj.* 1. Very miserable or unhappy; deeply distressed; as, *wretched* victims; also, causing misery and distress; as, *wretched* poverty. 2. Hateful; contemptible; as, a *wretched* trick. 3. Very poor in quality, workmanship, etc.; as, a *wretched* poem.
wretch′ed·ly, *adv.* **wretch′ed·ness**, *n.*

wrig′gle (rĭg″l), *v.* To twist or move like a worm; also, to twist about uneasily; to squirm. — **wrig′gle**, *n.* — **wrig′gler** (rĭg′lẽr), *n.*

Wright (rīt), Orville, born 1871, and Wilbur, his brother, 1867–1912. American pioneers in aviation.

wring (rĭng), *v.*; WRUNG; WRING′ING. 1. To twist so as to squeeze out water, juices, etc.; to make partly dry by twisting or pressing; as, to *wring* clothes. 2. To extract by or as by twisting or pressing. 3. To affect as if by wringing; as, their distress *wrung* our hearts. — *n.* The act of wringing.

wring′er (rĭng′ẽr), *n.* A person or thing that wrings; especially, a machine for pressing water out of clothes.


Clothes Wringer.

wrin′kle (rĭng′k'l), *n.* 1. A crease or fold in the skin, in cloth, etc. 2. In colloquial use, a clever notion, trick, or device. — *v.* 1. To mark or become marked with wrinkles; to crease; as, hang up your dress so that it will not *wrinkle*. 2. To

form or raise ridges or folds on; as, the wind *wrinkled* the waters. — **wrin'kly** (rĭng'klĭ), *adj.*

wrist (rĭst), *n.* The joint, or the region of the joint, between the hand and arm; as, a bracelet on one's *wrist.*

wrist'band' (rĭst'bănd'; rĭst'bănd; rĭz'bănd), *n.* A band of a sleeve which covers the wrist; a cuff.

writ (rĭt), *old past tense & past part.* of WRITE. — *n.* **1.** A writing. The Bible is sometimes called ***Holy Writ.*** **2.** An order in writing signed by a court or judicial officer.

write (rīt), *v.; past tense* WROTE; *past part.* WRIT'TEN (rĭt''n); *pres. part.* WRIT'ING (rīt'ĭng). **1.** To form letters, etc., with pen or pencil; also, to form the letters or the words of on paper, slate, etc.; as, *write* your name. **2.** To put down on paper; to give expression to in writing; as, to *write* one's impressions of Washington. **3.** To make up and set down for others to read; as, to *write* a book; also, to compose poetry, stories, etc. **4.** To write a letter to; as, I *wrote* Mother today.

writ'er (rīt'ẽr), *n.* A person who writes; especially, one who writes as a business or occupation; an author.

writhe (rīth), *v.* **1.** To twist to and fro, as in pain or grief; to twist and turn convulsively. **2.** To suffer with shame and confusion; to squirm; as, he *writhed* under the rebuke.

writ'ing (rīt'ĭng), *n.* **1.** The act of one who writes; the formation of letters to express words and ideas. **2.** Something which is written, as a letter, article, book, etc. **3.** Handwriting.

writ'ten (rĭt''n), *past part.* of WRITE.

wrong (rŏng), *adj.* **1.** Not right morally; sinful; as, cheating is *wrong.* **2.** Not correct or true; false; erroneous; as, a *wrong* answer. **3.** Not the one wanted, intended, etc.; as, to take the *wrong* train. **4.** Not as it should be; having something the matter; as, what is *wrong* with this dress? **5.** Made so as to be placed down, under, etc.; as, the *wrong* side of a ribbon. **6.** Not according to the rules; not proper; as, the *wrong* way to hold a fork. — *adv.* In a wrong direction, manner, etc.; as, to go *wrong;* incorrectly; as, to answer *wrong.* — *n.* **1.** Anything which is wrong; wrong principles, practices, acts, etc.; as, to know right from *wrong.* **2.** An act of injustice; also, suffering unjustly inflicted; as, the colonists complained about their *wrongs.* **3.** Error; mistake. — *v.* To do wrong to; to treat unjustly.

wrong'do'er, *n.* **wrong'ful·ly,** *adv.*
wrong'do'ing, *n. & adj.* **wrong'ly,** *adv.*
wrong'ful, *adj.* **wrong'ness,** *n.*

wrong'head'ed (rŏng'hĕd'ĕd), *adj.* Not to be changed from a wrong opinion; obstinately wrong; perverse. — **wrong'head'ed·ly,** *adv.* — **wrong'head'ed·ness,** *n.*

wrote (rōt), *past tense* of WRITE.

wroth (rŏth), *adj.* Full of wrath; angry.

wrought (rôt), *past tense & past part.* of WORK. — *adj.* Worked into shape; elaborately made.

wrought i'ron. A kind of iron which is tough but somewhat soft and easy to work.

wrung (rŭng), *past tense & past part.* of WRING.

wry (rī), *adj.;* WRI'ER (rī'ẽr); WRI'EST. **1.** Twisted out of shape; crooked; as, a *wry* neck. **2.** Made by twisting the features; as, a *wry* smile.

Würt'tem·berg (vür'tĕm·bĕrĸ), *n.* A State in southwestern Germany.

W. Va. Abbreviation for *West Virginia.*

Wyo. Abbreviation for *Wyoming.*

Wy·o'ming (wī·ō'mĭng; wī'ō·mĭng), *n.* A State in the western United States.

X

X, x (ĕks), *n.* **1.** The twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet. **2.** Anything shaped like an X. **3.** As a Roman numeral, X or x stands for 10. — *adj.* Shaped like an X.

Xav'i·er (zăv'ĭ·ẽr; zā'vĭ·ẽr), Francis, Saint, 1506–1552. Spanish Jesuit and missionary.

xe'bec (zē'bĕk), *n.* A kind of vessel used in the Mediterranean, usually three-masted with long overhanging bow and stern.

Xen'o·phon (zĕn'ō·fŏn), 434?–335? B.C. Greek historian and general.

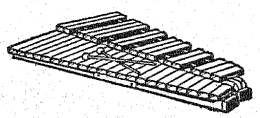
Xer'xes (zûrk'sēz), died 465 B.C. King of Persia from 486 B.C.

Xmas. Abbreviation for *Christmas.*

X ray (ĕks rā). **1.** A short-wave ray emitted by an electric discharge and of a kind so powerful that it can penetrate wood, the human body, etc. **2.** A photograph, especially of a fracture, the lungs, etc., taken by the aid of X rays. — **X'-ray',** *adj.*

xy'lem (zī'lĕm), *n.* Woody tissue.

xy'lo·phone (zī'lō·fōn; zĭl'ō·fōn), *n.* A musical instrument made of a series of wooden bars of different lengths, and played by striking with two small wooden hammers.



Xylophone.

Y

Y, y (wī), *n.* **1.** The twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet. **2.** Anything shaped like a Y. — *adj.* Shaped like a Y.

y. Abbreviation for *year* or *years.*

-y (-ĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a noun] makes a new word [an adjective or noun]; as, *rock* + *-y* (rocky); *dog* + *-y* (doggy). It means: **1.** Like; full of; thus, *stony* soil is full of stones; a *stony* substance is like stone. **2.** Small; little; as, *sonny* (little son).

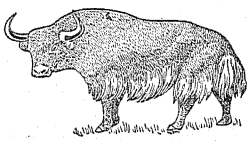
-y (-ĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [a verb] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *entreat* + *-y* (entreaty). It means result of, as in *entreaty,* the result of entreating.

-y (-ĭ). A suffix which when added to a word [an adjective] makes a new word [a noun]; as, *honest* + *-y* (honesty). It means quality or state of; as, *jealousy,* quality of being jealous.

yacht (yŏt), *n.* A small pleasure boat with a sharp prow and graceful lines. — *v.* To race or cruise in a yacht.

yacht'ing (yŏt'ĭng), *n.* The navigation of a yacht; also, traveling or cruising in a yacht.

yak (yăk), *n.* A giant ox found in Asia.



Yak.

Ya'lu' (yä'lü'), *n.* A river between Manchuria and Korea, flowing into the Yellow Sea.

yam (yăm), *n.* **1.** A root vegetable which takes the place of the potato in the West Indies and elsewhere. **2.** In the Southern United States, the sweet potato.

Yang'tze' (yäng'tsĕ'), *n.* A long river in central China, flowing to the China Sea.

yank (yăngk), *v.* In colloquial use, to pull quickly; to jerk. — **yank,** *n.*

Yan'kee (yăng'kē), *n.* A nickname for: **1.** A native or citizen of New England. **2.** A Northerner. **3.** Sometimes, any American. — **Yan'kee,** *adj.*

yap (yăp; yàp), *n.* A snappish bark; a yelp. — *v.;* YAPPED (yăpt; yàpt); YAP'PING. To yelp.

Yap (yäp), *n.* An island, a Japanese mandate, in the western Pacific Ocean.

yard (yärd), *n.* **1.** A measure of length equal to three feet, or thirty-six inches. See *Tables,* page 736. **2.** A long spar that supports a lugsail, a lateen sail, or any of the sails of a square-rigged vessel.

yard (yärd), *n.* **1.** An enclosed place around or by a house, barn, factory, etc.; also, an enclosed place in which a certain kind of work is carried on; as, a navy *yard.* **2.** A place with a system of railroad tracks in which trains are made up, stored, etc.

yard'arm' (yärd'ärm'), *n.* Either end of the yard of a square-rigged vessel.

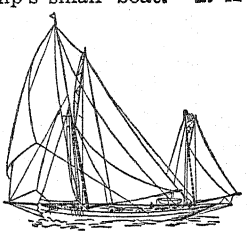
yard'stick' (yärd'stĭk'), *n.* A measuring stick a yard long.

yarn (yärn), *n.* **1.** Spun wool, cotton, flax, etc. **2.** An interesting or exciting story.

yar'row (yăr'ō), *n.* A strong-scented plant with white or pink flowers.

yaw (yô), *v.* To turn abruptly from a straight course; to move zigzag or to and fro.

yawl (yôl), *n.* **1.** A ship's small boat. **2.** A light two-masted sailing vessel with its smaller mast far to the rear.



Yawl, 2.

yawn (yôn), *v.* **1.** To open wide, as for food or prey; hence, to open or stretch apart; as, a chasm *yawned* before them. **2.** To gape with sleepiness.

yd.; *pl.* YDS. Abbreviation for *yard* or *yards.*

ye (yē), *pron.* Old form of YOU.

yea (yā), *adv.* **1.** Old form of YES. **2.** Truly. — *n.* The answer "yes"; hence, a vote in favor; an affirmative vote.

year (yēr), *n.* **1.** A period of time equal to twelve months, or 365 days. ***Leap year*** has 366 days. **2.** The part of a year devoted to a certain kind of activity; as, the school *year.*

year'book' (yēr'bo͝ok'), *n.* A book published yearly; an annual.

year'ling (yēr'lĭng; yûr'lĭng), *n.* A year-old child, animal, or plant. — **year'ling,** *adj.*

year'ly (yēr'lĭ; yûr'lĭ), *adj.* Of or for a year; during the year; annual; also, once each year; as, *yearly* payments. — *adv.* Annually.

yearn (yûrn), *v.* To be filled with longing; to desire eagerly; to crave; as, to *yearn* for a mother's love.

yeast (yēst), *n.* **1.** A substance, a mass of tiny living plants, which forms as a froth or sediment in fruit juices, malt liquors, etc., and causes them to ferment. **2.** Also ***yeast'cake'.*** A small cake of meal or the like to which has been added some living yeast. It is used in making bread, beer, etc.

yell (yĕl), *v.* To cry out in loud, sharp tones; to shriek; to scream. — *n.* The act or sound of yelling; as, a *yell* of fright.

yel'low (yĕl'ō), *n.* A color like that of ripe

lemons or butter. — *adj.* **1.** Of the color yellow. **2.** Having a yellow skin; as, the *yellow* races. **3.** Cowardly or treacherous. — *v.* To make or become yellow; esp., to turn yellow from age, washing, etc.

yel'low fe'ver. An infectious disease carried by mosquitoes in hot countries. It causes high fever and a yellowing of the skin.

yel'low·ish (yĕl'ō·ĭsh), *adj.* Somewhat yellow; tinged with yellow.

yel'low jack'et. A wasp having bright yellow on the body. Yellow jackets are noted for their irritability and their painful stings.

Yellow Jacket. (¾)

Yel'low Riv'er (yĕl'ō). Same as HWANG Ho.

Yel'low Sea. The part of the Pacific Ocean on the northeast coast of China.

Yel'low·stone' Na'tion·al Park (yĕl'ō·stōn'). The largest of the American national parks, 3,426 square miles, in northwestern Wyoming. It has many geysers, hot springs, etc.

yelp (yĕlp), *v.* To utter a sharp, quick cry; to bark or cry shrilly and, often, again and again, as in pain or fear. — *n.* A yelping cry or bark.

yeo'man (yō'măn), *n.; pl.* YEOMEN (yō'mĕn). **1.** A small landowner; especially, a free citizen. **2.** In the naval service, a petty officer with certain clerical duties.

yeo'man·ry (yō'măn·rĭ), *n.* Yeomen.

yes (yĕs), *adv.* **1.** It is so; it is right; it is permitted. **2.** More than that; as, we were friends, *yes*, dear friends.

yes'ter·day (yĕs'tĕr·dĭ; yĕs'tĕr·dā), *adv.* On the day next before this day. — *n.* **1.** The day next before this day. **2.** The time not far past; a recent time. — *adj.* Of yesterday.

yes'ter·night' (yĕs'tĕr·nīt'), *adv.* On the night of yesterday. — *n.* Last night.

yet (yĕt), *adv.* **1.** Up to now or then; before or at this or that time; as, he has not *yet* returned. **2.** For some time up to now; as, they are busy *yet*. **3.** At some future time; as, he will be famous *yet*. **4.** Still; even more; as, go *yet* faster. **5.** Although; as, he answered, *yet* he feared the result.

yew (yōō), *n.* A tree or bush with evergreen leaves and poisonous juice; also, its heavy wood.

Yew. Twig with Fruit.

Yid'dish (yĭd'ĭsh), *n.* A German dialect written or printed in Hebrew characters and used by Jews in many countries.

yield (yēld), *v.* **1.** To produce; to bring forth; to bear fruit, etc. **2.** To give or grant; to turn over; as, to *yield* one's place. **3.** To give way; to respond to force, pressure, etc.; as, the door *yielded*. **4.** To surrender; to give up holding; as, they *yielded* the fort. — *n.* That which is yielded; the total amount produced, paid, etc.; as, a coal mine's *yield*.

yield'ing (yēl'dĭng), *adj.* Inclined to let others have their way; submissive; compliant.

Y.M.C.A. Abbreviation for *Young Men's Christian Association*.

yo'del (yō'd'l), *v.*; YO'DELED or YO'DELLED; YO'DEL·ING or YO'DEL·LING. To make changes from a natural voice in singing to one pitched much higher; also, to call or shout in this manner. — *n.* A yodeled shout, call, or song.

yo'dle (yō'd'l). Same as YODEL.

yoke (yōk), *n.* **1.** A bar or frame of wood fitting over the necks of two draft animals and holding them together. **2.** Two animals coupled by such a yoke; as, a *yoke* of oxen. **3.** Something like a yoke in shape, such as a frame supported by the shoulders for carrying a weight on either side. **4.** Something which couples; a bond; a tie; as, the *yoke* of marriage. **5.** A power which imposes bondage; rule; sway; as, the colonies threw off the *yoke* of England. **6.** A piece shaped to fit closely, as at the top of a blouse. — *v.* To put a yoke on; to join; as, to *yoke* oxen; sometimes, to attach by a yoke or a harness.

yoke'fel'low (yōk'fĕl'ō), *n.* A partner; a mate; a spouse.

yo'kel (yō'kĕl), *n.* A simple countryman.

Yo'ko·ha'ma (yō'kō·hä'mȧ), *n.* A large seaport city in eastern Japan.

yolk (yōk), *n.* The yellow ball in the center of an egg; especially, such a ball separated for use in cooking; as, this cake takes five *yolks*.

yon (yŏn), **yond** (yŏnd), *adj.* & *adv.* Yonder.

yon'der (yŏn'dĕr), *adv.* At or in that place; over there. — *adj.* **1.** Farther away; more distant; as, the *yonder* side. **2.** Being within view; that or those over there; as, *yonder* cows belong to my uncle.

yore (yōr), *adv.* Long ago. — *n.* Times long past; as, men of *yore*.

York'shire (yôrk'shĭr; yôrk'shēr), *n.* A county in northern England.

York'town (yôrk'toun), *n.* A town in eastern Virginia, where Cornwallis surrendered, 1781.

Yo·sem'i·te (yō·sĕm'ĭ·tē), *n.* A famous valley, six miles long, in the southern part of ***Yosemite National Park***, in California.

you (yōō), *pron.; possessive* YOUR (yo͝or) or YOURS (yo͝orz). The nominative and the objective case of the pronoun of the second person, both singular and plural. *You* is used by one person in speaking or writing to another or others.

young (yŭng), *adj.* **1.** Being in the first or earliest part of life; not old; youthful; as, *young*

men. **2.** Fresh and vigorous; as, a *young* spirit. — *n.* **1.** Those who are young; young people. **2.** Offspring; as, a cat and her *young*.

young'ster (yŭng'stẽr), *n.* A young person; especially, a lad.

youn'ker (yŭng'kẽr), *n.* A youth; a lad.

your (yo͝or), *pron.* The possessive case of YOU. — *adj.* **1.** Of or belonging to you; as, *your* book. **2.** By or from you; as, *your* gifts. **3.** That affects you; as, *your* tormentors. **4.** Used in front of a title of honor in addressing a person; as, *your* Majesty; *your* Lordship.

yours (yo͝orz), *pron.* The possessive case of YOU. This form of the pronoun is not followed by a noun; as, the hat is *yours*.

your·self' (yo͝or·sĕlf'), *pron.; pl.* YOURSELVES (-sĕlvz'). **1.** An emphatic form of YOU; as, take care of *yourselves;* shall you go *yourself?* **2.** Your true or best self; as, be true to *yourself*.

youth (yo͞oth), *n.; pl.* YOUTHS (yo͞oths; yo͞othz) or YOUTH. **1.** Youthfulness. **2.** The time of life which follows childhood and ends when one has reached manhood or womanhood. **3.** A young man. **4.** Young people as a whole.

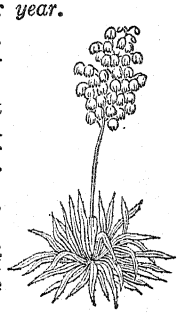
youth'ful (yo͞oth'fo͝ol), *adj.* **1.** Young. **2.** Characteristic of or suitable for youth; as, *youthful* spirits; *youthful* games.
youth'ful·ly, *adv.* **youth'ful·ness**, *n.*

Y'pres (ē'pr'; ē'prĕz), *n.* A town in western Belgium and scene of severe fighting (1914–1918) during the World War.

yr.; *pl.* YRS. Abbreviation for *year*.

Yu'ca·tán' (yo͞o'kä·tän'), *n.* A state and peninsula in southeastern Mexico.

yuc'ca (yŭk'ȧ), *n.* A plant with long fibrous leaves, and white flowers; also, the flower itself, which is the State flower of New Mexico.


Yucca.

Yu'go·slav', **Ju'go·slav'** (yo͞o'gō·släv'; yo͞o'gō·slăv'), *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Yugoslavia. **2.** The language spoken by the Yugoslavs. — *adj.* Of or belonging to Yugoslav, Yugoslavs, or Yugoslavia.

Yu'go·sla'vi·a, **Ju'go·sla'vi·a** (yo͞o'gō·slä'vĭ·ȧ), *n.* A kingdom in southeastern Europe.

Yu'kon (yo͞o'kŏn), *n.* **1.** A river in Canada and Alaska flowing to the North Pacific Ocean. **2.** A territory in northwestern Canada.

yule (yo͞ol), *n.* Christmas; Christmas season.

yule log. In old times, a large log brought in to the hearth with much ceremony on Christmas Eve.

yule'tide' (yo͞ol'tīd'), *n.* The Christmas season.

Yun'nan' (yo͞on'nän'; yün'nän'), *n.* A province in southwestern China.

Y.W.C.A. Abbreviation for *Young Women's Christian Association*.

Z

Z, z (zē), *n.* The twenty-sixth letter of the alphabet.

Zam·be'zi (zăm·bē'zĭ; zȧm·bā'zē), *n.* A river of southern Africa, flowing into the Indian Ocean.

za'ny (zā'nĭ), *n.; pl.* ZANIES (-nĭz). **1.** A clown; buffoon. **2.** A simpleton.

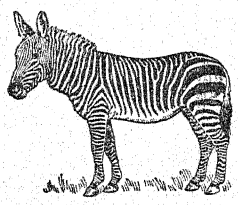
Zan'zi·bar' (zăn'zĭ·bär'; zăn'zĭ·bär'), *n.* **1.** An island sultanate in eastern Africa. It is a British protectorate. **2.** Its chief city.

zeal (zēl), *n.* Ardent and active interest.

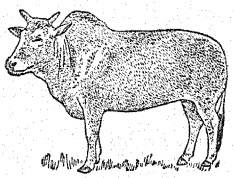
zeal'ot (zĕl'ŭt), *n.* A person who shows zeal, especially, too much zeal.

zeal'ous (zĕl'ŭs), *adj.* Full of zeal.
zeal'ous·ly, *adv.* **zeal'ous·ness**, *n.*

Zeb'e·dee (zĕb'ē·dē), *n.* In the Bible, the father of the apostles James and John.


Zebra. (1/65)

ze'bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* A horselike wild animal with a hide striped with black and white or black and buff.


Zebu. (1/40)

ze'bu (zē'bū), *n.* An ox-like animal with a hump.

Zech. Abbreviation for *Zechariah*.

Zech'a·ri'ah (zĕk'ȧ·rī'ȧ), *n.* In the Bible: **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

ze'nith (zē'nĭth; zĕn'ĭth), *n.* **1.** The point in the heavens directly overhead. **2.** The highest point; the apex; the summit; as, the *zenith* of her glory.

Zeph. Abbreviation for *Zephaniah*.

Zeph'a·ni'ah (zĕf'ȧ·nī'ȧ), *n.* **1.** A Hebrew prophet. **2.** A book of the Old Testament.

zeph'yr (zĕf'ẽr), *n.* **1.** The west wind; hence, any soft, gentle breeze. **2.** Also ***zephyr yarn*** or ***worsted.*** A fine soft yarn or worsted, used for knitting and embroidery.

Zep'pe·lin (zĕp'ĕ·lĭn), *n.* A huge, cigar-shaped balloon that has a steel framework and is driven through the air by engines, etc., carried by it.

ze'ro (zē'rō), *n.*; *pl.* ZEROS or ZEROES (-rōz). 1. Nothing; naught; the number 0. 2. The point on the scale of a thermometer from which reckonings are made. 3. The lowest point; as, his patience reached *zero.*

zest (zĕst), *n.* Keen relish; great enjoyment; as, to eat with *zest.* — **zest'ful**, *adj.*

Zeus (zūs; zōōs), *n.* The chief of the Greek gods, called Jupiter by the Romans.

zig'zag' (zĭg'zăg'), *n.* One of a series of short sharp turns; also, a line, path, etc., that bends sharply this way and that. — *adj.* Having zigzags; as, *zigzag* lightning. — *adv.* In a zigzag; as, to move *zigzag.* — *v.*; ZIG'ZAGGED'; ZIG'ZAG'GING. To move, flow, etc., zigzag.

Zigzag.

zinc (zĭngk), *n.* A bluish-white metal used as roofing, to make alloys, to coat iron, etc.

zin'ni·a (zĭn'ĭ·ȧ), *n.* A stiff-stemmed garden plant with brilliant blossoms; also, a flower of this plant, the State flower of Indiana.

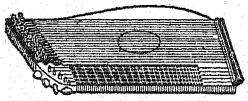
Zi'on (zī'ŭn), *n.* 1. A hill in Jerusalem which was the site of the temple and the center of Hebrew government, worship, etc. 2. Heaven. 3. The Israelites. 4. The Christian church.

Zi'on·ist (zī'ŭn·ĭst), *n.* A Jew who favors the movement to develop a Jewish nation in Palestine. — **Zi'on·ism** (zī'ŭn·ĭz'm), *n.*

zip (zĭp), *n.* 1. A sudden sharp hissing sound such as that made by a flying bullet. 2. In colloquial use, energy and dash; vim; force. — **zip**, *v.*

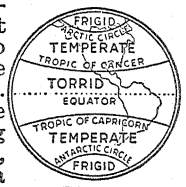
Zip'per (zĭp'ĕr), *n.* 1. A trade-mark for a kind of boot fastened by a slide fastener which is worked by pulling an attached tab. 2. [written ***zipper***] A slide fastening device like this.

zith'er (zĭth'ĕr), *n.* A many-stringed musical instrument played with the fingers.


Zither.

zo'di·ac (zō'dĭ·ăk), *n.* 1. An imaginary belt in the heavens which includes the paths of the moon and the principal planets and has for its middle line the apparent path of the sun. Old astronomers divided this belt into twelve parts and gave each the name and the sign of the constellation then occupying it. The signs of the zodiac are: ***Aries***, Ram; ***Taurus***, Bull; ***Gemini***, Twins; ***Cancer***, Crab; ***Leo***, Lion; ***Virgo***, Virgin; ***Libra***, Balance; ***Scorpio***, Scorpion; ***Sagittarius***, Archer; ***Capricornus***, Goat; ***Aquarius***, Water Bearer; ***Pisces***, Fishes. 2. A picture showing this belt, its divisions and signs. — **zo·di'a·cal** (zō·dī'ȧ·kăl), *adj.*

zone (zōn), *n.* 1. An encircling band or belt; as, to climb beyond a mountain's tree *zone.* 2. One of the five circular divisions of the globe with respect to climate. There are two Frigid *Zones*, two Temperate *Zones*, and one Torrid *Zone.* 3. A section set apart for some particular reason or standing out in some special way; as, the Panama Canal *Zone;* a residence *zone.* 4. One of the regions between any two of a series of circles drawn on a map around a particular place, such as a point from which goods are shipped. — *v.* To divide or be divided into zones; especially, to divide into districts in which only certain types of buildings may be erected; as, to *zone* a city.



Zone, 2.

zoo (zōō), *n.* Short for ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

zo'o·log'i·cal (zō'ō·lŏj'ĭ·kăl), *adj.* Of or having to do with the study of animal life.

zo'o·log'i·cal gar'den. A park where wild animals are kept for exhibition.

zo·ol'o·gy (zō·ŏl'ō·jĭ), *n.* The science which collects, studies, and explains facts about animals. — **zo·ol'o·gist**, *n.*

zoom (zōōm), *v.* To make a loud steady hum or buzz, as an ascending airplane.

Zo'ro·as'ter (zō'rō·ăs'tĕr). Founder of the ancient Persian religion.

Zo'ro·as'tri·an (zō'rō·ăs'trĭ·ăn), *n.* A follower of Zoroaster. — **Zo'ro·as'tri·an**, *adj.*

Zou·ave' (zōō·äv'; zōō·äv'), *n.* 1. A member of a body of infantry in the French service, originally Algerians but now chiefly Frenchmen. They wear a peculiar and brilliant uniform with baggy trousers, short jacket, and usually a tasseled cap. 2. A member of a body of soldiers adopting the uniform of the Zouaves, as was done by some volunteer regiments in the United States Civil War.

Zouave.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* In old use, a word used in swearing.

Zui'der Zee' (zī'dĕr zā' *or* zē'; *Dutch* zoi'dĕr *or* zû'dĕr zā'). An inlet of the North Sea in the Netherlands, now being drained.

Zu'lu (zōō'lōō), *n.* A member of a great native African people of Natal. — **Zu'lu**, *adj.*

Zu'lu·land' (zōō'lōō·lănd'), *n.* A territory in northeastern Natal, Union of South Africa.

Zu'rich (zōō'rĭk; zū'rĭk), *n.* A city in northern Switzerland.

zwie'back' (tsvē'bäk'; tswē'bäk'; *called also* swī'băk', zwī'băk'), *n.* A kind of biscuit which is baked, then cut and baked again.

Name	Area in Square Miles	Population (1940 Census)	Capital
Alabama	51,998	2,832,961	Montgomery
Arizona	113,956	499,261	Phoenix
Arkansas	53,335	1,949,387	Little Rock
California	158,297	6,907,387	Sacramento
Colorado	103,948	1,123,296	Denver
Connecticut	4,965	1,709,242	Hartford
Delaware	2,370	266,505	Dover
District of Columbia	70	663,091	Washington
Florida	58,666	1,897,414	Tallahassee
Georgia	59,265	3,123,723	Atlanta
Idaho	83,888	524,873	Boise
Illinois	56,665	7,897,241	Springfield
Indiana	36,354	3,427,796	Indianapolis
Iowa	56,147	2,538,268	Des Moines
Kansas	82,158	1,801,028	Topeka
Kentucky	40,598	2,845,627	Frankfort
Louisiana	48,506	2,363,880	Baton Rouge
Maine	33,040	847,226	Augusta
Maryland	12,327	1,821,244	Annapolis
Massachusetts	8,266	4,316,721	Boston
Michigan	57,980	5,256,106	Lansing
Minnesota	84,682	2,792,300	St. Paul
Mississippi	46,865	2,183,796	Jackson
Missouri	69,420	3,784,664	Jefferson City
Montana	146,997	559,456	Helena
Nebraska	77,520	1,315,834	Lincoln
Nevada	110,690	110,247	Carson City
New Hampshire	9,341	491,524	Concord
New Jersey	8,224	4,160,165	Trenton
New Mexico	122,634	531,818	Santa Fe
New York	49,204	13,479,142	Albany
North Carolina	52,426	3,571,623	Raleigh
North Dakota	70,837	641,935	Bismarck
Ohio	41,040	6,907,612	Columbus
Oklahoma	70,057	2,336,434	Oklahoma City
Oregon	96,699	1,089,684	Salem
Pennsylvania	45,126	9,900,180	Harrisburg
Rhode Island	1,248	713,346	Providence
South Carolina	30,989	1,899,804	Columbia
South Dakota	77,615	642,961	Pierre
Tennessee	42,022	2,915,841	Nashville
Texas	265,896	6,414,824	Austin
Utah	84,990	550,310	Salt Lake City
Vermont	9,564	359,231	Montpelier
Virginia	42,627	2,677,773	Richmond
Washington	69,127	1,736,191	Olympia
West Virginia	24,170	1,901,974	Charleston
Wisconsin	56,066	3,137,587	Madison
Wyoming	97,914	250,742	Cheyenne
United States (continental)	3,026,789	131,669,275	Washington

TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Alaska (territory)	586,400	72,524	Juneau
American Samoa	76	12,908	Pago Pago
Canal Zone (Panama)	549	51,827	Balboa Heights
Guam	206	22,290	Agaña
Hawaii	6,407	423,330	Honolulu
Puerto Rico (territory)	3,435	1,869,255	San Juan
Virgin Islands	133	24,889	Charlotte Amalie
Military and Naval Services, etc., abroad		118,933	
United States	3,623,995	134,265,231	
Philippine Islands	114,400	16,356,000	Manila
United States (with Philippine Isls.)	3,738,395	150,621,231	

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Name	Area in Square Miles	Population (Latest Figures Available)	Capital
Abyssinia (Ethiopia)[1]	350,000	9,450,000	Addis Ababa
Afghanistan	250,000	10,000,000	Kabul
Albania[1]	10,629	1,003,068	Tirana
Argentina	1,079,965	12,958,000	Buenos Aires
Australia	2,974,581	6,929,691	Canberra
Australian Capital Territory	940	11,464	
New South Wales	309,432	2,735,695	Sydney
Northern Territory	523,620	5,645	Darwin
Queensland	670,500	1,004,150	Brisbane
South Australia	380,070	595,109	Adelaide
Tasmania	26,215	241,407	Hobart
Victoria	87,884	1,873,760	Melbourne
Western Australia	975,920	462,461	Perth
Austria[1]	32,369	6,534,481	Vienna
Belgium	11,775	8,386,553	Brussels
Bolivia	506,792	3,226,296	Sucre / La Paz
Brazil	3,275,510	46,115,825	Rio de Janeiro
Bulgaria	39,814	6,077,939	Sofia
Canada	3,694,863	10,376,786	Ottawa
Alberta	255,285	731,605	Edmonton
British Columbia	366,255	694,263	Victoria
Manitoba	246,512	700,139	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	27,985	408,219	Fredericton
Northwest Territories	1,309,682	9,723	
Nova Scotia	21,068	512,846	Halifax
Ontario	412,582	3,431,683	Toronto
Prince Edward Isl.	2,184	88,038	Charlottetown
Quebec	594,534	2,874,255	Quebec
Saskatchewan	251,700	921,785	Regina
Yukon	207,076	4,230	Dawson
Chile	296,717	4,287,445	Santiago
China	4,480,992	457,835,475	Chungking
Colombia	439,997	8,701,816	Bogotá
Costa Rica	23,000	623,414	San José
Cuba	44,164	3,962,344	Havana
Czechoslovakia[1]	54,212	14,726,158	Prague
Denmark	16,575	3,706,349	Copenhagen
Dominican Republic	19,332	1,581,248	Ciudad Trujillo
Ecuador	175,000	3,200,000	Quito
Egypt	383,000	15,904,525	Cairo
Eire (Ireland)	26,601	2,968,420	Dublin
Estonia[1]	18,353	1,126,413	Tallinn
Finland	133,730	3,634,047	Helsingfors
France	212,659	41,834,923	Paris
Germany	180,936	69,622,483	Berlin
Great Britain[2]	94,279	46,217,189	London
England	50,874	37,794,003	
Northern Ireland	5,238	1,279,745	Belfast
Wales	7,466	2,158,374	
Scotland	30,405	4,842,980	Edinburgh
Greece	50,257	6,204,684	Athens
Guatemala	45,452	3,001,715	Guatemala
Haiti	10,204	3,000,000	Port-au-Prince
Honduras	44,275	962,685	Tegucigalpa
Hungary	35,902	9,106,252	Budapest
Iceland	39,709	118,888	Reykjavik
India	1,808,679	352,837,778	Delhi
Iran (Persia)	628,000	15,000,000	Teheran
Iraq	116,600	3,560,456	Bagdad
Italy	119,710	42,993,602	Rome
Japan	147,593	69,254,148	Tokyo
Latvia[1]	25,395	1,994,506	Riga
Liberia	43,000	1,250,000	Monrovia
Lithuania[1]	22,959	2,879,070	Kaunas
Luxemburg	999	299,782	Luxemburg
Mexico	763,944	16,552,722	Mexico
Morocco (French)	186,136	6,298,528	Rabat
Netherlands	12,573	8,728,569	Amsterdam
New Zealand	104,015	1,491,484	Wellington
Nicaragua	60,000	1,172,324	Managua
Norway	124,555	2,814,194	Oslo
Palestine	10,000	1,466,536	Jerusalem
Panama	32,380	467,459	Panama
Paraguay	174,854	954,848	Asunción
Peru	482,133	6,500,000	Lima
Poland[1]	149,960	32,132,936	Warsaw
Portugal	35,490	6,825,883	Lisbon
Rumania[1]	113,889	19,933,802	Bucharest
Russia[3]	8,095,728	170,467,000	Moscow
Salvador, El	13,176	1,459,578	San Salvador
Saudi Arabia	800,000	4,500,000	Mecca / Riyadh
South Africa, Union of	472,550	10,160,000	Pretoria / Cape Town
Spain	196,607	25,240,971	Madrid
Sweden	173,341	6,310,214	Stockholm
Switzerland	15,940	4,066,400	Bern
Syria	58,000	3,630,000	Beyrouth / Damascus
Thailand (Siam)	200,234	14,976,000	Bangkok
Turkey	294,416	16,158,018	Angora
Uruguay	72,153	2,093,331	Montevideo
Venezuela	352,051	3,491,159	Caracas
Yugoslavia	95,983	15,703,000	Belgrade

[1] Figures given are for these countries before (1938–40) they were taken over by Italy (Abyssinia 1936, Albania), Russia (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, parts of Poland and Rumania), and Germany. [2] The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. [3] Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

This Table includes all cities in the United States above 30,000 and all capital cities. The symbol ✻ means "capital."

Aberdeen, Scotland....167,259
Addis Ababa, Abyssinia..60,000
Adelaide, ✻ of South Australia.....312,629
Agra, India.....229,764
Ahmadabad, India.....382,768
Akron, Ohio.....244,791
Alameda, California.....36,256
Albany, ✻ of New York..130,577
Albuquerque, N. Mex....35,449
Alexandria, Egypt.....573,063
Alexandria, Virginia.....33,523
Algiers, ✻ of Algeria....257,122
Alhambra, California.... 38,935
Allentown, Pa.....96,904
Alton, Illinois.....31,255
Altoona, Pennsylvania...80,214
Amarillo, Texas.....51,686
Amoy, China.....164,984
Amritsar, India.....264,840
Amsterdam, ✻ of Netherlands.....757,386
Amsterdam, New York..33,329
Anderson, Indiana.....41,572
Angora, ✻ of Turkey....74,553
Annapolis, ✻ of Maryland 13,069
Antwerp, Belgium.....284,373
Arlington, Mass.....40,013
Arlington, Virginia.....57,040
Asheville, N.C.....51,310
Asunción, ✻ of Paraguay 100,000
Athens, ✻ of Greece....459,211
Atlanta, ✻ of Georgia...302,288
Atlantic City, N.J.....64,094
Auburn, New York.....35,753
Auckland, New Zealand..193,385
Augusta, Georgia.....65,919
Augusta, ✻ of Maine....19,360
Aurora, Illinois.....47,170
Austin, ✻ of Texas.....87,930
Avellaneda, Argentina..209,512
Bagdad, ✻ of Iraq.....300,000
Bahia, Brazil.....329,898
Baku, ✻ of Azerbaijan..452,808
Baltimore, Maryland...859,100
Bangalore, India.....306,470
Bangkok, ✻ of Thailand 931,170
Barcelona, Spain.....1,005,565
Basel, Switzerland.....148,063
Batavia, ✻ of Netherlands Indies.....435,184
Baton Rouge, ✻ of La...34,719
Battle Creek, Michigan..43,453
Bay City, Michigan.....47,956
Bayonne, New Jersey....79,198
Beaumont, Texas.....59,061
Belém, Brazil.....279,491
Belfast, ✻ of No. Ireland 415,151
Belgrade, ✻ of Yugoslavia.....241,542
Belvedere, California....37,192
Benares, India.....205,315
Bergen, Norway.....98,303
Berkeley, California.....85,547
Berlin, ✻ of Germany..4,024,286
Bern, ✻ of Switzerland..111,783
Berwyn, Illinois.....48,451
Bethlehem, Pa.....58,490
Beyrouth, French ✻ of Syria.....134,655
Binghamton, New York..78,309
Birmingham, Alabama..267,583
Birmingham, England.1,002,603
Bismarck, ✻ of N. Dak...15,496
Bloemfontein, ✻ of Orange Free State.....54,503
Bloomfield, New Jersey..41,623
Bloomington, Illinois....32,868
Bochum, Germany.....314,234
Bogotá, ✻ of Colombia..235,421
Boise, ✻ of Idaho.....26,130
Bologna, Italy.....246,280
Bolton, England.....177,250
Bombay, India.....1,161,383
Bordeaux, France.....262,990
Boston, ✻ of Mass.....770,816
Bradford, England.....298,041
Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.....123,852
Bremen, Germany.....294,966
Breslau, Germany.....557,139
Bridgeport, Connecticut.147,121
Brisbane, ✻ of Queensland.....299,782
Bristol, Connecticut.....30,167
Bristol, England.....397,012
Brockton, Mass.....62,343
Brookline, Mass.....49,786
Brünn, Czechoslovakia..145,302
Brussels, ✻ of Belgium..834,522
Bucharest, ✻ of Rumania.....631,288
Budapest, ✻ of Hungary.....1,004,699
Buenos Aires, ✻ of Argentina.....2,168,000
Buffalo, New York.....575,901
Burbank, California.....34,337
Butte, Montana.....37,081
Cairo, ✻ of Egypt....1,064,567
Calcutta, India.....1,485,582
Calgary, Canada.....83,761
Cambridge, Mass.....110,879
Camden, New Jersey...117,536
Canberra, ✻ of Australia..7,325
Canton, China.....812,241
Canton, Ohio.....108,401
Cape Town, a ✻ of South Africa.....284,066
Caracas, ✻ of Venezuela 135,253
Cardiff, Wales.....223,589
Carson City, ✻ of Nev....2,478
Catania, Sicily.....227,765
Cawnpore, India.....243,755
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....62,120
Changsha, China.....606,972
Charleston, S.C.....71,275
Charleston, ✻ of W. Va..67,914
Charlotte, N.C.....100,899
Charlottetown, ✻ of Prince Edward Isl.....12,357
Chattanooga, Tenn.....128,163
Chelsea, Massachusetts..41,259
Chemnitz, Germany....331,655
Chengtu, China.....700,000
Chester, Pennsylvania...59,285
Cheyenne, ✻ of Wyoming 22,474
Chicago, Illinois.....3,396,808
Chicopee, Mass.....41,664
Christchurch, N.Z.....118,644
Chungking, ✻ of China .635,000
Cicero, Illinois.....64,712
Cincinnati, Ohio.....455,610
Ciudad Trujillo, ✻ of Dominican Republic.....71,297
Clarksburg, W. Va.....30,579
Cleveland, Ohio.....878,336
Cleveland Heights, Ohio .54,992
Clifton, New Jersey.....48,827
Cologne, Germany.....700,222
Colombo, Ceylon.....284,155
Colorado Springs, Colo...36,789
Columbia, ✻ of S.C.....62,396
Columbus, Georgia.....53,280
Columbus, ✻ of Ohio...306,087
Concord, ✻ of N.H.....27,171
Constantinople, see ISTANBUL.
Copenhagen, ✻ of Denmark.....617,069
Córdoba, Argentina....253,182
Corpus Christi, Texas....57,301
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....41,439
Covington, Kentucky....62,018
Cracow, Poland.....221,260
Cranston, Rhode Island..47,085
Croydon, England.....233,032
Cumberland, Maryland..39,483
Dairen, Manchuria.....232,487
Dallas, Texas.....294,734
Damascus, ✻ of Syria...193,912
Danville, Illinois.....36,919
Danville, Virginia.....32,749
Danzig, Free City of....235,237
Davenport, Iowa.....66,039
Dayton, Ohio.....210,718
Dearborn, Michigan.....63,584
Decatur, Illinois.....59,305
Delhi, ✻ of India.....365,527
Denver, ✻ of Colorado..322,412
Des Moines, ✻ of Iowa.159,819
Detroit, Michigan....1,623,452
Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine..233,001
Dortmund, Germany...321,743
Dover, ✻ of Delaware....5,517
Dresden, ✻ of Saxony..619,157
Dublin, ✻ of Eire.....316,693
Dubuque, Iowa.....43,892
Duisburg-Hamborn, Germany.....421,217
Duluth, Minnesota.....101,065
Dundee, Scotland.....175,583
Durban, Natal.....153,855
Durham, N.C.....60,195
Düsseldorf, Germany...432,633
East Chicago, Indiana...54,637
East Cleveland, Ohio....39,495
Easton, Pennsylvania....33,589
East Orange, N.J.....68,945
East Providence, R.I....32,165
East St. Louis, Illinois...75,609
Eau Claire, Wisconsin...30,745
Edinburgh, ✻ of Scotland.....438,998
Edmonton, ✻ of Alberta..79,197
Elgin, Illinois.....38,333
Elizabeth, New Jersey..109,912
Elkhart, Indiana.....33,434
Elmira, New York.....45,106
El Paso, Texas.....96,810
Erie, Pennsylvania.....116,955
Erivan, ✻ of Armenia....75,000
Essen, Germany.....470,524
Evanston, Illinois.....65,389
Evansville, Indiana.....97,062
Everett, Massachusetts..46,784
Everett, Washington....30,224
Fall River, Mass.....115,428
Fargo, North Dakota....32,580
Fitchburg, Mass.....41,824
Flint, Michigan.....151,543
Florence, Italy.....316,286
Foochow, China.....314,345
Fort Smith, Arkansas....36,584
Fort Wayne, Indiana...118,410
Fort Worth, Texas.....177,662
Frankfort, ✻ of Ky.....11,492
Frankfurt, Germany....467,520
Fredericton, ✻ of New Brunswick.....8,828
Fresno, California.....60,685
Fukuoka, Japan.....228,289
Gadsden, Alabama.....36,975
Galveston, Texas.....60,862
Gary, Indiana.....111,719
Gelsenkirchen, Germany 332,400
Geneva, Switzerland....142,812
Genoa, Italy.....608,096
Ghent, Belgium.....169,648
Glasgow, Scotland....1,088,417
Glendale, California.....82,582
Gorki, Soviet Russia....350,251
Göteborg, Sweden.....247,911
Grand Rapids, Mich....164,292
Graz, Austria.....152,706
Green Bay, Wisconsin...46,235
Greensboro, N.C.....59,319
Greenville, S.C.....34,734
Guadalajara, Mexico...143,376
Guatemala, ✻ of Guatemala.....132,793
Hagerstown, Maryland...32,491
Hague, The, Netherlands.....382,173
Halifax, ✻ of Nova Scotia.....59,275
Halle, Germany.....194,575
Hamburg, Germany...1,079,126
Hamilton, Canada.....155,547
Hamilton, Ohio.....50,592
Hammond, Indiana.....70,184
Hamtramck, Michigan...49,839
Hangchow, China.....506,930
Hankow, China.....777,993
Hanoï, ✻ of French Indo-China.....135,000
Hanover, Germany.....422,745
Harbin, Manchuria.....332,690
Harrisburg, ✻ of Pa.....83,893
Hartford, ✻ of Conn....166,267
Havana, ✻ of Cuba....584,893
Haverhill, Mass.....46,752
Havre, France.....165,076
Hazleton, Pennsylvania..38,009
Helena, ✻ of Montana...15,056
Helsingfors, ✻ of Finland.....234,096
Highland Park, Mich....50,810
High Point, N.C.....38,495
Hiroshima, Japan.....270,417
Hobart, ✻ of Tasmania..60,408
Hoboken, New Jersey....50,115
Holyoke, Massachusetts..53,750
Hong Kong, see VICTORIA.
Honolulu, ✻ of Hawaii..154,476
Houston, Texas.....384,514
Huntington, W. Va.....78,836
Hutchinson, Kansas.....30,013
Hyderabad, India.....466,894
Indianapolis, ✻ of Ind..386,972
Inglewood, California....30,114
Irvington, New Jersey...55,328
Isfahan, Iran.....100,000
Istanbul, Turkey.....690,857
Jackson, Michigan.....49,656
Jackson, ✻ of Mississippi .62,107
Jacksonville, Florida....173,065
Jamestown, New York...42,638
Jefferson City, ✻ of Mo..24,268
Jersey City, New Jersey.301,173
Jerusalem, ✻ of Palestine.90,502
Johannesburg, Transvaal.....381,298
Johnstown, Pennsylvania 66,668
Joliet, Illinois.....42,365
Joplin, Missouri.....37,144
Juneau, ✻ of Alaska.....4,043
Kabul, ✻ of Afghanistan.80,000
Kalamazoo, Michigan....54,097
Kansas City, Kansas...121,458
Kansas City, Missouri..399,178
Karachi, India.....263,565
Kaunas, ✻ of Lithuania..92,446
Kearny, New Jersey.....39,467
Kenosha, Wisconsin.....48,765
Kharkov, Ukraine.....729,000
Kiel, Germany.....213,881
Kiev, ✻ of Ukraine.....513,789
Kingston, ✻ of Jamaica..62,707
Kingston upon Hull, England.....313,544
Kishinev, Rumania.....117,016
Knoxville, Tennessee...111,580
Kobe, Japan.....787,616
Kokomo, Indiana.....33,795
Königsberg, Germany...279,926
Kyoto, Japan.....765,142
La Crosse, Wisconsin....42,707
Lahore, India.....429,747
Lakewood, Ohio.....69,160
Lancaster, Pennsylvania..61,345
Lanchow, China.....500,000
Lansing, ✻ of Michigan..78,753
Laredo, Texas.....39,274
Lawrence, Massachusetts 84,323
Leeds, England.....482,809
Leicester, England.....239,169
Leipzig, Germany.....679,159
Lemberg, Poland.....316,177
Leningrad, Soviet Russia.....1,614,008
Lewiston, Maine.....38,598
Lexington, Kentucky....49,304
Lhasa, ✻ of Tibet.....30,000
Liége, Belgium.....165,631
Lille, France.....201,568
Lima, Ohio.....44,711
Lima, ✻ of Peru.....272,742
Lincoln, ✻ of Nebraska..81,984
Lisbon, ✻ of Portugal...594,390
Little Rock, ✻ of Ark....88,039
Liverpool, England.....855,688
Łódź, Poland.....605,467
London, ✻ of United Kingdom.....4,397,003

Long Beach, California..164,271
Lorain, Ohio.....44,125
Los Angeles, California 1,504,277
Louisville, Kentucky...319,077
Lowell, Massachusetts..101,389
Lubbock, Texas.....31,853
Lucknow, India.....274,659
Luxemburg, ✻ of Luxemburg.....53,791
Lynchburg, Virginia.....44,541
Lynn, Massachusetts....98,123
Lyon, France.....579,763
McKeesport, Pa.....55,355
Macon, Georgia.....57,865
Madison, ✻ of Wisconsin.67,447
Madras, India.....647,230
Madrid, ✻ of Spain....952,832
Magdeburg, Germany...293,959
Malden, Massachusetts...58,010
Malmö, Sweden.....129,927
Managua, ✻ of Nicaragua 32,536
Manchester, England...766,378
Manchester, N.H.....77,685
Manila, ✻ of Phil. Isls..623,362
Mannheim, Germany...247,486
Mansfield, Ohio.....37,154
Marion, Ohio.....30,817
Marrakech, a ✻ of Morocco.....193,582
Marseille, France.....800,881
Mecca, ✻ of Hejaz, Saudi Arabia.....130,000
Medford, Massachusetts..63,083
Medina, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia.....30,000
Melbourne, ✻ of Victoria 992,048
Memphis, Tennessee....292,942
Meriden, Connecticut....39,494
Meridian, Mississippi...35,481
Messina, Sicily.....182,508
Mexico, ✻ of Mexico...615,367
Miami, Florida.....172,172
Middletown, Ohio.....31,220
Milan, Italy.....992,036
Milwaukee, Wisconsin..587,472
Minneapolis, Minnesota 492,370
Mobile, Alabama.....78,720
Moline, Illinois.....34,608
Monrovia, ✻ of Liberia...10,000
Montclair, New Jersey...39,807
Montevideo, ✻ of Uruguay.....655,599
Montgomery, ✻ of Ala...78,084
Montpelier, ✻ of Vermont.8,006
Montreal, Canada.....818,577
Moscow, ✻ of the Soviet Union.....2,781,300
Mosul, Iraq.....70,000
Mount Vernon, New York 67,362
Mukden, ✻ of Manchuria.....421,727
Muncie, Indiana.....49,720
Munich, ✻ of Bavaria...680,704
Muskegon, Michigan....47,697
Muskogee, Oklahoma....32,332
Nagasaki, Japan.....204,626
Nagoya, Japan.....907,404
Nagpur, India.....215,165
Nanking, China.....561,443
Nantes, France.....187,343
Naples, Italy.....839,390
Nashua, New Hampshire 32,927
Nashville, ✻ of Tenn...167,402
Newark, New Jersey....429,760
Newark, Ohio.....31,487
New Bedford, Mass....110,341
New Britain, Connecticut 68,685
New Brunswick, N.J.....33,180
Newburgh, New York...31,883
Newcastle, England....283,156
New Castle, Pa.....47,638
New Haven, Conn.....160,605
New London, Conn.....30,456
New Orleans, Louisiana.494,537
Newport, Kentucky.....30,631
Newport, Rhode Island..30,532
Newport News, Virginia..37,067
New Rochelle, New York 58,408
Newton, Massachusetts...69,873
New York, New York..7,454,995
Niagara Falls, New York.78,029
Nice, France.....219,549
Ningpo, China.....212,518
Norfolk, Virginia.....144,332
Norristown, Pa.....38,181
North Bergen, New Jersey.....39,714
Norwalk, Connecticut...39,849
Norwood, Ohio.....34,010
Nottingham, England...268,801
Nuremberg, Germany...392,494
Oakland, California.....302,163
Oak Park, Illinois.....66,015
Odessa, Ukraine.....494,804
Ogden, Utah.....43,688
Oklahoma City, ✻ of Oklahoma.....204,424
Olympia, ✻ of Washington.....13,254
Omaha, Nebraska.....223,844
Omsk, Soviet Russia....161,615
Oporto, Portugal.....215,625
Oran, Algeria.....163,743
Orange, New Jersey.....35,717
Orlando, Florida.....36,736
Osaka, Japan.....2,453,573
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.....39,089
Oslo, ✻ of Norway.....253,124
Ottawa, ✻ of Canada...126,872
Ottumwa, Iowa.....31,570
Owensboro, Kentucky...30,245
Paducah, Kentucky.....33,765
Palermo, Sicily.....389,699
Panama, ✻ of Panama...82,827
Paris, ✻ of France....2,891,020
Parkersburg, W. Va. 30,103
Pasadena, California.....81,864
Passaic, New Jersey.....61,394
Paterson, New Jersey...139,656
Pawtucket, Rhode Island 75,797
Paz, La, a ✻ of Bolivia.150,165
Peiping, China.....1,300,000
Peiraeus, Greece.....251,659
Pensacola, Florida.....37,449
Peoria, Illinois.....105,087
Pernambuco, Brazil....340,543
Perth, ✻ of W. Australia 207,464
Perth Amboy, N.J.....41,242
Petersburg, Virginia.....30,631
Philadelphia, Pa.....1,931,334
Phoenix, ✻ of Arizona...65,414
Pierre, ✻ of South Dakota.4,322
Pietermaritzburg, ✻ of Orange Free State.....45,331
Pittsburgh, Pa.....671,659
Pittsfield, Massachusetts.49,684
Plainfield, New Jersey...37,469
Plata, La, Argentina....169,678
Plymouth, England....208,182
Pontiac, Michigan.....66,626
Poona, India.....233,885
Port Arthur, Texas.....46,140
Port-au-Prince, ✻ of Haiti 79,797
Port Huron, Michigan...32,759
Portland, Maine.....73,643
Portland, Oregon.....305,394
Porto Alegre, Brazil....273,376
Port Said, Egypt.....104,603
Portsmouth, England...252,421
Portsmouth, Ohio.....40,466
Portsmouth, Virginia....50,745
Poughkeepsie, New York 40,478
Poznań, Poland.....246,698
Prague, ✻ of Czechoslovakia.....848,081
Pretoria, a ✻ of S. Afr...84,138
Providence, ✻ of R.I....253,504
Pueblo, Colorado.....52,162
Quebec, ✻ of Quebec...130,596
Quincy, Illinois.....40,469
Quincy, Massachusetts...75,810
Quito, ✻ of Ecuador.....91,641
Rabat, a ✻ of Morocco..53,006
Racine, Wisconsin.....67,195
Raleigh, ✻ of N.C.....46,897
Rangoon, ✻ of Burma..400,415
Reading, Pennsylvania..110,568
Regina, ✻ of Saskatchewan.....53,209
Revere, Massachusetts...34,405
Reykjavik, ✻ of Iceland.22,022
Richmond, Indiana.....35,147
Richmond, ✻ of Virginia.193,042
Riga, ✻ of Latvia.....377,917
Rio de Janeiro, ✻ of Brazil.....1,468,621
Riverside, California.....34,696
Riyadh, a ✻ of Saudi Arabia.....35,000
Roanoke, Virginia.....69,287
Rochester, New York...324,975
Rockford, Illinois.....84,637
Rock Island, Illinois.....42,775
Rome, ✻ of Italy.....1,008,083
Rome, New York.....34,214
Rosario, Argentina.....470,000
Rostov, Soviet Russia...458,649
Rotterdam, Netherlands 586,804
Sacramento, ✻ of Calif. 105,958
Saginaw, Michigan.....82,794
Saïgon, French Indo-China.....123,890
Saint-Étienne, France...191,088
Saint John's, ✻ of Newfoundland.....43,176
Saint Joseph, Missouri...75,711
Saint Louis, Missouri...816,048
Saint Paul, ✻ of Minn..287,736
Saint Petersburg, Florida.60,812
Salem, Massachusetts....41,213
Salem, ✻ of Oregon.....30,908
Salford, England.....223,438
Salonika, Greece.....236,524
Salt Lake City, ✻ of Utah.....149,934
Samara, Soviet Russia..175,662
Samarkand, Uzbek, Soviet Russia.....198,863
San Antonio, Texas....253,854
San Bernardino, Calif....43,646
San Diego, California...203,341
San Francisco, Calif....634,536
San Jose, California.....68,457
San José, ✻ of Costa Rica.50,580
San Juan, ✻ of Puerto Rico.....137,215
San Salvador, ✻ of El Salvador.....96,447
Santa Ana, California....31,921
Santa Barbara, California 34,958
Santa Fe, ✻ of N. Mex...20,325
Santa Monica, California.53,500
Santiago, ✻ of Chile....712,533
São Paulo, Brazil.....879,788
Saratov, Soviet Russia..277,455
Savannah, Georgia.....95,996
Schenectady, New York..87,549
Scranton, Pennsylvania.140,404
Seattle, Washington....368,302
Seoul, ✻ of Korea.....340,290
Seville, Spain.....228,729
Shanghai, China.....3,183,567
Sheboygan, Wisconsin...40,638
Sheffield, England.....511,757
Shreveport, Louisiana...98,167
Sian, China.....1,000,000
Singapore, ✻ of Straits Settlements.....445,719
Sioux City, Iowa.....82,364
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....40,832
Smyrna, Turkey.....153,924
Sofia, ✻ of Bulgaria....213,002
Somerville, Mass.....102,177
Soochow, China.....260,000
Southampton, England.176,007
South Bend, Indiana...101,268
Spartanburg, S.C.....32,249
Spokane, Washington...122,001
Springfield, ✻ of Illinois..75,503
Springfield, Mass.....149,554
Springfield, Missouri.....61,238
Springfield, Ohio.....70,662
Stalingrad, Soviet Rus..304,097
Stamford, Connecticut...47,938
Stettin, Germany.....254,466
Steubenville, Ohio.....37,651
Stockholm, ✻ of Sweden 514,333
Stockton, California.....54,714
Stoke on Trent, England 276,639
Strasbourg, France.....181,465
Stuttgart, Germany.....341,967
Sucre, a ✻ of Bolivia.....34,577
Superior, Wisconsin.....35,136
Surabaya, Java.....341,675
Sverdlovsk, Soviet Rus..261,000
Swansea, Wales.....164,900
Sydney, ✻ of New South Wales.....1,235,367
Syracuse, New York....205,967
Tabriz, Persia.....180,000
Tacoma, Washington...109,408
Tallahassee, ✻ of Florida.16,240
Tallinn, ✻ of Estonia...122,419
Tampa, Florida.....108,391
Tananarive, ✻ of Madagascar.....92,475
Tangier, Morocco.....51,000
Tashkent, Uzbek, Soviet Russia.....421,836
Taunton, Massachusetts..37,395
Tegucigalpa, ✻ of Honduras.....34,372
Teheran, ✻ of Iran.....300,000
Terre Haute, Indiana....62,693
Tientsin, China.....1,388,747
Tiflis, ✻ of Georgia.....383,127
Tirana, ✻ of Albania....30,806
Tokyo, ✻ of Japan...2,070,529
Toledo, Ohio.....282,349
Topeka, ✻ of Kansas....67,833
Toronto, ✻ of Ontario..631,207
Toulouse, France.....194,564
Trenton, ✻ of N.J.....124,697
Trieste, Italy.....249,574
Troy, New York.....70,304
Tsinan, China.....367,410
Tucson, Arizona.....36,818
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....142,157
Tunis, ✻ of Tunisia....202,405
Turin, Italy.....597,260
Union City, New Jersey..56,173
University City, Mo.....33,023
Utica, New York.....100,518
Utrecht, Netherlands...154,882
Valencia, Spain.....320,195
Valparaiso, Chile.....193,205
Vancouver, British Col..246,593
Venice, Italy.....260,247
Victoria, ✻ of British Columbia.....39,082
Victoria, Hong Kong...438,295
Vienna, ✻ of Austria..1,865,780
Vladivostok, Soviet Rus. 140,000
Waco, Texas.....55,982
Waltham, Massachusetts 40,020
Warren, Ohio.....42,837
Warsaw, ✻ of Poland.1,178,914
Washington, Dist. of Columbia, ✻ of the U.S..663,091
Waterbury, Connecticut..99,314
Waterloo, Iowa.....51,743
Watertown, Mass.....35,427
Watertown, New York...33,385
Waukegan, Illinois.....34,241
Wellington, ✻ of N.Z...121,961
West Allis, Wisconsin....36,364
West Ham, England....294,278
West Hartford, Conn....33,776
West Haven, Conn.....30,021
West New York, N.J....39,439
West Palm Beach, Fla...33,693
Wheeling, West Virginia.61,096
White Plains, New York.40,327
Wichita, Kansas.....114,966
Wichita Falls, Texas....45,112
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....86,236
Williamsport, Pa.....44,355
Wilmington, Delaware..112,504
Wilmington, N.C.....33,407
Winnipeg, ✻ of Manitoba.....218,785
Winston-Salem, N.C.....79,815
Woonsocket, R.I.....49,303
Worcester, Mass.....193,694
Wuchang, China.....600,000
Wuppertal, Germany...416,000
Wyandotte, Michigan...30,618
Yokohama, Japan.....620,306
Yonkers, New York....142,598
York, Pennsylvania.....56,712
Youngstown, Ohio.....167,720
Zagreb, Yugoslavia.....185,581
Zanesville, Ohio.....37,500
Zurich, Switzerland.....249,820

MEASURES, WEIGHTS, ETC.

(See also Table of Numbers, page 419.)

Linear Measure

12	inches (in. or ″)	= 1 foot (ft. or ′)
3	feet	= 1 yard (yd.)
5½	yards or 16½ feet	= 1 rod (rd.) or pole (p.)
40	rods	= 1 furlong (fur.)
8	furlongs or 1760 yards or 5280 feet	= 1 mile (mi.)

Chain Measure

7.92	inches	= 1 link (li.)
100	links or 66 feet	= 1 chain (ch.)
10	chains	= 1 furlong (fur.)
80	chains	= 1 mile (mi.)

The *engineer's chain* is 100 feet long, with links one foot long (52.8 chains = 1 mile).

Square Measure (Area)

144	square inches (sq. in.)	= 1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9	square feet	= 1 square yard (sq. yd.)
30¼	square yards	= 1 square rod (sq. rd.)
160	square rods	= 1 acre (A.)

Surveyor's Measure (Area)

625 square links (sq. li.)	= 1 square pole (sq. p.)
16 square poles	= 1 square chain (sq. ch.)
10 square chains	= 1 acre (A.)
640 acres	= 1 square mile (sq. mi.) or 1 section (sec.)
36 square miles	= 1 township (tp.)

Miscellaneous Measures of Length

1 point = .013837 in.	= ½₂ in. (type)
1 line	= ½ in. (type)
1 palm	= 3 in., or 4 in.
1 hand = 4 in.	= 10.16 cm. (height of horses)
1 span = 9 in.	= 22.86 cm.
1 cubit = 18 in.	= 45.72 cm.
1 knot = 1 nautical mile	= 6080.20 ft.

Cubic Measure (Volume)

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)	= 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)

(for measuring cordwood, etc.)

16 cubic feet	= 1 cord foot (cd. ft.) or 4′ × 4′ × 1′
8 cord feet	= 1 cord (cd.) or 4′ × 4′ × 8′

Time Measure

60 seconds (sec.)	= 1 minute (min.)
60 minutes	= 1 hour (hr.)
24 hours	= 1 day (da.)
7 days	= 1 week (wk.)
30 days (commonly)	= 1 calendar month (mo.)
365 days or 12 calendar months	= 1 common year (yr.)
366 days	= 1 leap year
100 years	= 1 century

The length of the *astronomical year* is about 365¼ days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds. As the *common year* is 365 days, it becomes necessary once in every four years to add a day to the year, making the *leap year* of 366 days.

Every year whose number is divisible by 4 without a remainder is a leap year, excepting the full centuries. To be leap years, these must be divisible by 400 without a remainder; 1900, therefore, was not a leap year.

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December contain 31 days. April, June, September, and November contain 30 days. February contains 28 days, except in leap years, when it contains 29 days.

Circular Measure

60 seconds (″)	= 1 minute (′)
60 minutes	= 1 degree (°)
90 degrees	= 1 quadrant
4 quadrants or 360 degrees	= 1 circle

Longitude and Time

1 second of longitude (″)	=	1/15 sec. of time
1 minute " " (′)	=	4 sec. of time
1 degree " " (°)	=	4 min. of time
15 degrees " "	=	1 hour
360 degrees " "	=	24 hours

Nautical Measure

6 feet	= 1 fathom (f. or fm.)
120 fathoms	= 1 cable's length (U. S. Navy)
10 cable's lengths	= 1 nautical mile = 6080.20 ft. (U. S.)
1 nautical mile	= 1.1515 statute miles
3 nautical miles	= 1 league
60 nautical miles	= 1 degree (of a terrestrial great circle)

Dry Measure (Grain, Fruit, etc.)

2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk.)
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu.) = 2150.42 cu. in.

The weight of a bushel of wheat, as fixed by the United States government, is 60 lb. avoirdupois; of barley, 48 lb.; of oats, 32 lb.; of rye, 56 lb.; and of Indian corn, 56 lb. In the various States, a bushel of corn varies in weight from 52 to 56 lb., and of barley from 32 to 50 lb. The customary legal weight of a bushel of potatoes is 60 lb., but in North Carolina and West Virginia it is 56 lb.

Liquid Measure

4 gills (gi.)	= 1 pint (pt.)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.)
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.) = 231 cu. in.
63 gallons	= 1 hogshead (hhd.)

The *barrel* is usually taken to be 31½ gallons. The *imperial gallon* (of Great Britain) contains 277.418 cubic inches.

Apothecaries' Fluid Measure (Drugs, etc.)

60 minims or drops (♏)	= 1 fluid dram (f ʒ)
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce (f ℥)
16 fluid ounces	= 1 pint (O. or o.)
8 pints	= 1 gallon (C. or c.)

Avoirdupois Weight (Ordinary Commodities)

16 drams (dr.)	= 1 ounce (oz.)
16 ounces or 7000 grains	= 1 pound (lb.)
14 pounds	= 1 stone (st.)
100 (in Eng. 112) pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)
2000 pounds or 20 hundredweights	= 1 ton (tn. or t.) or short ton (s. t.)
2240 pounds or 20 hundredweights	= 1 long ton (l. t.)

Troy Weight (Precious Metals, Jewels, etc.)

3.086 grains (gr.)	= 1 carat (car.)
24 grains	= 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce (oz. t.)
12 ounces or 5760 grains	= 1 pound (lb. t.)

Apothecaries' Weight (Drugs, etc.)

20 grains (gr.)	= 1 scruple (s. ap. or ℈)
3 scruples	= 1 dram (dr. ap. or ʒ)
8 drams	= 1 ounce (oz. ap. or ℥)
12 ounces	= 1 pound (lb. ap. or lb.)

Comparison of Weights

	Grain	Ounce	Pound
Avoirdupois	1	437½ gr.	7000 gr.
Troy	1	480 gr.	5760 gr.
Apothecaries'	1	480 gr.	5760 gr.
175 lb. troy			= 144 lb. av.

Numbers

12 units	= 1 dozen (doz.)
12 dozen	= 1 gross (gr.)
12 gross	= 1 great gross
20 units	= 1 score

Paper

24 sheets	= 1 quire (qr.)
20 quires	= 1 ream (rm.)

METRIC MEASURES, DECIMAL EQUIVALENTS, ETC.

NOTE. The metric system is a decimal system of measures and weights that first came into use in France shortly after the French Revolution. It is now used for almost all scientific purposes in the United States and Great Britain, and its use is required by law in the majority of civilized countries. The basis of the system is the *meter* (39.37 inches), which was intended to be, and is very nearly, one ten-millionth part of the distance on a meridian from the equator to the pole. The length of a meter was marked on a platinum bar in Paris, and this bar forms the official standard of reference. Upon the meter were based the other primary units, the *square meter*, the *cubic meter* or *stere*, the *are* (100 square meters), the *liter* (the volume of a cube whose edge is one tenth of a meter), and the *gram* (the weight, nominally, of pure water at 4° C., its temperature of greatest density, contained in a cube whose edge is one hundredth of a meter).

Decimal fractions of the primary units are designated by the Latin prefixes *deci-* (10th), *centi-* (100th), *milli-* (1000th); decimal multiples are denoted by the Greek prefixes *deca-* or *deka-* (10 times), *hecto-* (100 times), *kilo-* (1000 times), *myria-* (10,000 times).

The most commonly used names are printed in italics.

Measures of Length

10 *millimeters* (mm.)	= 1 *centimeter* (cm.)	= 0.3937 in
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm.)	= 3.937 in.
10 decimeters	= 1 *meter* (m.)	= 39.37 in.
10 meters	= 1 decameter (dkm.)	= 393.7 in.
10 decameters	= 1 hectometer (hm.)	= 328 ft. 1 in.
10 hectometers	= 1 *kilometer* (km.)	= 0.62137 mi.
10 kilometers	= 1 myriameter (mym.)	= 6.2137 mi.

The *micron* (μ) is one millionth of a meter or one thousandth of a millimeter.

Measures of Surface

100 *sq. millimeters* (mm²)	= 1 *sq. centimeter* (cm²)
100 sq. centimeters	= 1 sq. decimeter (dm²)
100 sq. decimeters	= 1 *sq. meter* (m²)
100 sq. meters	= 1 sq. decameter (dkm²)
100 sq. decameters	= 1 sq. hectometer (hm²)
100 sq. hectometers	= 1 *sq. kilometer* (km²)

Land Measure

1 sq. meter (m²)	= 1 centiare (ca.)	= 1550 sq. in.
100 centiares or 100 m²	= 1 *are* (a.)	= 119.6 sq. yd.
100 ares or 10,000 m²	= 1 *hectare* (ha.)	= 2.471 acres.
1 sq. kilometer (km²)	= 1,000,000 sq. meters	= .3861 sq. mi.

The *square kilometer* is used in surveys on a large scale, or in maps or charts that show roads, plans of towns, contour lines, etc. The *hectare* is used for field measurements, like our *acre*. For city lots and the like, the *are* is generally used.

Measures of Capacity

The standard unit of capacity is the *liter*, equal to 1 cubic decimeter or 0.9081 dry quart or 1.0567 liquid quarts.

10 milliliters (ml.)	= 1 *centiliter* (cl.)	= 0.338 fl. oz.
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dl.)	= 6.1025 cu. in.
10 deciliters	= 1 *liter* (l.)	= 0.9081 dry qt.
10 liters	= 1 decaliter (dkl.)	= 0.284 bu. or 2.64 gal.
10 decaliters	= 1 *hectoliter* (hl.)	= 2.838 bu. or 26.418 gal.
10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kl.)	= 35.315 cu. ft. or 264.18 gal.

Weights

The standard unit of weight is the *gram*, equal to 15.432 grains.

10 *milligrams* (mg.)	= 1 *centigram* (cg.)	= 0.1543 gr.
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg.)	= 1.5432 gr.
10 decigrams	= 1 *gram* (g.)	= 15.432 gr.
10 grams	= 1 decagram (dkg.)	= 0.3527 oz.
10 decagrams	= 1 hectogram (hg.)	= 3.5274 oz.
10 hectograms	= 1 *kilogram* or *kilo* (kg.)	= 2.2046 lb.
10 kilograms	= 1 myriagram (myg.)	= 22.046 lb.
10 myriagrams	= 1 quintal (q.)	= 220.46 lb.
10 quintals or 1000 kg.	= 1 *metric ton* (M.T.)	= 2204.6 lb.

Measures of Volume

The standard unit of volume is the *cubic meter*, equal to 1.308 cubic yards.

1000 *cu. millimeters* (mm³)	= 1 *cu. centimeter* (cm³)
1000 cu. centimeters	= 1 cu. decimeter (dm³)
1000 cu. decimeters	= 1 *cu. meter* (m³), or 1 stere (st.)

The *stere* is used for firewood. 1 stere = 0.2759 cord; 1 *decistere* = 1/10 stere; 1 decastere = 10 steres.

Metric Equivalents of Common Units

inch	= 2.54 cm.	minim	= 0.059 ml.
foot	= 0.3048 m.	gill	= 0.118 l.
yard	= 0.9144 m.	liquid quart	= 0.9463 l.
rod	= 5.029 m.	dry quart	= 1.1012 l.
mile	= 1.6093 km.	gallon	= 3.7853 l.
sq. inch	= 6.452 cm².	peck	= 8.8096 l.
sq. foot	= 0.0929 m².	bushel	= 35.238 l.
sq. yard	= 0.8361 m².	oz. av.	= 28.3495 g.
acre	= 0.4047 ha.	lb. av.	= 0.4536 kg.
sq. mile	= 259 ha. or 2.590 km².	ton, long	= 1.0161 M.T.
cu. inch	= 16.387 cm³.	ton, short	= 0.9072 M.T.
cu. foot	= 0.0283 m³.	grain	= 0.0648 g.
cu. yard	= 0.7646 m³.	oz. troy	= 31.1035 g.
fathom	= 1.829 m.	lb. troy	= 0.3732 kg.
		cord	= 3.625 m³.

DECIMAL AND FRACTIONAL EQUIVALENTS

Decimal Equivalents of Common Fractions

1/32 = .03125	1/5 = .2	11/16 = .44+	3/4 = .75
1/16 = .0625	7/32 = .22+	1/2 = .5	7/8 = .77+
1/10 = .1	1/4 = .25	9/16 = .55+	4/5 = .8
1/9 = .11+	9/40 = .3	3/5 = .6	5/6 = .833+
1/8 = .125	1/3 = .33+	5/8 = .625	7/8 = .875
1/7 = .1428+	3/8 = .375	2/3 = .66+	29/32 = .88+
1/6 = .166+	2/5 = .4	7/10 = .7	9/10 = .9

Percentages and Their Fractional Equivalents

2½% = 1/40	12½% = 1/8	25% = 1/4	50% = 1/2
5% = 1/20	16⅔% = 1/6	33⅓% = 1/3	66⅔% = 2/3
10% = 1/10	20% = 1/5	40% = 2/5	75% = 3/4

ALPHABET OF THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ASSOCIATION (IPA)

The following symbols have each the sound values shown in the key words. The IPA symbols and words respelled with them are in square brackets [ ].

CONSONANTS

[p] in **peep**	[g] in **gig**	[s] in **cease**	[r] in **rear**
[b] " **bib**	[ŋ] " **sing**	[z] " **zones**	[l] " **lull**
[m] " **maim**	[θ] " **ether**	[ʃ] " **mission**	[h] " **hail**
[t] " **toot**	[ð] " **either**	[ʒ] " **vision**	[w] " **wail**
[d] " **deed**	[f] " **fife**	[tʃ] " **church**	[hw] " **whale**
[n] " **noon**	[v] " **valve**	[dʒ] " **judge**	[j] " **you**
[k] " **cook**			

NOTE: For convenience in printing, the symbol [g] may be substituted for [g].

VOWELS

[i] in **beet**	[ɒ] in **sorry** as pronounced in England and often in America (between [ɑ] and [ɔ])	[ɜ] in **bird** as pronounced in southern England and parts of eastern and southern America (only in stressed syllables)
[ɪ] " **sit**	[o] " **notation**	[ɚ] " **bird** as pronounced by the majority of Americans (only in stressed syllables)
[e] " **chaotic**	[ou] " **go**	
[eɪ] " **cave**	[ʊ] " **pull**	[ɚ] " **better** as pronounced by the majority of Americans (only in unstressed syllables)
[ɛ] " **set**	[u] " **pool**	
[æ] " **sat**	[ʌ] " **sun** (used only in stressed syllables)	
[ɑ] " **father**	[ə] " **sofa** (only in unstressed syllables)	
[a] " **ask** as often pronounced in America (between [æ] and [ɑ])		
[ɔ] " **all, horse**		

NOTE: [ɚ] is not a symbol of the IPA, which at present has no unambiguous symbol for this sound.

DIPHTHONGS

[aɪ] in **ice** [aʊ] in **house** [ɔɪ] in **boy**
[ɪu] " **mute**: the symbols [ju] are used when the first element is [j] as in use, instead of [ɪu]

NOTE: [eɪ] and [ou], given above, are also diphthongs, the usual sounds of "long *a*" and "long *o*."

NON-ENGLISH CONSONANTS

[ç] = **ch** in German **ich**
[x] = **ch** in German **ach** and Scottish **loch** [lɒx]

NON-ENGLISH VOWELS

[y] in French **pur**, German **fühlen**
[ø] " French **creuse**, German **Goethe**
[œ] " French **seul**, German **können**

The symbols [l̩], [m̩], [n̩], [r̩] represent **l, m, n,** and **r** sounds that form syllables either alone or with nonsyllabic sounds; as [bæt'l̩, bæt'l̩d, kæz'm̩, kæz'm̩z, fæt'n̩, fæt'n̩d, bɛt'r̩, bɛt'r̩d].

A colon [ː] after a symbol indicates that its sound is long in duration as compared with that of the unmarked symbol. A raised period [ˑ] may be used for intermediate length.

SYMBOLS FOR INDICATING PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING

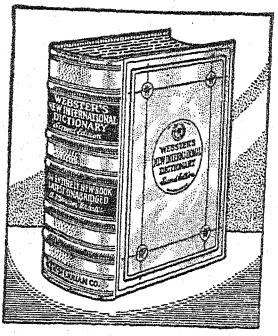
For indicating PRONUNCIATION BY RESPELLING, the table on page xii (in the front part of the book) is complete in itself and is alone used throughout this Dictionary. To indicate PRONUNCIATION WITHOUT RESPELLING, the table below may be used in connection with that on page xii. The table here given is to be used only when any letter of a word has a sound that is represented in the other table by a different letter. Thus, in the *respelling*, s is used for one sound only, that in **sin** or **so**, never for that in **his** (hĭz), **is** (ĭz). To show the z sound of s (as in **his**), therefore, *without respelling*, the marked s (s̲) from the table below should be used; thus: **hĭs̲**; the first two letters (**hĭ**) being from the table on page xii, and the s̲ from the table below. In this table, the symbols in parentheses are the equivalent symbols from the respelling table.

In a group of two or more letters representing a single sound, mark only the letter that is to be regarded as sounded, as in **breāk, brĕad, yiēld, veil**, etc. **Ce, ci, sci, se, si**, and **ti** before a vowel, and immediately after an accented syllable, usually have the sound of **sh**, and need not be marked. Silent **e** at the end of a syllable, as in **fate**, etc., need not be marked. Where desirable, a silent letter may be shown as an unmarked italic. In a few words, the pronunciation can be indicated only by respelling.

ā (= ē), ... as in **lī'ār, cow'ārd, mus'tārd.**
ą (= ŏ), ... " " **what, wąs, quąl'i·ty.**
ą (= ô), ... " " **ąll, ąwe, swąrm, tąlk.**
au, aw (= ô), .. " " **Au Sa'ble, au'thor, law.**
e̱ (= ā), ... " " **e̱ight, pre̱y, ve̱in;** or (= ă), as in **me̱·lee'.**
ê (= â), ... " " **thêre, hêir, whêre·in'.**
ĕ (= û), ... " " **ĕr'mine, e·tĕr'nal.**
ee (= ē), ... " " **eel, feet, fee'ble, un·seen'.**
ew (= ū), ... " " **ewe, dew, hewn;** or (= o͝o), as in **brew.**
ï (= ē), ... " " **pïque, ma·chïne', po·lïce';** or (= ĕ), as in **fï·as'co.**
ĩ (= ē), ... " " **vĩr·gin'i·ty, e·lix'ĩr;** or (= û), as in **ĩrk'some, fir.**
o̱ (= o͝o), ... " " **wo̱lf, wo̱m'an, wo̱l'ver·ine'**
o̱ (= o͞o), ... " " **o̱oze, do̱, who̱, to̱mb.**
ȯ (= ŭ), ... " " **ȯth'er, sȯn;** or (= o͝o), as in **wel'cȯme.**
õ (= ĕ), ... " " **sail'õr, mi'nõr;** or (= û), as in **wõrk, wõrth.**

ow (= ou), ... as in **owl, cow'ard, vow'el.**
oy (= oi), ... " " **oys'ter, boy, roy'al.**
u̱ (= o͝o), ... " " **fu̱ll, pu̱t, pu̱sh, joy'fu̱l.**
u̱ (= o͞o), ... " " **ru̱de, ru̱'mor, in·tru̱de'.**
ȳ (= ī), ... " " **flȳ, skȳ, stȳle, de·fȳ', dȳ'ing.**
ў (= ĭ), ... " " **hўmn, lўr'ic.**
ỹ (= ē), ... " " **mar'tỹr;** or (= û), as in **mỹrrh.**
c (= k), ... " " **cat, con·cur'**
ç (= s), ... " " **çell, viçe.**
ch (= k), ... " " **cho'rus, ech'o, ep'och.**
çh (= sh), ... " " **çhaise, ma·çhine'.**
g̃ (= g), ... " " **g̃et, be·g̃in', an'g̃er.**
ġ (= j), ... " " **ġem, en'ġine.**
dġ (= j), ... " " **edġe, bridġe, badġ'er.**
s̲ (= z), ... " " **is̲, has̲, wis̲'dom.**
x (= ks), ... " " **vex, ex'e·cute.**
x̱ (= gz), ... " " **ex̱·ist', ex̱·am'ple.**
ph (= f), ... " " **phan'tom, sul'phur.**
qu (= kw), ... " " **queen, con'quest.**
wh (= hw), ... " " **when, what.**

Capital letters may be marked with the same symbols as the small letters, as in **Charles, Çhar'le·magne, Ch̃a'ron, Ẽr'skine, Ĭt'a·ly**, etc.



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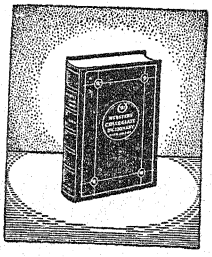

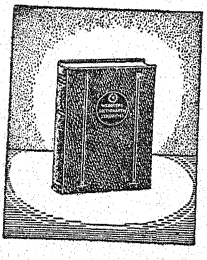

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